



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B017152 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of P. Merwanjee and last endorsed to P. M. Dastoor and Meherbai, wife of N. Merwanjee, or either the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—P. M. DASTOOR.

Residence—Naigam Cross Road, Dadar.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name:—No. 62401, dated 9th Feb. 1903, $3\frac{1}{2}$ % loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 17-0-11. The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Govt. Acct. Dept. of the Bank of Bengal, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

NUNDO LAL DE,

42/2 Ramtonu Bose's Lane.

Stolen.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 030822 and 030823 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla and last endorsed to Kedarnath, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the advertiser—R. W. RENNICK, Lieut.,

Residence—for Chief Supply and Transport Officer,
Lahore District,
Mian Mir.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B-014867 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Sunder Rai Jaswantrai, administrator of Ramsingh Oomedsing, a minor, and last endorsed to Ramsingh Umedsingh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor—RAMSINGH UMEDSINGH.
Residence—Vankaner.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 108661 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Girish Chundra Chatterjee and last endorsed to Naba Krishna Dutta, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor—NABA KRISHNA DUTT.
Residence—53-1, Kally Prosad Dutt's Street, Calcutta, and Gurup (Hughly).

Lost.

Two Government Promissory Notes Nos. 037622 and 037623, respectively, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed by Mr. Fduljee E-rabjee Talati to the Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, the present holder, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the present holder—LALSHANKAR UMIASHANKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

5th May 1903.

Stolen.**The Government Promissory Notes (detailed below):—**

Number.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of	And respectively last endorsed to the proprietors (whose name appears opposite) by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
		Rs.		
053560	3½% of 1854-55	100	The Bank of Bengal	Jamsetjee's sons.
085194	Ditto 1842-43	100	Ditto	Hafiz Abdul Karim.
085195	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.
085196	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.
085197	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.
085198	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.
085199	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.
085200	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.
085201	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.
085202	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the several proprietors after two years from date of last advertisement.

Name of the advertiser—R. W. RENNICK, Lieut.
Residence—for Chief Supply and Transport Officer,
Lahore District,
Mian Mir.



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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

Rates of subscription.

	Per annum.	
	R	a. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15	0 0
Postage	5	8 0
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Postage	2	8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0 0
Postage	2	8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0 0
Postage	3	0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0 0
Postage	3	0 0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	0	8 0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.		
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.		

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1808 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th May 1903 :—

- No. 221 of 1903.—Theophilus Holden, missionary, Church Missionary Society, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang Bar. *An improved method of disinfection by heat, to be known as the "Holden disinfection stove."*
- No. 222 of 1903.—Jehangir Muncherji Framji Patell, merchant, No. 9, Hornby road, Fort, Bombay. *An improved blotting pad.*
- No. 223 of 1903.—Jules Maggi, engineer, of 8, Place de l'Opera, Paris, France. *Process for rendering solid or liquid substances extremely soluble.*
- No. 224 of 1903.—William Bowie Stevenson, engineer, residing on the property of the Nourse Deep Gold Mining Company, Limited, Witwatersrand Gold Fields, Transvaal. *Improvements in safety gear for mine skips, cages and the like.*
- No. 225 of 1903.—The Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, domiciled at No. 100, Broadway, in the borough of Manhattan, and city, county and state of New York. *Improvement in apparatus and devices for controlling electric currents.*
- No. 226 of 1903.—Charles George Landsceer Judge, journalist, of 47, Free School street, in the town of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, in British India. *An automatic pan for pan-firing, finishing and polishing green tea.*
- No. 227 of 1903.—Roland Hayes Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Company, engineers, 271, Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay. *An improved method of securing and fixing in position curved flooring and roofing plates.*
- No. 228 of 1903.—James Eugene Kirkpatrick, analytical and consulting chemist, of the Borough Laboratory, Orient Villa, Taunton, in the county of Somerset, England. *The manufacture of bricks and composition capable of withstanding very high temperatures and for use in steel and other furnaces.*

No. 1809 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

- No. 23 of 1902.—Edward Coverly Newcomb, mechanical engineer, of 1071, Center street, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Method and means for generating super-heated steam or vapor.* (Specification filed 26 May 1903.)
- No. 343 of 1902.—Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, Knight, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, of Shortlands, in the county of Kent, and Edward Ernest Robinson, electrician, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, all in the kingdom of England. *Receivers for wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 27 May 1903.)

- No. 386 of 1902.—William Henry Perkin, junior, professor of organic chemistry, Owens College, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Whipp Brothers and Tod, Limited, manufacturers, of 10, Aytoun street, Manchester, aforesaid. *Improvement in the treatment of raw cotton and flax, and cotton and linen goods, to reduce the inflammability thereof.* (Specification filed 14 May 1903.)
- No. 392 of 1902.—Charles Hugh Vans Hathorn, tea planter, of Seconee, Silghat, Assam. *A new or improved method of manufacturing pipes, to be called "The cement Pipe."* (Specification filed 27 May 1903.)
- No. 404 of 1902.—J. E. Young, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, Madras Presidency. *An improved means of applying power to machines used for various purposes.* (Specification filed 23 May 1903.)
- No. 406 of 1902.—Carl Olof Lundholm, chemist, works manager, of the Ardeer factory, Stevenston, North Britain, and Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, of Nobel House, 195, West George street, Glasgow. *Improvements in smokeless gun-powders.* (Specification filed 26 May 1903.)
- No. 408 of 1902.—Charles George Landseer Judge, journalist, of 5/1, Council House street, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved method of manufacturing green tea and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 26 May 1903.)
- No. 411 of 1902.—James Archibald Hutcheson, engineer, of 7th and Canal streets, city of Richmond, county of Henrico, state of Virginia, United States of America. *Improvements in tobacco stripping machines.* (Specification filed 26 May 1903.)
- No. 422 of 1902.—Manuel Lopez de la Camara, engineer, of Calle de Mariacca Pineda, No. 36, principal, and Francisco Robledano Egaña, chemist, of el Ingenio de Sn. José, both of Granada, Spain. *Chemical process to extract the cellulose out of the trashes, pulp and residues of sugarcane and similar products for making paper and paste board stuffs and like products.* (Specification filed 26 May 1903.)
- No. 423 of 1902.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 32, Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.* (Specification filed 27 May 1903.)
- No. 438 of 1902.—Chales Peyron de Lajard, director of the Compagnie Generale des Moteurs Maritimes, of 7, Rue Theodore-Anbanel, Avignon, department of Vaucluse, France. *A device for utilisation of the power derived from the waves of the sea.* (Specification filed 29 May 1903.)
- No. 439 of 1902.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18 Finch lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 27 May 1903.)
- No. 447 of 1902.—William Chalmers Forbes, master mariner, of Brickwood street, Elsternwick, in the state of Victoria, and Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved distance and course recorder for ships.* (Specification filed 29 May 1903.)
- No. 448 of 1902.—George Lewis Gowlland, mechanical engineer, of Peterborough, in the county of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, and dominion of Canada. *Improvements in prepayment electric meters.* (Specification filed 29 May 1903.)

No. 1810 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 241 of 1895.—William Denham Grimshaw. *Improvements in or applicable to mechanical stokers.* (From 3 June 1903 to 3 June 1904.)
- No. 10 of 1896.—Emilien Dumoulin. *Improvements in the manufacture of copper and other metal tubes, sheets, wire and the like by electrolysis.* (From 6 June 1903 to 6 June 1904.)
- No. 109 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens. *Improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances.* (From 18 June 1903 to 18 June 1904.)
- No. 113 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens. *Improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances.* (From 18 June 1903 to 18 June 1904.)
- No. 385 of 1897.—Edward Charles Ludwig Kressel and Thomas Hill-Jones. *The manufacture of an improved alimentary extract.* (From 6 June 1903 to 6 June 1904.)

- No. 382 of 1898.—Thomas Oswald Mein. *Improvements in mechanism for controlling the action of railway waggon and other fall-down doors and flaps.* (From 9 June 1903 to 9 June 1904.)
- No. 411 of 1898.—Charles Havelock Taylor. *Improvements in hydraulic air compressing apparatus.* (From 16 June 1903 to 16 June 1904.)
- No. 449 of 1898.—John Dey and Alexander Dey. *Improvements in time recorders.* (From 26 June 1903 to 26 June 1904.)

No. 1811 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

- No. 353 of 1896.—Emil Lawrence Oppermann. *A new or improved apparatus for use with a mercury vapour process.* (Specification filed 16 February 1899.)
- No. 229 of 1898.—George Gatton Melhuish Hardingham. *An improved driving mechanism for cycles.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)
- No. 271 of 1898.—George Brougham Hubert Austin. *Improved mechanism for assisting in the propulsion of cycles.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)
- No. 307 of 1898.—F. Reddaway and Company, Limited. *Improvements in or connected with woven driving belting.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)
- No. 356 of 1898.—Herbert Wilfred Perry. *An externally ventilated hat.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)
- No. 443 of 1898.—The Empire Cash Register, Limited. *Improvements in cash registers.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

- No. 231 of 1896.—James Albert Bonsack. *Machine for making conical cigarettes.* (Specification filed 15 February 1897.)
- No. 232 of 1896.—Hugo Bilgram. *Machine for making conical cigarettes.* (Specification filed 15 February 1897.)
- No. 443 of 1896.—James Alexander Main. *Improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf.* (Specification filed 13 February 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

- No. 365 of 1894.—William McDonnell Mackey. *Improvements in making potassic cyanide and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 15 February 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (c) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

J. MACFARLANE,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd June 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
31st May 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	3,16,18,610	1,75,21,355	14,91,39,905	5,71,84,461	*6,70,67,902	...	...	12,42,52,363
Allahabad . . . . .	...	1,92,82,950	1,92,82,950	77,81,580	10,52,490	...	...	88,34,070
Lahore . . . . .	...	2,75,11,615	2,75,11,615	41,00,442	9,10,365	...	...	50,11,007
Bombay	1,52,18,900	7,75,81,500	9,28,00,400	1,52,92,847	5,39,89,787	...	...	6,92,82,634
Karachi . . . . .	...	1,12,04,540	1,12,04,540	20,12,005	18,09,180	...	...	38,21,245
Madras	38,93,590	3,10,72,200	3,49,65,790	72,85,905	1,35,00,060	...	...	2,07,92,025
Calicut . . . . .	...	12,00,340	12,00,340	5,34,710	2,400	...	...	5,37,110
Rangoon . . . . .	...	1,52,33,215	1,52,33,215	1,77,44,345	10,64,130	...	...	1,88,08,475
	5,07,31,100	30,00,07,775	35,13,38,875					
Deduct— Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil.					
	TOTAL R		35,13,38,875	11,19,36,615	13,94,02,314	...	...	25,13,38,929
Deduct— Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
						NET TOTAL R		25,13,38,929
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
						GRAND TOTAL R		35,13,38,875

* Rs 10,50,000 (£70,000) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 30th May 1903.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd June 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,62,63,489	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	46,61,230	0 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,32,30,670	1 9
at Head Office 86,55,001	13	7	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,75,34,325	10 5
Public Deposits			Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,08,405	14 4
at Branches 90,50,828	9	7	Balances with other Banks	20,77,322	12 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,00,55,389	7 9	Bullion	1,820	8 3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,33,519	15 8	Dead Stock	18,45,524	13 8
Sundries	23,14,018	9 1	Stamps	11,575	1 9
			Sundries	7,63,579	0 1
				9,85,97,942	15 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,56,13,702	2 7
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,80,47,113	5 11
				3,36,60,815	8 6
RUPRES	13,22,58,758	7 8	RUPRES	13,22,58,758	7 8

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 1,70,820 0 0
 † Do. do. do. 75,510 0 0
 R 2,52,330 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
 Calcutta, the 4th June 1903.

By order of the Directors,
 H. F. FRESHWATER, A. M. LINDSAY,
 Offg. Chief Accountant. Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
 Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
 Percentage 33 49.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have appointed Mr. A. M. Lindsay, C.I.E., to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer during the absence of the undersigned on short leave. Mr. W. D. McKewan will officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, *vice* Mr. Lindsay.

By order of the Directors,
 W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. A. H. Robert, late an erector and charge-man in the North-Western Railway, Lahore.	Lahore . . .	1st March 1903	District Judge of Lahore, 20th April 1903.	Will left. The Widow has applied for Probate.
Mr. Paul Lucas, Junior, late a Catechist of Meerut.	Meerut . . .	7th December 1902	District Judge of Meerut, 4th May 1903.	No Will. No application.
Mrs. Jane Hamilton, late of Agra.	Agra . . .	23rd February 1903	District Judge of Agra, 5th May 1903.	No Will. The deceased's husband has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. F. S. Logan, late an Assistant in the Leesh Kiver Tea Estate in the District of Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaiguri . .	14th March 1903	District Judge of Rungpur, 12th May 1903.	Will left. No application.
Mr. A. J. Neil, late an Assistant Foreman in the Locomotive Department of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway at Fyzabad.	Fyzabad . . .	4th March 1903	District Judge of Fyzabad, 24th April 1903.	No Will. The widow intends to apply for Letters of Administration.
Mr. G. Wragge, late Permanent-way Inspector in the North-Western Railway, Lahore.	Lahore . . .	20th April 1903	District Judge of Lahore, 19th May 1903.	Will left. The Executors have applied for Probate.

C GREY,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 4th June 1903.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 29th day of May 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6787, Gunner A. Crichton.
 Age,—21 years 7 months.
 Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.
 Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, dark brown.
 Trade,—Labourer.

Date of enlistment,—31st January 1901.
 Place of enlistment,—Bootle.
 Parish and county in which born,—Malta.
 Date of desertion or absence—26th May 1903.
 Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William.
 Marks,—Scar, right forearm and right buttock.
 Under three years' service.

R. R. HILL, Capt., R.A.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 28th May 1903.

No. 102.—In supersession of Notification No. 67, dated 17th April 1903, the following officiating appointments are made in the Khyber Rifles, with effect from the 28th April 1903, consequent on the grant of six months' combined privilege and special leave to Major G. O. Roos-Koppel, C.I.E., I.A., Commandant of the Corps and Political Agent, Khyber:—

Captain W. E. Venour, I.A., 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, to officiate as Commandant and Political Agent, Khyber.

Captain E. Kirkpatrick, I.A., 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion.

Captain A. G. Thomson, I.A., Adjutant and Quarter Master, 2nd Battalion, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, in addition to his own duties.

APPOINTMENT.

The 28th May 1903.

No. 103.—Captain T. J. Willans, I.A., 6th Punjab Infantry, who has been appointed to be Reserve Officer with the Frontier Irregular Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Kurram Militia as Reserve Officer of that Corps, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th May 1903.

No. 104.—Captain T. J. Willans, I.A., Reserve Officer, Kurram Militia, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of that Corps in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th May 1903, *vice* Captain H. de C. O'Grady, I.A., promoted.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
 N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 28th May 1903.

No. 105.—Major A. J. Macnab, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Nathia and Dunga Gallis on the forenoon of the 17th May 1903.

The 29th May 1903.

No. 106.—With reference to Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 802-G., dated 11th May 1903, Major E. G. R. Whitcombe, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Kurram on the forenoon of the 21st May 1903.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
 N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 9th May 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.				Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	1	1	2	31	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	3	5	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	63	50	2
3		Butta	7,029	4	4	8	4	...	4	3	1	...	2	2	59	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	19	28	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	19	14	33	34	19	18	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	13	4	4	8	23	24	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	...	3	3	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	17	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	3	7	6	3	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	36	31	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	...	1	9	3	6	6	3	...	1	1	10	90	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	8	7	15	17	7	10	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	4	5	4	9	28	31	9
10		Kuláchi	9,125	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	11	10
		Total	164,251	40	37	77	85	38	47	...	2	...	43	3	5	1	31	11	14	25	24	27		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 9th May 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 77 births were registered (40 males and 37 females), giving a birth-rate of 24 per mille of population; 85 deaths were registered (38 males and 47 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 27th May 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

POST OFFICE.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 29th May 1903.

No. 468-S.—*Ap.*—Mr. C. Srinivasa Row, M.A., Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 27th April 1903.

Mr. K. Amirthalingam Pillay, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Srinivasa Row, M.A., or until further orders.

No. 480-S.—*Ap.*—Mr. G. E. Rose, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days combined with furlough for 6 months, with effect from the 17th June 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave or until further orders :—

Mr. A. R. Amman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade ;

Pundit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. A. Lane Ryan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Babu Krishna Sahai Sinha to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 27th May 1903.

No. 11.—Mr. R. A. A. Hooper, Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under Article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and sixteen days, under Articles 233 and 316, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th May 1903.

F. G. MACLEAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 29th May 1903.

No. 141.—The following officiating promotion has been sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief, with effect from the 19th April 1903, *vice* Mr. J. Wartenby, Assistant Superintendent, on privilege leave :—

Name	From	To
L. T. Jefferies	General Service Clerk, Class I	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II.

G. C. WOLFE,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Register No.	NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.			Name of claimant.
	No. of Notes.	Value.		
W-77 of 1899-1900.	C A-26—60058	100	}	The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.
	„ 60059	100		
	„ 60060	100		
	„ 60061	100		
	„ 60062	100		
	W-71—47521	500		
	W-73—81644	1,000		

L. WORGAN,

Assistant Accountant-General, Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY;

The 18th May 1903.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Register No.	NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED			Name of claimant.
	No. of Notes.	Value.		
W-54 of 1903-1904. {	L A-98-87664	100	R	Khan Moulvi Syed Najabat Hossain Saheb, General Manager, Court of Wards, Pakur.
	„ 87668	100		

A. H. CLARKE,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA;

The 3rd June 1903.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on 26th November 1902 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at Rs 23-9-0 was found by Ramasami, a cooly, while turning earth, under the supervision of Narayanasami Gounden, son of Virasami Gounden of Periyapappasamudram Village, in S. No. 30, belonging to one Subba Reddi of Periyapappasamudram Village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday, the 2nd day of November 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Description of treasure.	Weight.	Value.	
		R	a. p.
(1) Chilly seed coins 65	• • • • •	20	5 0
(2) Silver bracelets	• • • • •	2	12 0
(3) Small silver pieces	• • • • •	0	8 0
Total		23	9 0

E. A. ELWIN,

Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Cuddalore, 26th May 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th May 1903.

No. 2561-S.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886) the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to notify the reappointment of the following Gentlemen as Members of the Kekri Municipal Committee for the period of one year with effect from the 1st April 1903:—

1. Munib Khemraj.
2. Jodhraj Lamberdar.
3. Bohra Baijnath.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara,
P. W. D.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 30th May 1903.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Engineer J. F. Ellis, R.I.M., for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under Rule XX of the Ecclesiastical Rules of the Government of India, notice is hereby given that the tombs bearing the inscriptions given below, in the Cemeteries of the Church of England in Anjengo and Tangacherri, are in need of urgent repairs, and that, if the friends or relations of the deceased will not undertake to repair them within 6 months from this date, these tombs will be made level with the ground.

Cemetery at Anjengo.

1. Here lyeth inter the body of Mary Walker wife of Saml. Walker who departed this life May the 7th, 1726, aged 25.
2. Here lyeth the body of Anne Wrench who departed this life November 25 Anno 1773 aged 87 years.

Cemetery at Tangacherri.

1. Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne daughter of Captain Benjamin and Czarina Blake who departed this life on the 7th December 1819, aged 1 year and 7 months.
2. The remains of John Lyons Ray Walcott lie interred below. He died on the 10th of April A. D. 1819.

To the most genuine benevolence he joined many virtues and few faults. Death found him prepared, fortitude never forsook him. He met his fate as became a Christian and will long be regretted by his numerous friends.

G. T. VURGESE,
for Collector of Malabar.

CALICUT;
21st May 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free, R16-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8, " R8-5
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co.,
Agra).*
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Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are
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trasse, 11.
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*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act I of 1903. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain enactments, to amend certain
enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 13s. or 1s.
3d. (2s.)
Act II of 1903. An Act to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. 1s. (1s.)
Act III of 1903. The Indian Electricity Act. 12s. (1s.)
Act IV of 1903. An Act further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1897. 1s. (1s.)
Act V of 1903. An Act further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889. 1s. 3p. (1s.)
Act VI of 1903. An Act further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882. 1s. 3p. (1s.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government
of India. Some Observations on the Poison of Russell's Viper, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D.,
I.M.S., and Wm. Hanna, Esq., M.B., etc. New series, No. 3. Super-Royal 4to. Limp
cover. 5s. or 6d. (3s.)

- The Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 18th Annual Report for the year 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Limp cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)
- Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. Fcap. Board. R20 or 30s. Complete (R19a.).
- Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1901, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops, and Prisoners in India, for the year. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)
- Fauna of British India—Hymenoptera, Vol. II (Ants and Cuckoo Wasps). By Lieutenant Colonel C. T. Bingham. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or 22s. 6d. (8a.).
- Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June 1903. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.).

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

- Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dera-Dun, for 1901-1902. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (1a. 6p.)
- Entomology. (Indian Museum Notes)—
- (1) Original Communications relating to Insect Pests.
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- Vol. V, No. 3, with plates. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)
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- Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1901-1902. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)
- Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1901 and on Vaccination for the year 1901-02. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.).

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

- List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to 1st March and April 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.
- Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878), 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 6, or 6d. (1a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of February and March 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
- Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of December 1902 and January 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
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- Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March 1902 and the four preceding years, 1903. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (2a.).

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- Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1901-1902. Foolscap. Boards. R2 or 3s. (8a.)
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- Selections from State papers preserved in the Military Department.—The Indian Mutiny 1857-58. By G. W. Forrest, Esq. Volumes II and III. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8a. or 11s. (10a.) for each volume.
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- Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways. By Mr. T. Robertson, C. V. O. Foolscap. Board. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1902 TO MARCH 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. C. Wigley, Esq.** Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)
- The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July 1899 and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April 1901.** R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)
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- Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Biazara Settlement Rules.** 1a. or 1d. (1a.)
- Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto.** 11a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)
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LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1901 TO 31ST MARCH 1902.

- The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901.** In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
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- Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War).** In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
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- Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870).** In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
- Ditto.** In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India: Malaria in India by Captain S. F. James, M.B., (London), L.M.S., New Series, No. 2. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R2-8 or 2s. 3d. (5a.)**
- Coorg Census Report and Tables, 1901.** F'cap. Board. R1-4 or 2s. (6a.)
- North-West Provinces and Oudh Census Report and Tables, 1901.** F'cap. Board. Parts I and II, complete. R1-8 or 1s. (R1-1a.)
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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

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- Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1902.** Demy 4to. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)
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*The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No. 1 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 68, Dyes and Tans). Indian Tanning Materials—A list of the raw stuffs of India which contain tannin, with notes on their composition and the preparation of extracts. By Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S. Price 6s. or 6d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No. 2 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 69).—Accacia Spp. The Indian Acacias—A review of available information written mainly with the object of bringing out the chief commercial facts regarding The Indian Acacias. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 3s. or 3d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series No. 3 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 70, Medicines).—Aconitum Spp. The Indian Aconites, their varieties, their distributions, and their uses. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 2s. or 2d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series No. 4 of 1902 (Mineral and Metallic, Series No. 19, Arsenic, White Arsenic, Orpiment, Realgar). Arsenic as it occurs in India. A popular account including the chief commercial facts regarding that substance. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 1s. or 1d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 5 of 1902 (Mineral Product, Series No. 20) Alkalies (Earths, Ashes, Alkaloides etc.) Alkalies (Alkaline earths, Alkaline ashes, Alkaloides etc.)—A review of existing information in which are brought out the chief commercial facts regarding these substances. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 6s. or 6d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 6 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 71).—Aeschynomene Spp. (Sola). The Sola-pith Plant. A review of existing information by Dr. George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 1s. or 1d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 7 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 72, Foods and Fodder) (Asphodelus tenuifolius). Syn. A. distulosus. An Indian Famine food. By A. Ghose. Price 1s. or 1d.

The books are obtainable from the Reporter on Economic Products, Indian Museum, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Limp cover. Rs. 12 or 5s. 6d. (6s.)

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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, August, September, October, and November 1902, in the four months April to July 1902, in the five months April to August 1902, in the six months April to September 1902, in the seven months April to October 1902, and in the eight months April to November 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3s. or 3d. (1s.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901, No. 1 of 1902-03. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)

Ditto Ditto in the quarter and in the six months ending September 1902 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901. No. 2 of 1902-03. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1900-1901 and four preceding years. F'cap. Paper cover. 2s. or 3d. (1s.)

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Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3s. or 3d. (1s.)

Marine Regulations, India, Volume II. Hired Transports, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4s.)

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (1s.)

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- Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates.** By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids.** Price per copy 8a.
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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

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- Journal, Part I, Nos. 1, 2 and Extra No. 1 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
 " Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 and Index of 1902 @ R2.
 " Part III, No. 2 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
 Proceedings Nos. 2 to 11 of 1902 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 and 7 @ 6a.
 Clokavartika. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 3 @ 12a.
 Upaniti-bhava-prapanca-katha. 5 @ 6a.
 Padumawati. Fasc. 4 @ R2.
 Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. 4 and 5 @ R2.
 Akbarnamah. (English.) Vol. I, 7 and 8 @ R1.
 Dana kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
 Cranta Sutra of Apastamba. Vol. III, 17 @ 6a.
 Catasahasrika-prajnaparimita. Pt. I, 1 to 4 @ 6a.
 Nyayavartika. Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
 Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 4 to 7 @ 6a.
 Varsa kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 5 and 6 @ 6a.
 Maha-bhasya-pradipodyota. Vol. II, 4 to 7 @ 6a.
 Riyazu-s-Salatin. (English.) Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 12a.
 Prakrita-Paingalam. Fasc. 7 @ 6a.
 Bodhicary avatara of Cantidevi. Fasc. 1 and 2 @ 6a.
 Kala Viveka. Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
 Vidhana Parijala. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

- Monthly Weather Review, November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1901. By John Murray, M.A. (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Monthly Weather Review, December 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
-

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1902 TO 31ST MARCH 1903.**

- Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of May to August 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of September to November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.
-

**LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31ST
JANUARY 1903.**

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

§ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
PART I. —Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	395—411	SUPPLEMENT NO. 23—	
PART II. —Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Calcutta University, Director of Railway Traffic, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	609—628	Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 4th June, 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period	939—940
PART III. —Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations	41—42	Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 30th May 1903	941—942
		Famine Statement	943
		Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 30th May 1903	944—947
		Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways	948—949

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th June, 1903.

No. 2249.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Editor of the *Imperial Gazetteer for India* shall have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th June, 1903.

No. 274.—The services of Mr. B. P. Standen, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 30th May 1903.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 4th June, 1903.

No. 337.—Major C. B. Baldock, Merwara Battalion, is appointed, with effect from the 8th May 1903, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. A. Ranking, I.M.S., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.*The 29th May, 1903.*

No. 643.—The services of Lieutenant N. S. Wells, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 2nd June, 1903.

No. 665.—The services of Captain D. H. F. Cowin, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.**PLAGUE.***The 4th June, 1903.*

No. 692.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 31st May, 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Four days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Mediterranean ports, Egypt.

The 5th June, 1903.

No. 704.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Tiruvallur taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ani New Moon and floating festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Sevvapet Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Chinnammampet on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 22nd to the 26th June 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Ani New Moon and floating festival at Tiruvallur.

No. 709.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Anitirumanjanam festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram and Coleroon on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 15th June to the 1st July 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Anitirumanjanam festival at Chidambaram.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**NOTIFICATION.****EMIGRATION.***Simla, the 2nd June, 1903.*

No. 910—7-3.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 13th July 1903.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule G, Scale No. 3 (B.), OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES, *showing Instruments and appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel*, of the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, after the entry relating to "spirit lamp" the following entry shall be inserted, namely :

Microscope	...	1*	* This is required to be supplied for vessels proceeding to Demerara. Baker's Plantation microscope, the present price of which is £2-5-0, is suitable.
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J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1903.

No. 946-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Peruvian Vice-Consulate at Calcutta has been raised by the Government of Peru to the rank of a Consulate, and that, with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise, provisionally, the appointment of Mr. Frederico Voigt as Consul.

The 3rd June, 1903.

No. 959-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 857-G., dated the 20th May, 1902, Mr. F. C. Fabricius, Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 23rd April, 1903.

The 5th June, 1903.

No. 971-G.—Captain C. E. Luard, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th June, 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 973-G.—Mr. C. C. Watson, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the 5th May, 1903.

No. 976-G.—With reference to Notification No. 903-G., dated the 25th May, 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. William W. Masterson, as Consul for the United States of America at Aden, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 979-G.—Major P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and as Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 981-G.—Captain W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Agency Surgeon in Kota and Jhalawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 983-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class (seconded), and Residency Surgeon in Gwalior, and Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from the 6th June, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year, nine months, and nine days, under articles 260 and 308(b), of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 985-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple, Indian Army, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

No. 1191-E.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1501-E.A., dated the 19th July, 1900, the following Order of His

Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette*, dated the 13th March 1903, is published for general information, namely :

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 12th day of *March*, 1903.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has power and jurisdiction within the Somaliland Protectorate :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. This Order may be cited as "The Somaliland Order in Council, 1903," and shall be construed as one with "The Somaliland Order in Council, 1899."

2. Where, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," or any amending Act, anything is authorized to be done by, to, or before a British Consular officer, such thing may be done in any place in the Protectorate at which there is no Consular officer by, to, or before such officer of the Protectorate as the Consul-General may appoint.

3. The Consul-General may make King's Regulations providing for the registration of births and deaths in the Protectorate.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FitzRoy.

No. 1193-E.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1706-E.B., dated the 4th October, 1901, the following Order of His Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette*, dated the 13th March, 1903, is republished for general information, namely :

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 12th day of *March*, 1903.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Kintore.

Sir Francis Bertie.

Sir William Walrond.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Wei-hai-Wei Order in Council, 1901 (hereinafter called the Principal Order), so as to enable the Commissioner to appoint an officer to act as a Magistrate subject to and pending the confirmation of such appointment by the Secretary of State :

Now, therefore, His Majesty by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and otherwise in Him vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. This Order may be cited as the Wei-hai-Wei Order in Council, 1901, Amendment Order, 1903, and shall be read and construed as part of the Wei-hai-Wei Order in Council, 1901.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added to clause fourteen of the Principal Order :

(3) The Commissioner may, from time to time by writing under his hand and seal, appoint any fit person to be provisionally a Magistrate for any district of the said territories.

(4) Every person so provisionally appointed shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of a Magistrate according to the provisions of this Order pending the confirmation or disallowance of his appointment by the Secretary of State.

(5) The Commissioner shall without delay report every such provisional appointment to the Secretary of State for his confirmation or disallowance.

A. W. FitzRoy.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.LOANS, &C.*Simla, the 1st June, 1903.*

No. 3284-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 (XI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to substitute the following rule for rule 3 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 16, dated the 1st January 1889, namely:

"3. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (2), every loan shall be defined in rupee currency.

(2) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct that any particular loan shall be defined in sterling currency."

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 1st June, 1903.

No. 3217-P.—Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for twenty days, with effect from the 2nd of May 1903.

No. 3218-P.—Mr. G. C. Ray is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Auditor General, with effect from the 12th of May 1903.

SEPARATE REVENUE.STAMPS.*The 4th June, 1903.*

No. 3310-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all communications made, under Chapter II of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894 (Madras Act II of 1894), by a proprietor to any Revenue-officer relating to the Appointment and Control of Village-officers.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 3284-P.

The 5th June, 1903.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council has approved the institution of a Provident Fund for the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.

2. The rules under which the Fund will, for the present, be conducted are attached to this Resolution.

3. Subscriptions to the Fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on the 1st July 1903.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT PROVIDENT FUND.

1. Preamble.

I.—The institution of a Provident Fund under the conditions specified in Rule II is sanctioned for officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.

2. Qualifications.

II.—The following officers will be required to subscribe to the Fund :

- (a) Army Veterinary Officers of the Department, irrespective of rank, who are already married or may marry while in the service, excepting those who may produce satisfactory evidence that adequate provision has already been made for their families.
- (b) Civilian officers who may be appointed hereafter to the Department, whether married or unmarried, from the date of their appointment.

Note.—For the purposes of this rule the term “married officers” includes widowers with children, but excludes widowers without children.

III.—Officers who are exempted from subscribing to the Fund under Rule II (a) shall be required to produce annually such evidence as shall satisfy the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, that the provision on account of which exemption is claimed is duly continued.

IV.—Civilian officers already in the service shall have the option of subscribing to the Fund, and the deposits may be discontinued or renewed at the option of the subscriber.

3. Subscriptions.

V. The conditions under which officers will join the Fund are as follows :

- (1) The monthly deposit may not be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of Army Veterinary officers and 5 per cent. in the case of Civilian officers, and not more than 10 per cent. on the salary (as defined in the Civil Service Regulations) of each depositor for the month.
- (2) An officer on leave of any kind may at his option subscribe any sum he pleases, subject to a minimum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of an Army Veterinary officer, and 5 per cent. in the case of a Civilian officer, on his leave allowances, and a maximum of 10 per cent. on the salary he drew when last on duty.

VI.—Deposits will be recovered by deduction from bills, except in the following cases in which they may be made in cash in India:

- (1) When an officer draws his leave allowances out of India.
- (2) When an officer is on leave without allowances.
- (3) When an officer is in foreign service.

Cash subscriptions must be remitted by depositors to the Secretary of the Fund. Receipts and payments will be made in rupees only.

Arrear subscriptions of voluntary deposits are never allowed. Arrear subscriptions are permissible in the case of compulsory deposits, and their recovery will be enforced even though it may result in a recovery in excess of the limit of 10 per cent. of the salary from which it is made.

4. Benefits.

VII.—Compound interest at 4 per cent. on the payments made will be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing. The Government may at any time, at its option, and without giving any right to withdrawal of subscriptions, reduce the rate of interest to any rate not less than half per cent. in excess of that at which it is raising rupee loans in India.

VIII.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the depositor's accounts between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. In calculating interest under this rule the deposits received by deduction from salary will be considered as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due. The interest will be calculated monthly, but will not be added to principal until the end of the official year, except when the account is to be finally closed (in consequence of the depositors dying or quitting the service). Interest will be allowed up to the end of the month in which the depositor dies, or which immediately precedes that in which he quits the service, whether the balance at credit is withdrawn before or after the end of that month.

IX.—As exceptions to the rule that subscriptions realised by deduction from pay bills are to be considered for the purpose of calculating interest as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due :

- (1) Deductions made from salaries paid in advance owing to transfer or long leave out of India are to be considered in the case of the former as having been made on the date on which an officer is relieved of his duties, and in the

case of the latter, as having been made on the date on which the Account Office pays up an officer prior to embarkation.

- (2) Deductions from salaries paid in arrears in consequence of promotion given with retrospective effect should be considered as having been made on the first of the month in which the arrears are drawn.

In the case of reversions made with retrospective effect, the write back of the amount originally recovered in conformity with the rules should be considered as having been made on the first of the month in which the recovery is effected.

X.—The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer will be his absolute property, to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service, or in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives. Government will not be bound by or recognise any assignment or trust executed or attempted to be created by any officer during his lifetime, and will only make payments (1) during the lifetime of the officer on his own receipt; (2) after his death in accordance with rule XI below.

XI.—The balances of deceased depositors are regulated by the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), the Administrator General's Act (II of 1874) and the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889), in cases where the balance at credit of the deceased member exceeds two thousand rupees; and in cases where the balance at credit does not exceed two thousand rupees, by section 3 of the Provident Funds Act (IX of 1897), which is quoted below:

Section 3.—(1) When a subscriber to, or depositor in, any Government or Railway Provident Fund dies, and the sum standing to his credit in the books of the Fund does not exceed two thousand rupees, the officer or person whose duty it is to make payment of such sum may pay it as follows:

- (a) He may pay it to any person entitled to receive it according to the rules of the Fund or, in the absence of any rule of the Fund to the contrary, to any person nominated in writing by the deceased subscriber or depositor to receive it;
- (b) in any case not hereinbefore provided for, he may pay it to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to any such sum which, at the commencement of this Act, stands to the credit of any subscriber or depositor already deceased.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of the rules of any Fund in so far as such rules may provide for the disposal of sums exceeding two thousand rupees.

5. *Advances.*

XII.—No withdrawal will ordinarily be allowed from the deposit until the depositor quits the service or dies. But on the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a deposit may be temporarily withdrawn under orders issued by the Inspector General—

- (i) to pay for the passage of the depositor going on leave out of India on medical certificate or returning after such absence;
- (ii) to pay for the passage of any member of the depositor's family coming from beyond the sea to join him, or going beyond sea, sick, or from some urgent cause.

XIII.—Before authorising a withdrawal under the above rule, the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, should ascertain from the Account Officer that the withdrawal is covered by the amount at credit, and no payment may be made, save under the orders of the Account Officer.

XIV.—Withdrawals under Rule XII will be recovered in twenty equal monthly instalments compulsorily deducted from salary in addition to contributions under Rule V, whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded. Such instalments may be paid in advance.

6. *Procedure.*

XV.—The deposits received under the foregoing rules will be credited on the books of the Government to an account named 'Civil Veterinary Department Provident Fund.' The administration of the Fund will rest with the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The Secretary of the Fund will be the Account Officer of the Fund, that is, the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

XVI.—As soon as possible after the close of each year, each depositor will receive a statement of his account with interest made up to 31st March. Depositors are required to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of these statements; and, unless errors in them are brought to the notice of the officer rendering the account within one month from the date of their receipt, Government will not be responsible for any sums not thus acknowledged.

XVII.—Any depositor may, once in the official year, but not oftener, receive on application to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, a copy of his account for the last official year and for so many months of the current year as may have been posted and agreed.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 531.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 426 of 1903, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) H. Goad, to be Director-General, Army Remount Department, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

No. 532.—The appointment of Veterinary-Lieutenant E. Brown, Army Veterinary Department, to the Army Remount Department, will have effect from the 4th April 1903, and not from the date notified in G. G. O. No. 317 of 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 533.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant A. J. Reynolds, 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment; Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse). Dated 12th April 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Thomas Guy Marriott Harris, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry. Dated 3rd May 1903.

Charles Percival Fenwick Warton, 1st Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 27th Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 20th April 1903.

Herbert John Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Double Company Officer, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry. Dated 10th May 1903.

Wilfred Clyde Richmond Savage, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers. Dated 29th April 1903.

Evan Leigh Croslegh, 1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; Double Company Officer, 23rd Punjab Pioneers. Dated 25th April 1903.

Arthur Powys Wodehouse, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; Double Company Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry. Dated 6th May 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Harris is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, with effect from the 3rd May 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 534.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Chester, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 13th May 1903, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district, *vice* Colonel B. M. Blennerhassett, C.M.G., Royal Army Medical Corps, on leave.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 535.—Captain A. J. Badcock, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 27th May 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 536.—Mr. William Fitzallan Parrott, late a third class Assistant Surgeon, who was permitted in G. G. O. No. 886 of 1902, to resign the service, is, as a special case, re-admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 537.—The following appointments are made in the Native Army, on the transfer of the individuals named from the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers:

3rd Madras Lancers.

Bhugwant Singh to be Ressaidar, and Pabudan Singh and Hanuman Singh to be Jemadars, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 2nd May 1902.

No. 538.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :

45th (Rattray's) Sikh Infantry.

Balwant Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 539.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 8th May 1903, page 2924.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 8th May, 1903.

* * * * *

STAFF.

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The following notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 24th March 1903 :

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. S. Grover, Indian Army, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General of a Command in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel V. A. Schalch, appointed a Colonel on the Staff. Dated 27th November 1902.

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BREVET.

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Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Colonel on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the King. Dated 1st April 1902.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 12th May 1903, pages 2994 and 2995.

INDIA OFFICE;

12th May, 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army departments made by the Government of India :

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 14th January 1902.

Alfred Joseph Caruana.

Brevet-Major John Mary Camilleri.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 23rd December 1902.

John Leared Furney.

William Maxwell Fenning.

• •

William Cotter Williamson Hawkes.

Cuthbert Prissick.

Dated 1st January 1903.

Stephen Hector Jacob.

The promotion of Lieutenant Charles Henry Kemble Chauncy to the rank of Captain, notified in the *London Gazette* of 6th March 1903, is cancelled.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Oswald Muirhead Dyke, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 17th November 1902, but to rank from 2nd January 1900.

Lieutenant Augustus Charles Lionel Tyrrell, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 11th October 1902, but to rank from 25th March 1900.

Lieutenant Ralph Bulkely Manners Wood, from the East Kent Regiment. Dated 25th October 1902, but to rank from 23rd October 1900.

Lieutenant Edmund Perceval Mainwaring-White, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 19th October 1902, but to rank from 8th December 1900.

Lieutenant Octavius Muir Hamilton Anson, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 29th November 1902, but to rank from 13th July 1901.

Lieutenant John Moran, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 10th November 1902, but to rank from 14th July 1901.

Lieutenant Lionel Peter Collins, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 14th November 1902, but to rank from 21st December 1901.

• Lieutenant Charles Palgrave Woodward, from the East Kent Regiment. Dated 10th December 1902, but to rank from 23rd December 1901.

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Vincent-Watson, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 13th November 1902, but to rank from 15th February 1902.

Lieutenant Reginald Philbrick, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 10th November 1902, but to rank from 28th February 1902.

Lieutenant Graham Bell Murray, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 31st October 1902, but to rank from 28th February 1902.

Lieutenant Edward Hepburn Clay Brander, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 8th July 1902, but to rank from 6th March 1902.

This cancels the notification regarding this officer's admission to the Indian Army as a Second-Lieutenant in the *London Gazette* of 14th November 1902.

Lieutenant Robert Heath Anderson, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 18th November 1902, but to rank from 11th February 1903.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Charles Drought Thorne, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 8th August 1902.

Dated 28th October 1902.

Geoffrey Leigh Blair.

Alan Moray Brown.

Cecil Edwin Hunt.

John Fillis Carré Carter.

Roderick William Macdonald.

Robert Arthur Harvey Robertson.

Cecil Herbert Tyrrell.

George Airy.

Beauchamp Oswald Duff.

Thomas Balfour Traill.

George Darel Senhouse Le Messurier.

John Holt Wilson.

Dudley Mostyn Patrickson.

George Drummond Ogilvie.

Colin Water Johnstone Smith.

Deneys Henry Vanrenen.

Donald Moyle Field.

Horace Johnstone Goad.

Ralph Montacute Brind.

Dated 11th November 1902.

George Frederick Underwood.

Dated 27th November 1902.

Harold John Hunter Davson.

Dated 11th December 1902.

Sidney Bernard Orton.

The promotion of Second-Lieutenant James Lillie Costello to the rank of Lieutenant, notified in the *London Gazette* of 29th August 1902, is antedated to 27th October 1900.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

George Philip Morris,—7th November 1902.
 Eric Conway Irwin,—15th November 1902.
 Edward Lorimer,—7th November 1902.
 Wilfred Bertram Baker,—6th November 1902.
 Charles Hugh Stockley,—6th November 1902.
 Rodney Foster,—6th November 1902.
 John Nairne Durrant-Stewart,—6th November 1900.
 Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent,—5th November 1902.
 John Pickering Thompson,—20th November 1902.
 Albemarle Dare Connor,—24th November 1902.
 William Henry Barnet,—26th November 1902.
 William Henry Aloysius Lloyd,—24th November 1902.
 Alastair Fitzhugh Maclean,—19th November 1902.
 George Francis Gerald Fraser,—20th November 1902.
 Charles Home Kingston Kirkwood,—25th November 1902.
 Charles Arthur Robertson,—13th December 1902.

Dated as below, but to rank from 24th October 1901.

Harold Dening,—26th November 1902.
 Henry Arthur Morgan,—27th November 1902.
 Roger Fleetwood Sconce Beyts,—30th November 1902.
 William Pulteney Michael Dalzell McLaughlin,—29th November 1902.
 Harold John Hunter Davson,—27th November 1902.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Albert Harold Seagrim, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 4th November 1902, but to rank from 5th January 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant Herbert Frederick Collingridge, from the Royal Scots Regiment. Dated 19th December 1902, but to rank from 5th January 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant Alfred Henry Peyton, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 21st November 1902, but to rank from 5th January 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant Alfred Ernest Slater Fennell, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 24th November 1902, but to rank from 8th January 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant Arthur Mordaunt Mills, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 10th October 1902, but to rank from 4th May 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant William Francis Richmond Webb, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 11th October 1902, but to rank from 8th May 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant Arthur Easdale Stewart, from the Royal Highlanders. Dated 9th November 1902, but to rank from 26th June 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant William Campbell, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 29th October 1902, but to rank from 14th September 1901.
 Second-Lieutenant Alexander Francis Inglis, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 12th November 1902, but to rank from 14th September 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.

Mathew Denis Moriarty, M.D. Dated 25th October 1902.
 Bartholomew O'Brien. Dated 1st November 1902.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of 1st Class Assistant Surgeon Edward Patrick Clement to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, dates from 1st July 1901, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 6th March 1903.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, George Raffin to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 22nd October 1902.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Sexton to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd October 1902.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Daniel Alfred Mellor to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 18th December 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 22nd October 1902.

John James Headwards.

Thomas Oakley Drake.

William Goodman.

Joseph Callow.

Robert Rhubottom.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

Sub Conductor Arthur Gale, Army Remount Department, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd December 1902.

The King has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General James Turner Cummins, C.B., D.S.O. Dated 22nd April 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wilbraham Twining Radcliffe. Dated 1st September 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry George Ryland. Dated 13th March 1903.

Major Thomas Roger Arundel Gayer Montgomery. Dated 5th October 1902.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred James O'Hara. Dated 2nd November 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred William Frederick Street, D.S.O. Dated 2nd April 1903.

The King has approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Colin Campbell Boileau. Dated 20th December 1902.

Captain Stuart Girdlestone Halliday. Dated 21st March 1903.

* * * * *

MEDALS.

No. 540.—In G. G. O. No. 476, dated the 22nd May 1903, *before* the words " Bhisti and Pakhalis " insert the word " regimental."

ORGANIZATION.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 541.—The following amendments are made in G. G. O. No. 308 of 1903:

Affix a dagger to the name of Major A. R. Braid, Royal Artillery, and connect it with a footnote as under—

“† Will draw pay as such from the 16th April 1903, on relinquishing his appointment as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle.”

After the name of Captain H. F. Head, Royal Artillery, *insert* “Major P. T. Cooper, Royal Artillery.”

Omit the name of Captain H. W. Bowen, Royal Artillery, from the list of Ordnance Officers, 4th class, and *insert* it before the name of Captain E. L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery, in the list of Ordnance Officers, 5th class.

No. 542.—Captain H. W. Bowen, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 5th class, is promoted to Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 27th April 1903, *vice* Major P. T. Cooper, Royal Artillery, appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 543.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs that the following changes be made in the organisation of the Bhopal Battalion:

1. The number of companies will be reduced from 10 to 8, which will be organised in four double companies, instead of in two wings as at present.
2. The class constitution of the Battalion will be modified by eliminating the two companies of Dogras and Hindus of mixed classes.
3. The establishment of British Officers will for the present be 8. With this exception, the establishment, organisation, rates of pay, good-conduct pay, and pension, and conditions of service of the Battalion will, for all ranks, British and Native, including followers, be those authorised for Infantry battalions of the Bengal Command.
4. The modification in class constitution ordered in paragraph 2 will be carried out gradually as vacancies occur.
5. Native officers and non-commissioned officers who are in excess of the authorised establishment of their rank will be gradually absorbed, only one promotion being allowed for every three vacancies until the number serving in each rank has been reduced to its sanctioned strength.
6. Any subsidiary instructions required to give effect to these orders will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 544.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Percy Holland,—23rd March 1903.

Robert Southey,—10th April 1903.

Charles Edward Johnson,—5th May 1903.

George Stewart Ommanney,—16th May 1903.

No. 545.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Lieutenants to be Captains.

2nd June 1903.

William Desmond Villiers-Stuart.

Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux, C.M.G.

William Thurburn Barry.

Harold Lake Compton Turner.

Francis Adams.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

*Madras.**To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) William Richard Browne, M.D., *vice* Colonel A. M. Branfoot, M.B., C.I.E., retired. Dated 19th May 1903.

Colonel Browne's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 19th May 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 546.—In G. G. O. No. 454 of 1903 for "No. 1079, Barkat Ram" read "No. 1097, Barkat Ram."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 547.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred on retirement on Subadar Jag Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, Bengal Sappers and Miners. Dated 15th May 1903.

No. 548.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Sarfaraz Ali Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

Jemadar Fateh Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Kartar Singh, resigned, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

17th Musalman Rajput Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Jemadar Musallam Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Yasin Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Husain Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th April 1902.

Jemadar Shaikh Khairullah to be Subadar and Havildar Ashraf Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ibrahim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1902.

Jemadar Muhammad Suleman Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Dundi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1902.

Subadar Rustam Khan to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Ata Mohammed to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th September 1902.

2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Durgbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Man Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Dafadar Gulab Khan, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of transfer.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 549.—The Hon'ble Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, C.S.I., V.D., acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., deceased.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 550.—John McGlashan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Mackenzie, promoted.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 551.—Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I., resigned.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 552.—Major William Lawrence Edmiston to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 10th February 1903, *vice* Weir, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 32.—Engineer J. Lush, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Foreman of Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, *vice* Engineer E. J. Ellery, with effect from the 21st May 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 5th June, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 23rd May and 5th June 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service	Captain Stuart Alexander Charles Dallas.	28th May 1903 .	Bombay .	...	...
1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant William Warrenne Tute.	30th May 1903 .	Upper Topa .	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 1st June, 1903.

No. 201.—Mr. A. Devon, officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, from the 3rd April to the 8th May 1903, both dates inclusive.

No. 202.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 201 Railways, dated 1st June 1903, Mr. E. Burton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that establishment, with effect from the 3rd April to the 8th May 1903, both dates inclusive.

No. 203.—Mr. G. Richards, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company was, on return to Government service, posted to the establishment under the Government of Burma for employment on the Arakan Railway Surveys and on the completion of this work was appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 13, dated 16th January 1903.

No. 204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Tinnevely Municipality, the yearly tax leviable on buildings and lands, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their annual value, under section 47, clause (ii), and section 63 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), as amended by Act III of 1897, in respect of all railway buildings and lands situated within the limits of the said Municipality.

No. 205.—Mr. G. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to act as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. L. Biscoe, or until further orders.

Mr. Hawkes will officiate in Class I, Grade 3, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Biscoe's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

The 2nd June, 1903.

No. 207.—Mr. G. W. Raynor, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

No. 208.—Mr. F. Calderbank, Workshop Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. R. Wright, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 209.—In Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 240, 376, 409 and 429, dated, respectively, 10th July, 21st October, 3rd November and 13th November 1902, appointing Messrs. J. C. Bell, Bhupabuttu Churn Ghose, H. H. D. Butterfield and J. Moran to the Superior Accounts Establishment, *insert* the word "officiating" before the words "Deputy Examiner, Class II"; and in Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 366 and 495, dated 15th October and 26th December 1902, respectively, *for* "Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary," against the name of Mr. J. C. Bell, *read* "officiating Deputy Examiner, Class II."

In Public Works Department Notification No. 490, dated 22nd December 1902, for the words "Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary rank," *substitute* "officiating Deputy Examiner, Class II."

The 3rd June, 1903.

No. 211.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary J. W. Morrison, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 5th December 1902, under paragraph 224, Chapter II, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code.

The 4th June, 1903.

No. 212.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 237 Railways, dated 7th June 1901, Mr. Douglas Hugh Keelan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation), is confirmed in his appointment in Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

No. 214.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer, Burma, during the absence of Mr. Martyn, on leave, or until further orders. During the privilege leave portion of Mr. Martyn's leave Mr. Sykes will officiate as Superintending Engineer and thereafter will hold temporary rank in that class.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1903.

No. 206.—Mr. J. Macfarlane, Librarian, Imperial Library, is placed in charge of that portion of the Public Works Department which is in Calcutta during the absence of the Government of India at Simla.

The 4th June, 1903.

No. 213.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. S. Abbott, D.S.O., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department during the absence on leave of Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., or until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 3rd June, 1903.

No. 210.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rule which was published for criticism with the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 99 Telegraphs, dated 11th March 1903, be substituted for Rule 74 of the Rules under the said Act which were published under the like Notification No. 284 Telegraphs, dated the 12th July 1901:

- " 74. The trolley wire shall be in no part at a less height from the surface of the street than 17 feet, unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs, and shall be securely attached to supports the intervals between which shall not, unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs, exceed 120 feet."

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 23. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 4th June 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Ordinary hot weather conditions have prevailed over India during the week under review and rain has been mainly confined to Burma, North-East India and the south and south-west of the Peninsula.

In North-West India the usual hot weather depression has been gradually intensifying during the week and has induced easterly winds up the Gangetic Plain. Hence, though up to the present there has been no rain over this area, conditions are becoming steadily more favourable for thunderstorms and thundershowers with hail and rain are probable over the North-West Himalayas and submontane districts within the next day or two. In North-East India and Burma rain in light to moderate amounts has been received daily, the heaviest falls in twenty-four hours having been 3.28" at Bassein and 2.28" at Bhamo on the 29th; 2.94" at Diamond Island and 1.86" at Gauhati on the 30th; 2.35" at Lashio and 1.48" at Toungoo on the 31st May; 2.28" at Cherra Poonjee and 1.90" at Mymensingh on June 1st; 2.38" at Dibrugarh and 1.09" at Hazaribagh on the 2nd; 2.26" at Dhubri and 1.77" at Jessore on the 3rd; and 2.27" at Minbu and 1.72" at Monywa on the 4th.

Over the Peninsula and northward over the Satpuras scattered showers have been received between the 1st and 4th June, the heaviest falls in twenty-four hours in this region having been 1.73" at Cochin and 1.53" at Kodaikanal on the 2nd and 1.24" at Mysore on the 3rd.

The rainfall table shows that during the week under review there has been actually or practically no rain over the Bahraich and Burdwan subdivisions, the West Himalayas, the West Gangetic Plain, the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the West Satpuras, the East Coast South and the Jubbulpore, Jhansi Jaipur, Bombay, Bijapur and Hyderabad subdivisions. Elsewhere effective rain has been received, the average actual rainfall ranging from 0.12" in the Waltair subdivision to 4.76" in the Burma Wet division. The week's rainfall was in excess of the normal in the wet and dry divisions of Burma and in the Darbhanga subdivision. In all other places the fall was deficient, the deficiency having been considerable and between about two and three inches in the Narayanganj subdivision, the Brahmaputra Valley division and the two West Coast subdivisions.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 4TH JUNE 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 4TH JUNE 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	4'39	4'80	— 0'50	11'49	18'30	— 6'81	— 37	— 47
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	4'76	2'06	+ 2'70	9'02	7'03	+ 1'99	+ 28	— 14
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	3'01	1'70	+ 1'31	5'62	6'54	— 0'92	— 14	— 46
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	2'12	3'93	— 1'81	7'43	14'08	— 6'65	— 47	— 48
	{ Calcutta .	1'55	2'24	— 0'69	5'09	7'67	— 2'58	— 34	— 35
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) . . .	...	3'37	5'55	— 2'18	12'30	20'78	— 8'48	— 41	— 41
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	1'94	2'73	— 0'79	7'36	9'89	— 2'53	— 26	— 24
	{ Darbhanga .	1'21	0'80	+ 0'41	1'43	2'74	— 1'31	— 48	— 89
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'42	— 0'42	1'05	1'60	+ 0'05	+ 3	+ 40
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0'05	1'41	— 1'36	3'99	7'02	— 3'03	— 43	— 30
	{ Patna .	0'14	0'46	— 0'32	0'28	1'44	— 1'16	— 81	— 86
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'01	0'57	— 0'56	2'79	2'93	— 0'14	— 5	+ 18
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'26	— 0'26	1'49	1'22	+ 0'27	+ 22	+ 55
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'05	0'24	— 0'19	0'42	0'69	— 0'27	— 39	— 18
	{ Lahore .	0	0'17	— 0'17	0'54	0'88	— 0'34	— 39	— 24
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'08	— 0'08	0'62	0'52	+ 0'10	+ 19	+ 41
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'76	0'26	+ 0'50	+ 192	+ 230
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0'12	0'51	— 0'42	1'49	2'07	— 0'58	— 28	— 10
	{ Cuttack .	0'22	1'16	— 0'94	2'66	5'73	— 3'07	— 54	— 46
	{ Ranchi .	0'56	0'84	— 0'28	3'02	2'84	+ 0'18	+ 6	+ 23
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Raipur .	0'43	0'50	— 0'07	1'75	1'17	+ 0'58	+ 50	+ 97
	{ Jabulpore .	0'02	0'49	— 0'47	2'68	0'89	+ 1'79	+ 201	+ 565
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'22	— 0'22	0'89	0'54	+ 0'35	+ 65	+ 178
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'11	— 0'11	0'60	0'68	— 0'08	— 12	+ 5
	{ Indore .	0'23	0'26	— 0'03	0'68	0'82	— 0'14	— 17	— 20
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	1'08	3'89	— 2'81	11'14	11'31	— 0'17	— 2	+ 35
	{ Bombay .	0'01	3'10	— 3'09	7'00	4'25	+ 2'84	+ 67	+ 516
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'14	— 0'14	0'18	0'20	— 0'02	— 10	+ 200
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'30	0'18	+ 0'12	+ 67	+ 131
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0'06	0'57	— 0'51	2'99	0'95	+ 2'04	+ 215	+ 671
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0'29	0'55	— 0'26	1'95	1'91	+ 0'04	+ 2	+ 22
	{ Bijapur .	0'01	0'95	— 0'94	2'34	2'08	+ 0'26	+ 13	+ 106
	{ Hyderabad .	0'01	0'47	— 0'46	2'05	1'24	+ 0'81	+ 65	+ 165
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0'74	1'18	— 0'44	6'16	4'46	+ 1'70	+ 38	+ 65
	{ Madura .	0'43	0'58	— 0'15	5'21	3'35	+ 1'86	+ 56	+ 73
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	...	0'01	0'24	— 0'23	4'95	1'31	+ 3'64	+ 278	+ 362

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
30th May 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in parts of the Circars and the Deccan and was light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue in some places with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen in a few districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bombay.—There was heavy rain during the week in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Poona and slight falls in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Surat, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Colaba, Kanara and Wadhwan. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Karachi; by locusts in parts of Satara; and by a violent storm in parts of Thana; elsewhere they are generally in good condition. Threshing of spring crops has been completed in Sukkur, Ahmednagar and Dharwar; is almost over in Hyderabad; and is in progress in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach and Poona. Picking of cotton has been completed in Dharwar. Preparation of land for autumn cultivation is in progress in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Thana, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, but has been impeded by the recent rainfall in parts of Colaba and Poona. Sowing has commenced in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Thar and Parkar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Agricultural stock is in good condition and is sufficient, except in parts of Sukkur and Sholapur. The water-supply is failing in parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum. Prices have fallen in two districts; risen in four districts; and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was general and heavy at some places. Prospects are somewhat improved. Ploughing and sowing continue, but several districts are still in need of more rain. Fodder and water are inadequate in a few places. The price of common rice has risen in ten districts; has fallen in four; and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in thirty-seven districts accompanied by hail in Aligarh. Two inches were recorded in the Bahraich district, while Kheri, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur each received over one inch. In the other districts the falls average from a few cents to half an inch. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops, and sowings have begun in places. The irrigation and harvesting of extra crops are in progress. Opium weighments have been completed. Supplies are adequate and prices stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur and Rawalpindi districts. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in progress. Sowing of autumn crops continues. The condition of the standing crops is good throughout the province. The crops have been benefited by the recent rain in Hissar. The outturn of the spring crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Locusts have appeared in parts of Lahore, and did some damage to the cotton crop. Young locusts have come into some villages of the Lahore district from adjoining estates of the Amritsar district, and vigorous measures are being taken to destroy them. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Hissar and Shahpur. The price of wheat is falling slightly in Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mooltan; but is rising in Umballa. The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. Autumn ploughings are in progress and sowings are beginning. Prospects are generally hopeful. The spring crop is being reaped and housed. The weather is favourable for harvesting and the outturn of all crops, except oilseeds, is much above the average. Locusts have appeared in parts of Peshawar and have so far done no damage. Measures for the destruction of the eggs and young are being taken. Rivers are rising and there is an ample supply of water in canals and hill streams. The supply of food-grains and fodder is ample. Prices are falling. Wheat is selling at 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 15 $\frac{7}{8}$, gram 19 and 20 $\frac{1}{8}$ and maize 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

Burma.—Rain has fallen in all districts. In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in Pegu, Henzada, Thaton, and Amherst. In Hanthawaddy agricultural operations have been started, but are being delayed for want of rain. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy has commenced in the Myaing township of Pakokku and has been completed in Mandalay and Myitkyina and is in progress elsewhere. Ploughing has commenced for early wet-weather paddy in Pakokku, Meiktila and Yamethin and for sesamum in Magwe and the Lower Chindwin. Sowing of cotton has commenced in parts of Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin. Plucking of tobacco, onions and miscellaneous crops is in progress. The condition of the standing crops is good, but in the Katha sub-division of Katha the outturn will be below normal. Price of paddy has risen considerably in Tharrawaddy, Thabeigyee, Thabeigyee, and Minbu and elsewhere in several other districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy and hot. Light showers have fallen in most districts. Some delay in winnowing and damage to crops on the threshing floors are reported from Seoni and Chhindwara. The preparation of land for autumn sowings is generally in progress. Fodder is generally sufficient, but scarcity of water is reported from the Nagpur and Chhatisgarh divisions. The price of peas has risen from 34 to 29 in Saugor and from 25 to 26½ seers per rupee in Chanda. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—wheat, 18½; gram, 25; rice, 15½; and *juar*, 31½. The highest prices are:—wheat, 10½; gram, 12; rice, 9; and *juar*, 17½. The numbers on famine relief were as follows:—Relief workers:—(Public Works Department)—Raipur—adults, 20,182; children, 3,371; total, 23,553. On gratuitous relief—(otherwise relieved)—Raipur—adults, 9,702; children, 2,560; total, 12,262. Bilaspur—adults, 1,276; children, 293; total, 1,569. Bhandara—adults, 788; children, 94; total, 882. Balaghat—adults, 128; children, 15; total, 143. Total otherwise relieved:—14,856. Dependants—Raipur—adults, 22; children, 2,167; total, 2,189. In poor-houses—Raipur—adults, 25; children, 29; total, 54. On minor irrigation grant-in-aid works—Bilaspur—adults, 1,116; children, 185; total, 1,301. Total on all forms of relief, 41,953. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 14.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts during the week, but was deficient in Kamrup, the Naga and Khasia and Jaintia Hills. Ploughing for, and sowing of, early and late rice; planting of sugarcane; and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Sowing of jute is finished and prospects are good. Prospects of tea are good in Darrang and Lakhimpur; indifferent in Kamrup and Nowgong; and fair elsewhere. Tea blight is reported in Darrang and Nowgong. Prices—Common rice—Silchar, 15; Sylhet and Tezpur, 13; Dhubri, Gauhati and Sibsagar, 12; Nowgong, 11; and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Rainfall 68 cents in the Civil and Military station. Rain was general in the province and good in Kolar. Prospects are good. Prices have slightly risen. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Hassan. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 11 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—Average rain during the week, 69 cents. The weather is warm. Preparation of land for monsoon crops is in progress. Fodder is sufficient. The water-supply is also adequate, except in parts of the Akola taluq. Prices are generally stationary.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall 27 cents. The lands are being generally prepared for monsoon sowings which have commenced in one taluka of the Nalgunda district. The winter rice harvest is nearly completed. Water and fodder scarcity is felt in parts. Prices—wheat, 9½; rice, 8½; and *juar*, 26 seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The average rainfall of the week in cents was—Bikanir, 4; Sirohi, 3; Mewar, 27; Marwar and Tonk, 26; Kotah, 116; Jaipur, 11; Alwar, 14; Karauli, 72; Dholpur, 264; and Ajmer-Merwara, 6. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. The price of the cheapest food-grain was 35½ seers (in Bundi) and the highest 14 seers per rupee (in Sirohi).

Central India.—Slight showers fell in parts of Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopalwar. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and are in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good everywhere. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bhopalwar; normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Indore; and low in Malwa.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and warm. Prices are stationary. JAMMU:—Rainfall, *nil*. Prices are normal. Wheat is selling from 14 to 24 and maize from 16 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient, except in certain tracts of the Kathua, Riasi Kishtwar and Padar tahsils. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Harvesting, threshing and sowing of spring crops are in progress.

Nepal.—Rainfall 51 cents. The weather has been changeable. Wheat and barley are being harvested. The sowing of Indian corn and upland rice is finished. The price of rice is 7 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Central Provinces	35,397	16,179	51,576	27,043	14,910	41,953	- 9,623
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	35,397	16,179	51,576	27,043	14,910	41,953	- 9,623

J. O. MILLER,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the annual totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD MAY 1903.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
Raipur . .	14,42,778	42,642	13,809	56,451	40,195	13,839	54,034	40,787	13,792	54,579	31,654	13,724	45,378
Bilaspur . .	10,12,972	1,234	1,114	2,348	3,408	1,301	4,709	3,242	1,380	4,622	3,743	1,455	5,198
Bhandara . .	6,63,062	...	881	881	...	872	872	...	885	885	...	885	885
Balaghat . .	3,26,521	...	70	70	...	78	78	...	83	83	...	115	115
Seoni . .	3,27,709	352	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	37,73,042	44,228	15,874	60,102	43,603	16,090	59,693	44,029	16,140	60,169	35,397	16,179	51,576
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	37,73,042	44,228	15,874	60,102	43,603	16,090	59,693	44,029	16,140	60,169	35,397	16,179	51,576

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 4th June, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 30th May 1903, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	203	184
		Dholera Port	"	"	"
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	1	8
		Ahmedabad District	"	"	"
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Kaira	"	57	58
		Malikantla State	"	"	1
		Palanpur	"	"	"
		Panch Mahals District	"	"	"
		Rowakantha State	"	"	"
		Surat Town and Port	"	"	"
		Bulsar Port	"	2	2
		Surat District	"	28	18
		Bandra Port	"	4	4
		Uton	"	"	"
		Vesava	"	"	"
		Kelva	"	"	"
		Trombay	"	"	"
		Tarapur	"	9	6
		Mahim	B., B. & C. I.	5	3
		Dhann	"	"	"
		Bhiwadi	"	"	"
		Agashi	"	"	"
	Central.	Shirgaon	"	"	"
		Bassein	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Kalyan	G. I. P.	"	"
		Thana	"	"	"
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"
		Kon Port	"	"	"
		Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.	15	15
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	"	"
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	"	"
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	1	3
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	"	"
		Poona District	"	"	"
	Southern.	Satara	S. M.	21	15
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	"	"
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Bara	11	8
		Alibag Port	"	"	"
		Paavol	"	"	"
		Eshol	"	"	"
		Roha	"	"	"
		Revdanda	"	"	"
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	1	2
		Ratnagiri Port	"	8	8
		Vizadrag	"	1	1
		Rajapur	"	"	1
		Vengurla	"	"	"
		Dabhal	"	"	"
		Joigad	"	"	"
		Deogad	"	"	"
		Ratnagiri District	"	3	3
		Belgaum	S. M.	193	130
	Sind.	Hubli Town	"	34	22
		Dharwar District	"	"	"
		Karwar Port	"	"	"
		Akola	"	"	"
		Kumta	"	"	"
		Kanara District	S. M.	1	1
		Savantvadi State	"	"	"
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	"	"
		Karachi City and Port		N. W.	112	109
		Karachi District		" & J. B.	"	"
Political charges.		Hyderabad Town	"	"	"
		Hyderabad District	"	"	"
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	"	"
		Larkhana	N. W.	"	"
		Sukkar District	"	"	"
		Khatipur State	"	"	"
		Akalkot	"	"	"
		Amudh	"	"	"
		Tuna Port	"	"	"
		Mandvi	"	"	"
		Cutch State	"	"	"
		Savannur	"	"	"
		Bhor	"	"	"
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	"	1
		Porbandar Port	"	"	"
		Mongrol Port	"	"	"
		Jamnagar Town and Port	"	"	"
		Jodia Port	"	"	"
		Veraval Port	B. G. J. P.	104	83
		Vavania	"	"	"
		Kathinwar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	18	18
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	"	"
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	106	68
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	"	2
		Dharampur	"	"	"
		Srivardhan Port	"	"	"
		Murud	"	"	"
		Barimandla	"	"	"
		Nandgaon	"	"	"
		Janjira	"	3	4
		Janjira State	"	"	"
		Kodinar Port	"	"	"
		Dwarka	"	"	"
		Billimora	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Baroda Town	"	2	"
		Baroda State	"	56	28
		Jath	"	"	"
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Cambay State	"	"	"

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District		(a) 2	(a) 2
		Bellary Town	S. M.		
		Bellary Cantonment			
		Bellary District	" & Madras	2	2
		Coimbatore Town	Madras		
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	3	3
		Nilgiris		(b) 6	(b) 4
		North Arcot	S. I. & Madras	(a) 1	(a) 1
		South Arcot District			
		Cuddalore Port			
		Tinnevely District	S. I.		
		Malabar	Madras		
		Cuddapah	S. I. & Madras		
		Kurnool	S. M. & Madras		
		Mangalore Port		3	8
		Ermala			
		South Canara District			
		Madras City	Madras and S. I.		
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.		
		Chingleput	S. I. & Madras		
		Godavari	Morvi & Madras		
TOTAL				17	15
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	43	52
		Jessore District	B. C.		
		24 Parganas District	E. B. S. & B. C. & E. I.		
		Khulna	B. C.		
	Burdwan	Nadia	E. B. S., B. C. & R. K.		
		Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	(c) 14	11
		Howrah District			
		Hooghly	E. I., B. P. & H. S.		
	Bhagalpur	Birbhum			
		Midnapore	B. N.		
		Burdwan	E. I. & B. N.		
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.		
	Rajshahi	Bhagalpur District	E. I. &		
		Monghyr Town			
		Monghyr District			
		South Parganas District	E. I.		
	Patna	Purnea District	E. B. S.		
		Pabna			
		Champaran District			
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.		
	Chota Nagpur.	Saran District	E. I.	14	13
		Patna City	E. I.	28	28
		Patna District	B. & N. W.	6	4
		Muzaffarpur	E. I.	1	1
	Orissa	Gaya Town	E. I.	1	1
		Gaya District	B. & N. W.		
		Darbhanga Town		3	3
		Darbhanga District	E. I.		
TOTAL				107	113
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Shahabad			
		Palamanu			
		Singbhum			
		Cuttack	B. N.		
	Benares	Allahabad City	E. I.		
		Allahabad District	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I., & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	4	3
		Cawnpore City		2	2
		Cawnpore District	E. I.		
	Fyzabad	Fatehpur	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)		
		Banda District	G. I. P.		
		Jhansi City			
		Jhansi District			
	Gorakhpur	Hamirpur			
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		
		Benares City	B. & N. W. & E. I.		
		Benares District	B. & N. W.	22	22
	Gonda	Ballia	O. & R.	6	6
		Jaunpur City	E. I. & B. & N. W.	3	2
		Jaunpur District	E. I.	22	12
		Ghazipur			
	Fyzabad	Mirzapur City	B. & N. W.	1	2
		Mirzapur District	O. & R.	1	1
		Gonda	O. & R.		
		Partabgarh District	O. & R. & B. & N. W.		
	Gorakhpur	Sultanpur	O. & R.		
		Ajodhia	O. & R.		
		Fyzabad City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		
		Fyzabad District			
Gorakhpur	Bara Banki Town		13	14	
	Bara Banki District				
	Azamgarh	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	3	3	
	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.			
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District		1		
	Basti District	B. & N. W.	15	6	

(a) Imported.

(b) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

(c) Including 1 imported seizure.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 6, 1903.

Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
	Meerut Cantonment	...	...	...
	Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I.	(a) 183	(a) 109
	Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	9	9
	Aligarh	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.	(b) 4	(b) 4
	Hardwar Union	O. & R.	4	4
Lucknow	Roorkee Town	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr District	...	...	...
	Unao	O. & R.	3	3
	Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	7	5
	Lucknow District	...	...	...
	Hardoi	O. & R.	...	...
Agra	Rae Bareilly	O. & R.	4	4
	Sitapur	R. K.	5	4
	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
	Etawah District	...	6	6
	Fatehgarh	...	...	...
	Farrukhabad Town	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Farrukhabad District	...	...	...
Rohilkhand	Mainpuri	...	...	...
	Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
	Agra District	...	...	...
Kumaun	Barailly City	R. & K.	...	...
	Barailly District	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
	Shahjahanpur District	...	...	...
Total			268	221
Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
	Jullundur District	...	994	633
	Hoshiarpur	...	1,444	642
	Ferozepur	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	841	611
Lahore	Kangra	...	...	...
	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
	Amritsar District	...	1,210	719
	Gurdaspur	...	514	299
Rawalpindi	Lahore	...	2,477	1,383
	Rawalpindi	E. I. & N. W.	4	2
	Gujrat	...	377	226
	Gujranwala	...	1,793	1,139
	Sialkot	...	903	572
Multan	Shahpur	...	99	59
	Jhelum	E. I. & N. W.	17	10
	Jhang	...	98	67
	Multan	...	...	...
	Montgomery	...	69	19
Delhi	Mianwali	...	...	...
	Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	7	7
	Delhi	E. I., G. I. P., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
	Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	50	41
	Karnal	E. I.	35	30
	Ludhiana	N. W. & E. I.	415	258
	Umballa Cantonment	...	...	...
	Umballa City	...	...	...
	Umballa District	... & E. I.	(d) 272	(d) 213
	Rohtak	S. P.	3	1
...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
	Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	104	100
	Kapurthala	N. W.	474	255
	Maler Kotla	...	3	3
	Jhind State	N. W. and B., B. & C. I. & S. P.	24	20
	Kalsia	...	3	...
	Faridkot State	S. P.	2	...
	Nabha	N. W.	63	41
...	Dujana	...	1	2
Total			12,295	7,354
Rangoon			Burma	...
Total			...	...
Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
	Nimar District	... & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Hoshangabad Town	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad District	...	...	...
	Narsingpur Town	...	...	...
	Narsingpur District	...	...	...
Nagpur	Chhindwara	...	...	...
	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	1	...
	Nagpur District	B. N.	...	...
	Kamptee Town	G. I. P.	...	...
	Wardha	...	...	...
	Wardha District	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	Chanda	B. N.	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
	Jubbulpore Tahsil	...	6	2
	Jubbulpore District	...	...	...
Chhattisgarh	Damoh Town	...	...	...
	Damoh District	...	...	...
	Saugor Cantonment	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
	Saugor Town	...	...	...
...	Saugor District	...	...	...
	Mandla	...	...	...
...	Bilaspur	B. N.	...	...
Total			7	2

(b) Excluding Roorkee and Hardwar.

Residency Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BEAR	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District) ...	D. S. ...	2	4
			Total ...	2	4
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore City ...	S. M. & Madras ...	1	1
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	" " ...	"	1
		Bangalore District ...	" " ...	7	5
		Mysore City ...	" " ...	"	"
		Mysore District ...	" " ...	8	7
		Kolar ...	Madras and S. M. ...	"	"
		Kolar Gold Fields ...	" " ...	"	"
		Tumkur District ...	S. M. ...	"	"
		Shimoga " ...	" " ...	16	10
		Chitaldrug " ...	" " ...	4	8
		Kadur " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Hassan " ...	" " ...	8	6
			Total ...	44	33
HYDRABAD STATE.	...	Lingsagur District ...	S. M. ...	"	"
		Aurangabad " ...	N. G. S. ...	"	(a) 1
		Oosmanabad District ...	G. I. P. & Barai ...	(a) 16	(a) 12
		Bir " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Parbhani " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Gulbarga " ...	G. I. P. & N. G. S. ...	"	"
		Bidar " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Hyderabad " ...	N. G. S. ...	"	"
		Indur " ...	" " ...	"	"
			Total ...	16	13
BEAR	Amraoti District ...	G. I. P. ...	"	"
		Akola " ...	" " ...	1	1
		Buldana " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Wun " ...	" " ...	"	"
			Total ...	1	1
RAJPUTANA.	...	Abu Road ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	"	"
		Ajmer ...	" " ...	"	"
		Jaipur State ...	" " ...	"	"
		Alwar State ...	" " ...	"	"
		Tonk " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Mewar " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Marwar " ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	*1	"
		Serohi " ...	" " ...	"	"
		Banswara Town ...	" " ...	"	"
		Banswara State ...	" " ...	"	"
			Total ...	1	"
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Jhabua State ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	"	"
		Indore City ...	" " ...	"	"
		Indore State ...	" " ...	"	"
		Rutlam City ...	" " ...	"	"
		Rutlam District ...	" " ...	"	"
		Rutlam State ...	" " ...	"	"
		Bhopal City ...	" " ...	"	"
		Bhopal Agency ...	" & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ...	"	"
		Dhar State ...	" " ...	"	"
		Sailana State ...	" " ...	"	"
		Sultanpur ...	" " ...	"	"
		Tikri, Kaarwad and Sanwad ...	" " ...	"	"
		Chachlya ...	" " ...	"	"
		Pimplyaghon ...	" " ...	"	"
		Mhow Cantonment ...	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa) ...	(c) 4	(a) 2
		Indore Residency ...	" " ...	(c) 2	(c) 2
			Total ...	48	44
KASHMIR...	...	Jammu Province ...	" " ...	78	79
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) ...	" " ...	"	"
			Total ...	78	79
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ...	" " ...	"	"
		Hazara District ...	" " ...	"	"
			Total ...	"	"
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani ...	" " ...	"	"
		Hirok ...	N. W. ...	"	"
			Total ...	"	"
			GRAND TOTAL ...	13,884	8,676

* Imported.
(a) From 19th to 25th May 1903.
(b) For week ending 16th May 1903.
(c) For week ending 23rd May 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.
C

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.		Decrease.	
	During 1st-half of 1902.	During official year of 1901-02.	1902.	1903.	24th May 1902.	23rd May 1903.	1902.	1903.	24th May 1902.	23rd May 1903.	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.														
East Indian	728	728	1,941	1,962	14,68,147	15,13,000	756	771	2,98,60,941	2,96,24,000	...	2,36,941	1,15,98,224	1,11,62,000
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	19,957	18,900	144	136	4,69,345	4,74,000	4,655	...	1,61,008	1,60,000
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	188	162	1,608	1,805	2,45,315	2,79,000	153	150	63,06,340	64,70,000	1,63,660	...	21,35,447	22,53,000
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,569	8,99,739	10,74,000	574	574	2,13,65,521	2,29,73,000	16,07,479	...	77,92,658	82,25,000
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Itarsi)	259	204	871	916	2,12,263	1,96,000	244	214	48,16,131	41,40,000	...	6,76,131	19,80,169	13,90,000
Berwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	4,258	5,100	203	243	1,14,086	1,35,000	20,914	...	40,438	41,400
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3,128	3,267	8,44,929	10,19,000	270	312	1,72,18,582	1,73,91,000	1,72,418	...	62,46,987	66,92,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,162	3,08,180	3,30,000	276	284	56,88,684	60,26,000	3,37,316	...	22,62,503	24,78,000
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	356	382	854	898	2,58,372	2,51,000	303	279	64,22,605	57,22,000	...	7,00,605	20,98,605	19,40,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,22,884	4,36,000	700	946	69,36,874	74,36,000	4,99,126	...	26,49,486	31,34,000
Madras	265	234	887	501	2,46,070	2,57,000	277	285	47,92,153	49,29,000	1,36,847	...	18,65,670	19,20,000
North-East line	205	183	495	495	96,443	87,000	195	176	20,66,566	19,62,000	...	1,04,566	7,68,656	7,59,000
Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	5,286	5,000	105	156	1,03,840	97,600	...	6,240	41,837	35,400
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	323	305	1,784	1,784	6,58,358	5,08,000	369	285	1,17,76,710	1,00,89,000	...	16,87,710	42,72,617	36,55,000
Patanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	804	700	51	41	16,220	13,000	...	2,620	6,147	5,400
South Indian	166	193	1,034	1,124	2,14,183	2,36,000	207	210	40,76,243	45,53,000	4,76,757	...	15,78,565	17,25,000
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	...	...	19	...	1,700	...	89	...	33,900	33,900	...	...	12,900
Tanjore District Board (Mayavaram-Mutpet)	156	106	54	71	5,716	7,100	106	100	1,08,425	1,45,000	36,575	...	42,063	56,400
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. Gil-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,105	1,73,306	1,85,000	149	160	28,95,347	28,78,000	...	17,347	12,97,993	12,48,000
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	100	91	296	296	35,154	40,500	119	137	5,79,886	6,61,000	81,114	...	2,41,908	2,78,000
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,331	2,75,441	2,84,000	218	213	46,28,464	49,70,000	3,41,536	...	19,92,153	20,10,000
Lucknow Bareilly	147	126	231	237	36,604	42,400	158	179	6,58,877	6,18,000	...	40,877	2,48,108	2,39,000
Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	643	34,005	39,000	58	61	7,91,197	8,33,000	41,803	...	2,57,894	2,83,000
Burma	231	201	1,178	1,311	2,51,125	2,48,000	213	189	58,74,808	60,84,000	2,09,192	...	18,83,729	19,50,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	3,715	3,300	63	56	78,298	78,400	102	...	27,778	27,000
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British sec.)	85	74	124	124	9,601	10,800	77	87	2,13,382	2,21,000	7,618	...	74,270	81,200
Nilgiri	590	288	17	17	7,913	7,700	465	453	1,25,595	1,08,000	...	17,505	56,555	50,800
Special } Jorhat	47	57	30	30	1,668	1,900	56	63	26,872	29,700	2,828	...	9,801	10,700
gauge. }	314	294	20,961	21,856	66,39,496	70,79,100	317	324	13,80,11,902	13,86,95,200	6,83,298	...	5,16,31,449	5,18,22,800
Total														

Standard gauge.

Metre gauge.

Special gauge.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 24 }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
MAY 1903 OF :**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR AND RAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—(a)												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	36.57	29.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	29.91	26.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	35.56	28.32	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	22.22	20.92	31.37	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31.68	23.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	36.99	26.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	37.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	34.97	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	35.16	33.86	28.83	26.56	...	...	...	...	...	13.79
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	40.76	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpadaung . . . . .	...	...	36.36	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	15	17.5	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	28.75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	28.75	31.25	...	...	...	...	18.75	22.5	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	30	30	21.25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	31.25	28.12 } to 32.5 }	...	36.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	40	37.5	30	35	...	...	23.75	25	22.5	25
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	31.25	33.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna . . . . .	...	...	50	37.81	12.5	21.22	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	27.5	32.5	26.25	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	21.56	26.87	22.5	29.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	26.25	35	26.25	30.62	...	...	18.12	20.62	19.37	26.25
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	35	31.87	25.62	28.12	...	...	17.5	19.53	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	27.5	31.87	28.59	30.78	...	...	15.94	20	...	...
United Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	17.5	20.36	30.57	22.6	25.47	28.02	30.42	34.95	17.5	20.99	16.3	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	20.52	20.12	32.66	33.33	24.63	27.6	28.59	31.35	17.4	20	...	...
Jhansi	20	20.21	40	41	28.8	30.21	...	...	17.20	19.84	17.03	23.02
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	36.46	36.35	24.22	25	28.59	29.58	16.67	19.06	17.03	...
Agra	19.06	22.19	47.03	47.08	25.78	27.31	29.58	38.59	20.47	22.81	18.64	22.81
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	20	17.81	35.31	35	22.19	25	...	...	14.69	17.97	20	20
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	20	22.24	33.33	38.07	22.86	27.6	29.63	31.98	14.48	17.76	18.18	18.65
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	20	20.94	40	42.5	23.75	26.67	...	...	15.94	20	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHU		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	25.81	25.4	30.10	29.09	...	...	Peau (deltaic)—
...	28.07	31.37	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassoon
...	38.1	38.1	48.12	49.23	...	...	Peau (inland)—
...	Honzada
...	Toungoo
...	18.55	14.85	25	25	45.39	54.7	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	23.36	20	41.29	50.79	...	...	Pakokku
...	40	40	50	57.14	...	...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpyn
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	30	31.25	45	42.5	320	360	Bengal—
...	25	30	25	37.5	400	400	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	23.12	26.25	36.25	35	390	320	Deltaic—
...	28.75	27.5	42.5	36.25	380	390	Midnapur
25	28.75	...	...	22.5	22.5	25	27.5	42.5	35	380	390	Calcutta
...	23.75	23.75	32.5	35	290	320	Central—
...	23.12	26.56	40	40.62	530	530	Bardwan
...	Palna
...	22.5	32.5	21.25	30	40	45	320	320	Northern—
...	18.75	21.56	25	21.56	330	338.75	Rangpur
...	Orissa—
...	16	20.62	16.87	20	24.37	23.14	Cuttack
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	17.5	22.5	19.37	20.62	300	320	Bihar, north—
...	18.12	15.94	20	20	20	18.75	31.72	166.56	278.12	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	16.77	18.12	18.02	26.15	308.8	317.13	United Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	18.59	20.12	...	...	290.88	290.88	Central—
...	20.88	...	...	...	...	19.22	21.67	...	...	272.19	261.25	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
18.59	14.69	...	18.59	21.04	30.78	25	290.62	328.18	Western—
19.48	22.81	...	...	...	19.53	21.46	13.02	38.07	34.43	261.2	284.43	Meerut
...	Agra
25	22.10	...	...	16.67	15.94	20	20	25.94	19.69	250	320	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	Oudh—
16.67	20	...	...	16.67	17.03	18.65	19.33	...	...	275	310	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	17.5	20	...	...	...	380	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	904	1584
Tavoy	2254	2254
Moulmein and Amherst	1877	1877
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	1903	1905
Thongwa	2246	2019
Bassein	2261	2261
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	2192	2471
Toungoo	2481	2481
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	219	231
Bamo
Pakokku	2471	2471
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpau
Akyab	3636	4141
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	45	40 62
Gauhati
Bengal—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Chittagong	45	475	2812	35	105	105
Dacca	50	50	3625	3625	80	70	375	25
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur	375	3125 to 35	2937	3375	60 and 90	625	125	292
Calcutta	425	425	2812	3475	70	70	10	10	75	75
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan	40	35	2657	325	562	625
Fabru	425	3125	30	375	80	675	10	10
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	575	40	35	375	100	100	156	156	437	437
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack	40	3562	2137	30	4125	425	531	562	437	375
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna	80	25	325	3687	10	40	375	5	375	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur	325	35	30	3562	50	80
Muzaffarpur	3078	1906	3625	10	80	80
United Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	4068	3286
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	3807	3479	60	65	50	80
Jhansi	4443	4443						

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmer	12.5	12.5	...	...	33.33	34.60	...	...	25	27.5	22.10	28.50
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	20	20	44.37	44.37	23.44	24.84	30.62	29.69	13.75	15.31	17.31	22.10
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	22.86	22.92	42.08	45.78	23.12	23.02	26.77	27.03	16.87	16.25	19.22	20.52
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi . . . . .	...	22.19	36.35	38.07	26.67	26.25	31.56	31.41	17.81	20	19.06	19.53
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	25	25.78	40	43.23	21.61	22.24	21.63	25	...	...	...	22.24
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	22.19	22.19	52.97	54.32	26.56	25.62	29.37	28.59	19.06	17.34	18.12	17.34
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	20	17.4	30.78	26.61	28.54	26.61	33.33	31.93	17.34	17.71	22.10	17.4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	38.91	36.25	29.69	31.15	...	...	...	25	...	25.62
Shikarpur	33.75	...	...	...	27.19	26.41	...	...	...	20.62	...	22.5
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	33.12 to 35	33.75 to 35	57.5	57.34	27.5	25.31 to 25.94	22.5	25.62 to 25.12
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	39.11	40.94	...	...	...	...	14.06	22.08
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	38.85	...	...	38.23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	31.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	31.55	54.06	...	...	...	...	20.88	30.23
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	38	34	30	31	40	40	...	...	20.62	23
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	32	34.75	26.25	26.62	33.25	30.75	...	...	14.75	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	31	29	25	25.75	30	33	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	33.93	42.86	...	...	...	...	17.31	22.11
Akola . . . . .	...	...	75	75	43.75	50	50	...	...	...	20.83	22.92
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	61.54	66.67	40	50	47.06	57.14	...	...	24.24	25.81
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	47.5	47.5	37.5	42.5	41	47	...	...	21.25	20
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	22
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	23.7
Karnul	19.1	25.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2	23.7
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	21.7	21.7	34.7	41.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	20.3	21.7	30.3	35.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.8	21.2
Mysore—												
Mysore	21.18	21.93	32.94	32.86	39.19	49.76	48	49.93	...	...	14.59	16.45
Bangalore	18.81	19.59	42.09	42.09	35.91	41.19	46.95	60.5	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or shanwai

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
25	30.78	..	..	20	20.56	26.56	28.59	..	..	27.23	266.36	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
19.06	21.00	..	..	13.75	17.31	16.72	19.69	40	40	395	390	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
21.04	23.12	..	..	18.18	16.25	18.12	20.94	37.21	37.21	305	328.41	Central— Lahore
20	23.54	..	..	17.81	20	..	22.86	20	23.28	318.75	336.82	South-eastern— Delhi
..	..	..	..	16.67	15.52	16.35	20.52	..	..	312.19	336.82	Submontane— Amritsar
22.10	21.25	..	..	19.37	17.31	20.78	22.19	36.25	31.37	280	304.74	Northern— Rawalpindi
23.49	21.04	..	..	10	15.09	23.18	23.91	..	..	240.88	320	Western— Multan
21.41	27.5	..	..	..	..	27.99	26.25	..	35.62	..	..	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
..	23.91	..	..	..	..	24.69	..	..	..	310	331.25	Shikarpur
..	..	..	..	{ 30 to 37.5 }	29.06	..	..	47.5	{ 43.91 to 46.09 }	301 1 335	300 to 470 }	Quetta
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
16.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khandesh— Ahmednagar Daula
..	31.2	..	..	..	..	..	29.53	..	..	..	..	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
..	26.82	..	..	..	..	27.19	30.62	..	33.91	..	..	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
..	19.9	..	..	..	..	28.07	..	..	..	..	..	Central— Jubbulpore
..	31.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Eastern— Raipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Berar— Basim Akola Ellichpur Amritoti
22.5	29.17	..	..	..	..	30.21	31.25	45.83	39.58	295.23	295.71	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
25	30.77	..	..	..	..	28.57	32	44.41	53.93	290.91	33.84	Central— Bollary Cuddapah Karnal
23.75	25	..	..	..	..	27.5	30	41.25	33.75	320	3.0	East Coast, central— Nellore
17.8	16.8	15	17.5	..	..	41.2	35.1	..	..	326	325.7	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325.3	325.3	Southern— Madura
15	..	..	..	..	..	33.6	30.8	..	22	285.7	293.6	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263.2	263.2	
..	..	15.3	17.9	..	..	..	..	27.2	20.4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28.8	28.6	..	..	329.2	296.3	
..	..	17.3	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.6	23.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.8	25.6	..	..
..	..	13.72	16.29	..	..	12.12	14.28	63.1	60.28	369.75	313.47	
..	..	18.95	20.57	..	..	12.91	15.31	58.78	49.82	342.86	403.16	

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRAINS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	3.83	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	..	..	80	80	76.25	100	3.28	4.06	4.06	4.06
Central—												
Lahore	40	45.78	..	..	57.13	53.33	72.71	88.91	10	10	6.67	5
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30.78	40	..	..	72.71	80	66.67	100	6.67	5.68	3.75	5.68
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36.35	41.04	..	..	40	..	72.71	84.22	..	..	5.31	5.68
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	40	..	..	..	36.25	60	94.06	2.5	6.67	7.21	6.67
Western—												
Multan	43.23	47.03	..	..	80	80	80	88.91	7.97	4.48	6.67	4.48
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur . . . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona . . . . .	..	52.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	..	..	34	39	72.75	80	61.5	72.75	..	..	3.25	2.5
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	..	..	30	35	130	120	50	70	..	..	..	..
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	50	114.28	..	..	123.81	145	66.67	114.28	2.08	3.12	..	..
Ellichpur	61.54	88.85	..	..	160	200	61.54	133.33	10	13.33	..	..
Amratoti	42.5	60	..	..	165	106	60	76	10.29	10.29	..	..
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	32	38.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.9
Salem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	119.8	145.5	31.7	41.1	..	..	6.9	7
Central—												
Bollary	27.7	35.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	3.8
Cuddapah . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.6	32.8	..	..	..	..
Kurnul . . . . .	..	..	..	..	49.4	49.4	25	32.9	..	..	..	..
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	4.4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	39.5	46.1	..	..	123.4	123.4	31.2	39.5	..	..	..	..
Tanjore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	92.6	113.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	106.8	106.8	..	..	..	..	4.2	4.3
Mysore—												
Mysore	38.37	43.89	..	..	274.28	274.28	64	68.57	5	4.5	4	4
Bangalore	34.29	28.12	..	..	308.57	342.5	38.57	138.46	9.1	7.58	7.31	7.31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	
3.38	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
5	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112.5	112.5	Central— Lahore
5	10	...	...	80	70	...	...	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
8.75	6.67	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	Northern— Rawalpindi
7.97	10	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	9.37	8.44	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	50	55	...	...	35	42.5	Eastern Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar— Basim
4.95	6.05	...	...	65	60	...	...	80	90	Akola
4	8	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
14.4	20.57	...	...	65	80	...	...	75	90	Amraoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	55	57.5	55	57.5	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madura
8.5	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offy. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Offy. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1903 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 6	13 —	13 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 12	11 12	...	...	14 12	15 —	17 —	17 8	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 9	10 7	9 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 5	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 15	11 2	11 2	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	21 2	21 2	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 11	13 2	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	10 4	11 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	27 —	26 —	31 —	33 8	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 8	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	14 8 1/2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 6	10 —	16 13	16 13	14 8	14 8
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 —	16 —	18 —	18 13	...	...	12 —	12 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 8	12 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	20 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arielinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
...	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 12	12 8	15 10	15 10	Pegu
...	12 8	12 8	Rangoon
...	12 13	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	Bassoin
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	7 2	7 2	16 3	16 3	Thamwadi
...	13 3	14 14	...	...	7 —	9 6	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Prome
...	8 —	8 —	...	22 9	10 10	9 14	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	15 8	15 —	20 10	20 10	8 10	8 3	14 9	16 1	Upper Burma—
...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Bamo
...	17 —	17 8	82 —	82 —	5 12	5 13	14 —	14 —	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	18 —	18 —	Sandoway
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kyaukpyu
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Burma—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	Garo Hills
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	Manipur
...	Naga Hills
...	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Brahmaputra—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	8 8	12 —	11 —	Kamrup
...	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Darrang
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Nowgong
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	Bengal—
...	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Eastern—
...	Backerganj
...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 2	Noakhali
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Chittagong
...	10 10	11 6	Tippera
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 2	11 2	Deltic—
...	15 —	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 10	12 5	Khulna
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	...	12 8	12 8	24-Parganas
...	15 12	15 10	...	...	11 5	11 6	12 8	11 4	Midnapur
...	14 —	14 —	16 13	18 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	Howrah
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Calcutta
...	20 —	21 5	...	...	10 8	10 11	13 3	14 14	Hooghly
...	18 —	19 —	...	...	18 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	12 4	10 8	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	15 8	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	18 —	13 4	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	17 12	18 12	27 —	27 8	...	...	13 5½	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	27 12	27 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 8	12 13	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jaipalguri	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	15 —	17 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	16 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	20 —	...
Ráncbi	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Paláman	12 —	11 —	20 4	20 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hazáribagh	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	11 —	11 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	16 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Patna	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 8	21 8	...	...
Shahabad	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Furnea	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágálpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	15 2	13 10	20 4	21 —	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 8	16 8	23 4	26 6	...	...	14 5	14 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	13 —	13 —	21 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	15 8	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	26 —	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 8	16 8	22 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	21 8	26 —	23 8	23 —
Benares	15 4	15 4	21 7	21 7	7 9	7 9	12 3	12 11	22 14½	22 14½	...	23 5
Ghásipur	13 5	13 2	22 8	23 2	7 4	7 2	11 6	12 12	25 2	25 2	22 4	21 6
Jámpur	16 8	15 8	24 —	21 —	5 12	5 4	11 4	12 —	...	24 —	...	...
Allahabad	13 6	13 8	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	27 —	25 —	25 —
Central—												
Bánda	15 8	15 —	18 —	18 8	5 4	5 4	12 —	13 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	23 —
Káshpur	16 —	16 —	20 —	19 8	10 —	10 4	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Hámirpur	16 4	16 —	20 8	19 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	25 4	25 4	...	...
Jálsun	15 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	27 —	23 —	23 —
Cáwnpore	15 12	16 —	22 8	23 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	25 —	25 —	21 12	23 —
Jhánsi	14 —	14 —	23 8	24 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 10	23 12	24 13	...	...
Káwásh	16 2	16 —	20 8	20 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	23 8	25 8	21 8	23 8
Kárukhabad	16 17	16 11	23 3	23 3	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	16 12	17 4	21 8	21 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	22 —	21 8	...	...
Kásh	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Ágra	14 8	14 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	10 6	10 8	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Múttá	15 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 8	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	17 —	16 —	22 8	22 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 4	23 8	23 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	9 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Submontane, east—												
Bália	14 8	12 8	20 8	20 —	6 4	6 1	10 12	10 —	19 6	22 2	18 —	22 —
Ázamgarh	16 7	16 10	24 8	24 10	6 4	7 —	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 9	17 5	26 2	26 —	11 4	11 6	13 15	14 6	27 —	27 —	23 1	23 6
Bastí	17 —	16 8	26 —	25 —	8 4	8 4	12 12	12 12	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PWA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	16 -	16 -	...	...	12 4	12 -	13 12	14 -	Bengal—continued
...	15 12	15 12	...	...	12 -	11 12	13 8	12 -	Central—
...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 -	21 -	12 -	12 -	Bankura
...	21 -	21 -	...	...	18 -	12 8	13 4	13 4	Bardwan
...	18 -	16 -	21 -	21 8	22 -	21 -	12 -	12 -	Birbhum
...	17 4	17 -	...	...	10 -	10 2	13 5 1/2	12 6	Murshidabad
...	15 15	15 15	...	...	15 -	15 -	12 12	13 8	Santhal Parganas
...	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 12	12 -	12 -	12 -	Pabna
...	20 -	21 -	...	...	13 -	12 -	10 8 and 11 -	10 8 and 11 -	Bogra
...	17 -	17 -	17 -	17 -	9 -	9 -	10 8	15 8	Rajshahi
...	15 9	17 6	...	...	9 9	12 -	12 -	12 4	Malda
...	15 -	14 -	...	...	...	...	11 -	11 -	Northern—
11 -	10 -	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 -	14 -	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 - and 10 -	Rangpur
...	17 1	17 11	...	...	9 7	11 13	14 8	14 8	Dinajpur
...	20 5(a)	20 5(a)	...	...	15 1	15 12	14 -	14 -	Jalpaiguri
...	14 -	14 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	13 -	13 -	Hills—
...	13 -	13 -	20 -	22 -	10 -	10 -	11 -	11 -	Darjeeling
...	14 8	16 -	20 -	22 -	11 -	11 8	11 -	11 -	Orissa—
80 -	81 -	...	...	14 -	13 to 14 -	20 -	22 -	8 -	9 -	10 -	10 -	Puri
23 10	23 10	...	...	19 11	19 11	20 4	23 10	15 12	16 14	12 6	11 13	Cuttack
23 -	23 -	...	...	15 8	16 -	17 -	16 -	9 -	9 -	9 -	9 8	Balasore
...	23 -	22 -	...	22 -	21 -	21 -	12 -	12 -	Chota Nagpur—
...	...	10 -	10 -	21 -	21 -	21 -	21 -	12 -	12 -	13 -	13 5	Singbhum
...	...	22 -	19 -	23 -	23 -	26 -	25 8	25 -	22 -	10 -	10 -	Mánbhum
...	22 -	22 -	...	...	15 -	15 -	13 -	13 -	Bánohi
...	17 -	17 -	...	...	10 12	9 -	10 -	11 -	Paláman
...	20 4	21 -	22 12	23 12	13 14	12 10	12 8	12 8	Hazáribágh
27 8	26 6	...	...	20 14	22 -	25 4	25 4	14 4	14 4	12 1	12 9	Bihár, south—
22 -	25 -	...	...	19 -	19 -	24 -	24 -	14 8	14 -	11 -	11 -	Monghyr
34 -	34 -	...	...	21 -	22 -	24 -	25 -	16 -	14 -	13 -	13 -	Gaya
...	25 -	23 8	25 8	26 -	24 -	23 8	12 -	12 -	Patna
...	22 8	23 -	26 -	27 -	12 - (b)	12 - (b)	10 8	10 8	Shahabad
...	...	16 -	16 -	22 8	23 -	26 -	27 -	13 9 (b)	13 4 (b)	11 5	11 5	Bihar, north—
...	...	17 5 1/2	18 7	21 11	22 4	...	24 - 1/2	14 8 (b)	14 8 (b)	9 14	9 14	Purnea
...	...	15 -	15 -	22 2	22 4	...	25 -	16 -	16 -	12 -	11 8	Bhágálpur
...	...	20 - 1/2	20 -	21 8	22 -	...	...	11 -	11 8	12 -	10 -	Darbhanga
...	21 8	23 -	...	...	11 8 (b)	12 8 (b)	11 4	11 -	Muzaffarpur
...	21 8	22 -	...	...	12 - (b)	12 - (b)	11 8	11 8	Sáran
...	23 -	23 -	...	...	10 - (b)	11 - (b)	11 -	11 -	Champáran
...	22 -	23 -	...	...	11 14 (b)	14 11 (b)	10 -	10 -	United Provinces—
...	20 12	21 8	...	25 -	13 - (b)	14 8 (b)	13 -	11 8	Eastern—
...	...	21 -	22 -	20 11	21 4	25 8	26 8	16 - (b)	16 - (b)	13 -	12 12	Mirzapur
24 -	24 -	15 -	16 -	18 -	19 -	...	...	13 - (b)	13 8 (b)	13 2	12 8	Bonares
...	19 1	19 12	...	...	10 3 (b)	10 3 (b)	12 4	12 4	Ghazipur
...	17 4	18 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 -	12 -	Jaunpur
...	18 8	19 -	...	...	13 - (b)	13 - (b)	13 -	13 -	Allahabad
...	19 -	19 -	26 -	26 -	12 8 (b)	12 -	13 8	13 8	Central—
...	17 8	18 8	...	...	10 -	10 - (b)	13 -	13 -	Banda
...	19 -	18 -	...	...	13 - (b)	12 8 (b)	13 12	13 12	Fatehpur
...	...	10 -	15 -	19 -	17 8	22 8	23 8	13 8	12 -	13 4	13 4	Hamirpur
...	...	16 -	16 -	19 12	20 -	20 -	20 4	12 - (b)	12 - (b)	12 -	12 -	Jalaun
...	22 -	23 -	...	...	11 8 (b)	12 8 (b)	11 4	11 -	Cawnpore
...	21 8	23 -	...	...	10 - (b)	11 - (b)	11 -	11 -	Jhansi
...	23 -	23 -	...	...	11 14 (b)	14 11 (b)	10 -	10 -	Etáwah
...	20 12	21 8	...	25 -	13 - (b)	14 8 (b)	13 -	11 8	Farukhabad
...	...	21 -	22 -	20 11	21 4	25 8	26 8	16 - (b)	16 - (b)	13 -	12 12	Mainpuri
...	...	15 -	16 -	18 -	19 -	...	...	13 - (b)	13 8 (b)	13 2	12 8	Etah
...	19 1	19 12	...	...	10 3 (b)	10 3 (b)	12 4	12 4	Western—
...	17 4	18 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 -	12 -	Meerut
...	18 8	19 -	...	...	13 - (b)	13 - (b)	13 -	13 -	Agra
...	19 -	18 -	...	...	10 -	10 - (b)	13 -	13 -	Muttra
...	17 8	18 8	...	...	13 - (b)	12 8 (b)	13 12	13 12	Aligarh
...	...	10 -	15 -	19 -	17 8	22 8	23 8	13 8	12 -	13 4	13 4	Bulandshahr
...	...	16 -	16 -	19 12	20 -	20 -	20 4	12 - (b)	12 - (b)	12 -	12 -	Submontane, east—
...	22 -	18 8	23 -	24 -	15 - (b)	15 - (b)	11 -	11 -	Ballia
...	...	10 8	10 -	20 14	20 2	...	...	15 12	15 10	10 -	10 -	Azamgarh
...	...	20 11	22 8	22 8	23 14	...	...	15 3 (b)	14 13 (b)	12 -	11 6	Gorakhpur
21 -	21 -	18 8	18 8	23 -	19 8	26 -	26 -	16 8	15 -	10 -	10 -	Basti

(a) Kalai

b) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
United Provinces—continued												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	17 —	17 4	27 4	27 4	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	20 —	23 —	16 —	21 8
Budaun	16 8	16 —	23 8	23 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	20 —	19 —	20 —
Pilibit	16 5	15 8	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	11 4	13 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Baroli	16 6 1/2	15 —	22 3	21 14	6 4	5 10	10 —	10 5	22 8	23 12	20 10	20 10
Moradabad	16 —	16 —	25 2	20 4	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 6	22 4	22 4	19 12	19 12
Bijnor	16 —	16 —	24 3	24 3	4 8	4 8	10 2	10 2	...	...	16 14	15 12
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 8	24 12	24 8	8 13	8 13	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	18 11
Saharanpur	16 10	16 10	24 2	24 2	5 6	5 6	9 11	9 11	17 3	19 5	17 8	19 5
Dehra-Dun	14 8	14 —	20 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	19 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	12 —
Almora	11 4	10 8	14 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	17 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	...	...	...
Sultanpur	18 —	18 8	25 —	25 —	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	17 6	18 8	24 —	25 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	20 —	23 —	20 —	23 —
Unao	16 8	17 —	23 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	25 —
Lucknow	17 —	17 8	26 —	25 8	5 —	4 8	11 8	11 8	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —
Hardoi	17 —	16 6	25 —	25 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	24 —	22 —	22 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	16 12	17 —	25 8	25 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	20 —	...
Barabanki	15 8	17 —	22 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	...	21 —	20 —	...
Gonda	17 8	14 —	29 —	26 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	29 —	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	17 8	17 —	31 —	30 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	36 —	36 —	29 —	30 —
Sitapur	18 —	17 —	26 —	25 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Kheri	18 —	17 —	29 —	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	35 —	32 —	24 —	24 —
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partabgarh	12 9	11 7	23 6	23 2	5 1	4 13	7 10	7 7	30 —	27 10	...	...
Banswara	15 —	14 —	20 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	28 —	...	...	...
Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 8	11 7	19 6	20 2	7 6	7 8	8 5	7 15	25 14	26 4	17 1	17 5
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	17 4	16 —	21 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	13 —	12 8	17 —	14 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Erinpura	13 —	12 12	17 8	17 3	6 —	6 2	8 —	9 8	17 —	13 14	17 —	16 9
Ajmer	12 13 1/2	13 —	16 8	17 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	20 —	16 8	17 —
Abu	12 8 and 12 14	12 6 and 12 13	16 —	15 7	5 4	5 4	8 9	8 9	17 9	17 12	14 9	14 9
Kishanganj	13 12	14 3	18 —	17 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	21 4	21 —	16 —	19 —
Bundi	12 3	14 —	24 6	21 4	6 1	6 2	8 8	9 —	35 8	34 —	19 8	20 8
Kotah	13 6	13 —	27 —	23 8	8 —	8 —	19 —	10 —	33 —	30 8	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	12 6	10 14	21 —	20 —	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	24 2	23 —	15 13	15 13
Tonk	11 3	10 3	18 4	15 8	5 1	5 —	6 7	6 4	24 6	22 10	25 —	...
Jaipur	12 14	12 10	18 4	17 13	6 —	6 2	6 14	7 1	20 6	20 14	18 11	19 6
Karauli	12 13	11 14	17 3	17 3	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10	20 15	20 5 1/2	18 12	18 12
Dholpur	14 7 1/2	13 15 1/2	20 9 1/2	21 6	8 2 1/2	8 1	9 14	9 14	24 1 1/2	23 1 1/2	23 6	23 9 1/2
Bharatpur	15 1	14 10	20 13	20 12	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 5	25 8	25 8	24 —	24 —
Alwar	13 12	13 9	18 5	18 8	6 12	6 12	8 5	8 5	21 7	22 8	22 3	23 —
Deoli	12 1	11 14	17 12	17 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 —	22 12	23 —	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	21 —	16 —	18 —
Balmer	11 5	11 13	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	15 3	15 8
Anadra	12 13 and 13 13	12 7 and 13 2	16 —	15 7	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	15 —	15 —
Shahpura	10 12	10 —	17 8	17 —	7 12	8 —	9 4	9 —	24 —	24 —	18 12	20 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	10 15 and 11 4	10 15 and 11 4	15 2	15 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 10	17 4	14 2 and 15 2	14 —
Jaisalmer	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 13	7 —	9 8	9 14	14 10	14 7	13 12	13 9
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	18 —	17 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Central India—												
Indore	13 —	11 12	20 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 8	30 —	30 —	24 —	23 —
Nimach	12 4	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	26 4	26 —	17 2	17 4
Gwalior	12 9	12 7	18 10 1/2	20 1	6 7 1/2	7 2	7 10	8 6	22 14	23 —	20 9	23 —
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	15 8	15 —	23 8	23 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 8	20 8	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	16 —	18 —	26 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	16 12	15 11	22 12	23 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 4	19 8	18 —	16 8
Gujranwala	16 3	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 4	10 12	15 8	15 8	16 8	17 8
Gujrat	17 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Jhelum	15 —	15 8	23 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	21 —	20 —

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
United Provinces—continued												
Submontane, west—												
24 —	...	24 —	24 —	20 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	15 4	15 8	11 4	10 12	Shahjahanpur
...	...	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 —	25 —	25 —	11 8(a)	12 —	12 —	12 —	Budaun
...	22 12	22 12	25 —	25 —	13 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 12	11 12	Pilibit
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 5	18 12	22 8	26 4	11 14	11 4	13 2	13 2	Baroli
...	...	17 6	17 6	17 12	17 12	23 14	23 14	10 14	10 14	12 8	12 —	Moradabad
...	18 9	18 9	...	...	11 13(a)	13 6(a)	12 2	12 3	Bijnor
...	19 13	19 14	...	23 2	8 9	8 13	13 2	13 —	Muzaffarnagar
22 9	23 10	21 8	23 10	19 9	19 13	25 13	25 13	10 12(a)	9 11(a)	13 7	12 14	Saharanpur
20 —	20 —	...	...	17 8	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	8 —	11 —	11 —	Dehra-Dun
Hills—												
...	14 8	14 —	15 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —(a)	8 —(a)	9 —	9 —	Almora
12 —	12 —	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwal
Oudh—												
Southern—												
...	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	12 —	12 3	Partabgarh
...	25 —	26 —	...	...	12 8(a)	15 —(a)	12 8	12 8	Sultanpur
24 —	26 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	25 —	20 —	21 —	14 —(a)	15 —(a)	13 —	12 —	Rae-Baroli
...	...	16 —	16 —	22 8	22 —	24 —	25 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	19 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	25 —	13 8(a)	12 8 (a)	12 —	11 4	Lucknow
...	20 —	21 —	21 2	...	...	11 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	Hardoi
Northern—												
...	...	16 —	17 —	22 8	23 8	...	...	13 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
...	22 —	24 —	...	...	13 —(a)	13 —(a)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
22 —	20 —	16 8	18 —	25 8	20 8	30 —	28 —	14 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 12	10 12	Gonda
...	...	16 —	18 —	27 —	26 —	31 —	33 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Bahraich
32 —	30 —	21 —	22 —	25 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	23 12	22 —	35 —	35 —	15 —(a)	12 —(a)	14 —	14 —	Khori
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	17 9	19 2	31 4	31 14	10 10	8 8	12 12	12 3	Partabgarh
...	...	13 —	...	20 —	22 —	40 —	37 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	Banawara
...	...	15 4	15 7	16 10	16 16	26 5	26 11	10 2	9 13	12 4	12 13	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	25 12	26 —	42 8	42 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	18 —	12 8	13 12	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	13 4	14 —	Sirohi
...	15 —	14 7	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	Erinpura
...	...	13 8	15 —	15 8	17 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Ajmer
...	16 2	13 11	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	13 11	13 11	Abu
...	17 4	17 —	22 12	22 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	Kishangarh
...	23 4	23 —	36 9	31 —	...	...	12 4	12 8	Bundi
...	23 —	22 4	32 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kotah
...	19 12	19 6	33 12	33 12	7 14	7 14	11 6	10 14	Jhalawar
...	17 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 12	Tonk
...	...	17 5	17 13	17 10 and 22 3	16 14 and 22 2	19 12	20 5	17 5	17 13	14 10	15 —	Jaipur
...	...	20 10	20 10	19 1	17 5	...	...	17 8	18 2	12 11	12 13	Karanli
...	...	15 12	13 8	20 13	20 8	...	...	14 —	14 6	12 10	12 10	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	18 15	19 4	23 8	23 8	11 12	11 12	13 4	13 4	Bharatpur
...	...	8 10	18 —	17 —	16 15	20 7	20 —	19 —	19 —	14 8	14 8	Alwar
...	24 —	17 4	17 8	24 —	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Deoli
...	16 8	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	Nasirabad
...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 14	...	...	16 —	16 —	Balmer
...	14 2	13 12	16 12	16 12	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anand
...	15 —	14 —	23 8	23 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	Shahpura
Western—												
...	14 —	14 4	19 9	19 5	8 12	8 12	16 12	16 4	Jodhpur
...	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	16 12	16 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Bikaner
Central India—												
...	18 4	19 8	31 —	30 —	8 12	9 —	13 —	11 8	Indore
...	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 6	10 4	14 —	14 —	Nimach
...	...	8 —	8 5	17 14	18 12	...	...	12 3	13 2	11 7	12 7	Gwalior
Panjab—												
Southern—												
...	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	28 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Ferozpur
Central—												
...	...	19 12	19 8	21 2	21 8	21 —	21 —	10 4	10 4	15 4	15 4	Lahore
...	...	24 —	24 —	23 4	23 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	Gujranwala
...	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 8	Gujrat
...	20 8	21 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	16 —	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1903—continued *(The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—continued												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	15 12	15 4	21 —	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 8	21 —	19 8	19 8
Delhi	15 —	14 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Rohtak	15 8	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Karnal	16 8	16 4	26 —	28 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	18 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	18 4	17 8	21 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	25 —	18 —	17 —
Indiana	18 8	18 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	22 8	22 8	16 8	16 8
Jalandhar	19 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	18 —
Hoshiarpur	20 —	18 8	28 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	18 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	18 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Sialkot	15 12	14 8	22 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	18 10	11 2	17 18	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	15 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	22 —	23 —	18 —	18 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	18 8	17 8	29 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	17 —	16 8	20 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Multan	18 12	18 12	22 8	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 —	19 —	16 —	16 8
Montgomery	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 10	13 12	22 9	20 —	...	...	11 14	11 4	22 14	19 6	22 15	20 —
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	14 4	14 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 10	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	14 —	14 —	25 —	22 —	5 12	5 12	8 13	8 13	18 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Kohat	13 1	12 12	20 6	20 6	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	17 8	17 3
Bannu	18 7	12 3	25 —	21 9	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	16 4	14 6
Dera Ismail Khan	13 8	13 —	17 2	17 7	5 4	5 5	7 13	8 —	23 12	23 12	18 12	18 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Lyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	21 —	21 —
Quetta	11 6	11 4	13 4	13 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
<i>Nonkan—</i>												
Karwar	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	12 5	12 5	11 11	11 11
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 9	14 9
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	7 13	7 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 6	14 6
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar	16 1	16 1	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 8	13 8	25 6	25 6	21 5	21 5
Colgaum	13 3	15 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 2	13 2	24 5	27 —	23 14	24 6
Satara	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 7	9 7	19 12	19 12	17 5	17 —
Sholapur	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 3	12 3	26 13	26 13	23 13	23 4
Bijapur	13 9	14 8	...	...	9 13	10 12	10 5	11 4	28 10	28 10	26 13	26 13
Poona	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	19 9	19 9	17 10	17 10
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar	11 10	12 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	24 12	24 12	23 13	23 13
Nasik	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 5	20 5
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	19 15	19 15
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	11 6	11 6	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 13	10 3	18 9	20 13	18 9	18 9
Brosach	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Baroda	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	20 —	17 8	18 —
Ahmadabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	17 8
Godhra	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	21 8	23 —
Dang	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
<i>Saurashtra—</i>												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	14 —	12 5	...	...	5 18	5 13	9 15	10 4	25 8	22 —	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshangabad	14 11	15 6	...	...	6 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	34 —	34 —	...	...
Betul	16 8	16 8	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 15	10 15	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chhindwara	15 3	15 3	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 15	8 15	24 —	24 —	...	...
Nagpur	12 8	13 1	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	11 4	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	11 6	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 13	8 2	20 —	20 —	...	...

late the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR LAGGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Galanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 —	18 4	22 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Panjab—continued South-eastern— Gurgaon Delhi Rohtak Karnal
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	
...	20 8	19 4	30 —	29 —	12 —	12 —	15 4	14 12	Submontane— Ambala Ludhiana Jalandhar Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
...	...	16 —	17 —	23 8	13 8	27 —	28 —	8 —	8 8	16 —	15 8	
...	...	18 —	18 —	24 —	22 12	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	28 —	28 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	
...	28 —	24 —	21 —	24 —	15 —	15 —	Hills— Simla Kangra
...	...	19 —	19 —	28 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 —	
...	20 8	20 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 1	14 1	19 11	18 8	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 5	
...	20 —	16 —	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	...	13 4	13 5	19 4	20 —	20 4	20 —	...	...	16 8	16 8
26 —	27 —	17 —	17 —	24 —	23 —	20 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	
34 —	33 —	40 —	40 —	18 —	18 —	28 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	
...	...	20 —	20 —	17 —	16 12	19 —	19 —	14 12	15 —	Western— Shahpur Jhang Multan Montgomery Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	
...	17 4	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	
...	17 2	15 —	...	...	...	...	13 9	12 7	
...	...	14 —	14 —	16 4	16 4	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	N.-W. Frontier Province— Hazara Peshawar Kohat Bannu Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	16 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —	13 —	14 —	17 —	16 —	
...	17 8	17 8	15 15	15 15	...	...	19 12	19 12	
...	...	6 4	6 4	25 5	20 12	18 5	14 6	12 8	10 —	21 4	21 4	
...	18 12	18 8	18 12	18 12	11 4	11 8	16 8	16 8	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	
...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Bombay— Konkan— Karwar Bhavnagiri Alibag Bombay Tanna
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	
...	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3
14 2	14 2	13 1	13 1	8 12	8 12	13 10	14 5	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Mijapur Poona
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	12 12	
9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 8	10 8
...	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 —	14 —	
27 —	27 —	12 13	12 13	7 3	7 3	12 6	12 6	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Nasik Dhulia
25 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	14 14	14 14
...	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 15	12 15	14 6	14 1	
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	
...	13 9	14 1	9 3	10 1	12 10	12 10	Gujarat— Surat Broach Kaira Naroda Ahmadabad Godhra Dasa
...	13 15	14 6	...	...	10 4	9 11	14 14	14 14	
...	13 14	13 14	...	...	10 8	11 3	15 2	15 2	
...	17 4	17 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 4	15 4	
...	14 5	14 5	9 9	9 9	13 6	13 6	Kathiawar— Rajkot
...	14 13	14 13	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 13	14 13	
...	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	
10 —	21 8	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —
18 —	19 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khandwa Hoshangabad Betul Chandwara Nagpur Wardha
25 —	25 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 8
...	17 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	11 8	15 8	16 —	
...	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	
...	15 8	16 —	9 —	9 8	100 —	100 —	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khandwa Hoshangabad Betul Chandwara Nagpur Wardha
...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 13	11 3	12 6	11 13	
...	21 10	21 10	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	
...	21 6	21 6	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 10	9 2	
...	19 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khandwa Hoshangabad Betul Chandwara Nagpur Wardha
...	16 4	15 —	...	...	8 12	10 —	10 8	10 1	
...	18 1	18 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	11 1	
...	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1903—concluded *(The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort	Pre-vious half-month	Common	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	13 11	13 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	27 7	27 7	...	...
Sagar	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	33 —	33 —	...	...
Damoh	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 12	9 12	28 10	30 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	26 —	28 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	17 8	17 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	...	...
Ujjain	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	11 4	29 —	20 —	...	...
Bhandara	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chanda	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 13	9 12	9 12	22 13	21 5	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Etahpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 10	11 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	15 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Surgur	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 —	15 4	...	...	...	...
<i>Berar—</i>												
Wardha	19 —	19 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	29 —	29 —	16 —	16 —
Balshahi	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	19 3	19 3	23 2	23 2	16 —	16 —
Ashta	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	29 —	29 —	14 —	14 —
Willingpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 8	17 —	17 —
Surat	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	29 —	29 —	13 —	13 —
Vai	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	...	...
<i>Nagpur & Territories</i>												
Seoni-Jabalpur	9 1	9 1	12 —	12 8	4 1	6 —	12 2	12 —	20 —	19 14	24 4	24 3
Balhar	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 13	19 13	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 1
Chhindwara	6 9	6 9	...	...	7 4	5 7	7 10	7 10	18 9	18 9	...	...
<i>Madhya</i>												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
<i>North, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	22 3	22 3	29 14	23 13
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	22 6	23 8	18 —	17 13
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 11	23 3	23 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 —	23 —	28 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	9 14	23 5	23 —	23 5	29 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	19 6	29 6	29 11	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	25 2	24 3
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	19 6	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	28 10	28 10	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Bistun	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	26 3	26 3	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 8	21 8	28 —	23 5	23 10
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 3	...	...	18 14	20 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 19	13 19	...	...	19 14	19 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	12 6	25 2	25 2	21 14	21 14
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 —	...	...	16 8	17 2
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	29 14	17 11	16 11	14 10
<i>Mysore—</i>												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 6	12 6	23 2	23 2	...	...
Bangalore	9 15	9 15	9 6	9 6	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	...	...
Hassan	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Chimoga	11 9	10 8	12 10	11 9	9 7	9 7	14 3	14 11	25 3	27 5	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	28 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Coorg—</i>												
Coorg	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 —	14 —	11 3	11 3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)
(In thousands of Rupees)

	IN THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY, OF									
	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	50	48	68	58	51	39	39	43	54	59
Liquors:										
Spirit	9,17	10,36	9,85	9,19	10,27	11,38	10,53	11,50	11,39	11,98
Other liquors	1,01	1,20	1,08	1,03	99	1,02	1,00	91	1,09	1,01
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	1,09	1,11	1,17	76	82	1,02	89	1,09	1,26	1,29
Chemical products and preparations	53	44	44	41	37	48	53	62	57	55
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	9,61	8,65	6,49	7,48	9,00	7,19	8,07	10,06	9,04
" white	—	3,59	3,24	2,76	3,14	3,85	2,88	5,43	3,49	3,57
" coloured	—	3,09	3,44	1,86	2,93	4,20	2,79	3,39	3,43	4,26
Other goods	—	43	18	16	17	30	22	24	20	25
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	60	55	58	61	52	62	71	77	88	83
Dyeing and tanning materials	41	62	71	57	70	79	43	53	76	82
Glass and glassware	60	65	77	42	52	74	68	81	89	88
Hardware and cutlery	1,24	1,26	1,27	1,21	1,24	1,39	1,70	1,60	1,60	1,95
Metals:										
Copper	66	1,46	1,64	1,00	65	34	80	52	1,56	1,15
Iron and steel	51	78	72	71	67	67	87	1,00	93	1,26
Silver	4,41	4,71	4,40	9,11	8,87	5,19	2,44	3,14	10,02	7,17
Tin	20	22	25	22	16	7	19	18	17	24
Other metals	97	63	46	31	44	33	59	74	1,25	1,01
Oils: Petroleum	2,90	8,02	5,36	8,52	6,86	6,91	8,53	10,93	10,69	11,26
Paints and colours	31	29	33	27	30	37	38	43	45	40
Paper	38	44	43	26	38	44	42	49	57	46
Provisions	69	1,43	1,39	1,34	1,14	1,25	1,56	1,39	1,44	1,29
Silk, raw and manufactured	1,75	1,91	1,91	1,13	1,15	1,30	1,14	1,64	1,53	1,41
Spices	75	52	67	73	65	92	87	80	85	86
Stationery	24	24	31	19	19	26	23	26	23	29
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent	2,40	3,56	2,02	3,07	2,64	2,53	3,97	5,21	4,24	3,53
{ additional duty						64	2,85	6,70	9,25	70
{ further additional duty						—	—	—	—	10
Tea	29	27	33	18	8	6	10	8	6	7
Umbrellas	58	40	32	35	30	30	30	26	21	28
Wood and timber	16	23	19	17	11	18	20	29	25	53
Woollen goods	63	58	60	59	60	82	68	1,16	63	71
Imports by post	22	21	26	25	26	28	31	38	39	35
All other articles	3,51	6,71	3,75	3,39	3,58	3,80	3,80	3,97	4,35	4,55
TOTAL	36,71	66,01	57,60	57,84	58,63	61,84	60,17	74,96	85,23	74,64
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	17,92	17,20	15,60	10,29	19,99	17,38	18,83	15,82	26,83	23,16
Indian tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	54,63	83,21	73,20	68,13	78,62	79,22	79,00	90,78	1,12,06	97,86
TOTAL NET REVENUE	53,49	81,50	71,01	66,88	77,10	77,57	77,27	88,44	1,09,55	91,65
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal { Import	9,15	19,76	19,32	18,46	20,57	24,33	24,15	25,60	25,63	22,24
{ Export	2,28	3,55	2,62	1,50	3,24	2,96	3,69	1,89	2,88	2,47
Bombay { Import	17,73	27,39	24,31	26,17	24,05	22,22	19,63	27,71	36,62	26,01
{ Export	50	68	75	57	86	44	96	77	1,08	49
Sind { Import	2,64	3,99	3,74	3,33	3,98	4,02	5,15	8,37	9,81	6,63
{ Export	16	17	11	20	37	25	14	40	31	22
Madras { Import	3,75	7,56	3,83	4,75	3,95	4,57	4,82	5,66	6,01	7,43
{ Export	1,19	97	1,27	2,15	82	1,23	51	95	1,27	1,50
Burma { Import	2,72	5,90	4,65	4,32	5,15	5,31	5,30	6,03	5,43	6,78
{ Export	13,37	11,53	10,41	5,43	14,11	11,94	12,92	11,06	20,51	17,88

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1903, and from 1st January to 30th April 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in April												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	1,863	6,117	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,863	6,117	390
Bengal	11,519	13,808	7,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,519	13,808	7,987
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	9,840	47,737	25,034	16,038	65,944	37,172	...	...	...	35,878	114,081	62,101
Punjab	678	4,557	4,430	3,795	18,505	15,901	31,805	41,194	46,032	30,248	74,539	60,423
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,327	63,013	57,718	24,327	65,018	57,718
Raj. & C. India	491	2,440	8,079	38,797	57,015	94,448	...	...	...	39,258	60,144	103,127
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	372,747	288,716	407,256	...	...	...	372,717	288,716	407,256
Cent. Provs.	4,449	2,071	1	93,440	64,605	100,770	...	...	...	97,835	69,260	100,771
Berar	5,434	...	...	278,004	168,024	154,511	...	...	...	284,038	168,024	154,511
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	14,691	62,738	50,442	...	...	...	14,691	62,738	50,442
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	2,593	7,533	2,445	...	...	...	2,593	7,533	2,445
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	34,344	76,790	46,521	820,681	734,273	868,803	50,132	107,201	103,750	911,157	918,264	1,019,076
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	3,412	2,097	7,339	...	...	420	...	...	...	3,412	2,097	7,759
Bombay	364	301	300	579	438	2,078	...	...	15	1,243	799	4,433
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	4613	16,070	39,180	...	...	...	4,613	16,070	39,180
Madras . . . . .	...	...	932	95	237	178	...	...	...	95	237	1,110
Burma	1,333	405	2,159	350	...	933	...	...	...	1,683	405	3,091
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	60,854	93,452	125,885	...	...	...	60,854	93,452	125,885
Foreign countries	2	7	...	11,220	10,852	1,119	...	...	...	11,222	10,859	1,119
TOTAL	5,111	2,870	10,790	77,711	121,049	169,798	...	...	15	82,822	123,919	180,603
TOTAL IMPORTS	39,455	79,660	57,311	898,392	855,322	1,038,601	50,132	107,201	103,765	993,979	1,042,183	1,199,679
Imports to end of April												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	16,025	15,915	3,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,025	15,915	3,593
Bengal	36,501	33,209	24,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,501	33,209	24,017
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	132,092	222,523	152,795	242,008	636,043	381,217	...	...	...	374,100	855,807	534,012
Punjab	26,173	20,979	22,024	111,992	191,041	166,755	243,778	222,530	403,510	331,943	434,550	592,839
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,538	222,565	216,144	122,538	222,565	216,144
Raj. & C. India	6,501	11,837	21,510	171,847	264,679	346,927	35	1,129	14,134	178,383	277,045	382,571
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	1,440,905	1,431,806	1,530,400	...	...	...	1,440,905	1,431,806	1,530,400
Cent. Provs.	17,263	11,109	1	422,183	493,554	751,599	...	...	...	434,440	501,003	751,600
Berar	25,374	...	...	1,214,668	1,197,625	1,409,779	...	...	...	1,240,042	1,197,625	1,409,779
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	85,489	185,772	213,959	...	...	...	85,489	185,772	213,959
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	8,329	10,100	2,903	...	...	...	8,329	10,100	2,903
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	259,989	315,872	224,540	3,697,481	4,410,689	4,803,599	306,351	452,225	633,788	4,323,821	5,178,786	5,661,927
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	14,731	6,118	27,755	1,232	...	420	...	...	...	15,963	6,118	23,175
Bombay	1,079	1,432	1,271	934	2,023	4,004	...	...	...	2,013	3,401	5,292
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	28,614	147,033	137,395	...	4	...	28,614	147,033	137,395
Madras	36	...	3,089	837	1,198	994	...	...	...	873	1,198	3,083
Burma	2,181	2,977	11,150	579	...	3,424	...	...	...	2,700	2,977	14,540
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	113,719	222,039	352,545	...	...	...	113,719	222,039	352,545
Foreign countries	1,000	368	219	43,003	36,815	13,328	18	...	76	44,021	37,183	13,623
TOTAL	19,027	10,895	42,490	188,918	409,710	512,110	18	4	93	207,903	420,609	554,693
TOTAL IMPORTS	279,016	326,767	267,030	3,886,399	4,820,399	5,315,709	366,369	452,229	633,881	4,531,784	5,599,395	6,216,620

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1903, and from 1st January to 30th April 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in April												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	57,528	52,621	25,712	...	270	...	...	...	...	57,528	52,891	25,712
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	113,882	117,070	425,671	14,138	49,490	21,004	242	509	60,848	123,262	167,678	507,523
Panjab	3,906	2,318	...	10,304	20,189	16,064	31,100	421,859	404,523	453,110	444,366	420,587
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,919	242,375	88,635	19,919	242,375	88,635
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	2,074	638	11,605	...	...	...	2,074	638	11,605
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	60,160	1,989	80,315	...	...	...	60,160	1,989	80,315
Cent. Provs.	2,884	497	...	3,651	92,348	194,794	...	...	...	6,535	92,345	194,794
Berar	395	...	...	7	...	23	...	...	...	402	...	23
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	178,595	173,115	451,383	90,340	164,924	323,845	51,261	664,743	554,006	320,196	1,003,782	1,329,234
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	5,747	5,380	15,745	...	...	...	9,747	5,380	15,745
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	34,951	904,150	42,907	22	...	...	34,973	94,150	42,907
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	114	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	100,944	10,114	75,870	5,664	...	5,909	105,608	10,114	81,779
Foreign countries	10,022	...	...	170,795	238	680	790	...	9	187,607	238	689
TOTAL	10,022	...	123	322,437	110,005	135,202	6,476	...	5,918	338,935	110,005	141,243
TOTAL IMPORTS	188,617	173,115	451,506	412,777	274,929	459,047	57,737	664,743	559,924	659,131	1,112,787	1,470,477
Imports to end of April												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal	171,804	109,044	57,343	2	606	...	...	...	...	171,806	109,740	57,343
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	313,648	471,930	1,208,699	20,921	58,323	170,827	242	509	139,825	334,811	530,702	1,519,351
Panjab	18,011	39,393	694	40,412	127,528	153,108	191,470	1,785,851	1,068,801	249,893	1,952,772	1,222,603
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,004	488,724	329,970	55,004	488,724	329,970
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	988	...	5,436	4,003	14,615	1,298	...	...	6,734	4,991	14,615
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	105,502	16,276	112,475	...	...	...	105,502	16,276	112,475
Cent. Provs.	2,884	497	7,453	5,424	121,472	273,613	...	...	...	8,308	121,969	281,066
Berar	984	...	...	7	19	54	...	...	...	991	19	54
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	73	...	50	...	...	...	73	...	50
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	507,331	621,852	1,274,192	177,777	328,317	724,748	248,014	2,275,084	1,538,596	933,123	3,225,253	3,537,536
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	10,259	8,211	17,900	...	1	...	10,259	8,212	17,900
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	193,751	515,853	315,135	89	22	...	193,840	515,875	315,135
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	852	812	210	...	...	...	852	812	210
Burma . . . . .	...	...	1,224	848	...	217	...	...	...	848	...	1,441
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	145,272	30,684	84,550	8,767	...	5,909	154,039	30,684	90,459
Foreign countries	13,561	...	7	270,495	270	700	7,850	...	9	297,906	270	716
TOTAL	13,561	...	1,231	627,477	555,830	418,712	16,706	23	5,918	657,744	555,853	425,861
TOTAL IMPORTS	520,892	621,852	1,275,423	805,254	884,147	1,143,460	264,720	2,275,107	1,544,514	1,590,866	3,781,106	3,963,397

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1903, and from 1st January to 30th April 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in April												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	23,991	14,033	11,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,991	14,033	11,014
Bengal	183,839	427,488	399,151	1,555	16	...	...	...	...	185,394	427,504	399,151
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	219,971	250,093	159,195	81,255	180,437	143,164	...	310	...	301,226	430,840	302,359
Panjab	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	707	3,704	...	707	4,737	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	14,849	531	1,000	71,842	32,447	121,882	...	...	...	86,691	32,978	122,882
Bombay	...	...	...	41,708	42,114	138,880	...	...	...	41,708	42,114	138,880
Cent. Provs.	4,031	1,239	...	90,103	119,312	98,270	...	...	...	94,134	120,551	98,270
Berar	...	...	...	50,555	11,744	10,058	...	...	...	50,555	11,744	10,058
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	57,964	51,841	183,997	...	...	...	57,964	51,841	183,997
Madras	...	...	...	3,790	1,978	6,019	...	...	...	3,790	1,978	6,019
Mysore	...	...	...	100	1,444	934	...	...	...	100	1,444	934
TOTAL	446,681	693,384	570,360	398,878	442,416	703,216	707	4,014	...	846,336	1,139,814	1,273,570
By Sea—												
Bengal	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,193	10	918	...	...	...	1,193	10	918
Sind	...	...	...	704	965	...	...	...	...	704	965	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	6,755	14,908	6,406	...	...	...	6,755	14,908	6,406
Foreign countries	...	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	20	4	...
TOTAL	15	9	...	8,672	15,887	7,324	...	...	...	8,687	15,896	7,324
TOTAL IMPORTS	446,696	693,393	570,360	407,550	458,303	710,540	707	4,014	...	855,023	1,155,710	1,280,894
Imports to end of April												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	25,062	14,416	11,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,062	14,416	11,205
Bengal	303,869	939,078	617,642	2,553	16	...	...	...	...	306,422	939,094	617,642
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	239,111	319,172	213,504	95,050	213,560	167,873	...	310	...	334,161	533,042	381,377
Panjab	...	...	...	1,048	6,530	8,140	1,525	8,613	2,597	2,573	15,143	10,743
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	37	127	...	37
Raj. & C. India	16,003	1,025	3,715	114,192	71,326	172,651	...	...	...	130,275	72,351	175,366
Bombay	...	...	...	120,971	199,982	341,950	...	...	...	120,971	199,982	341,950
Cent. Provs.	4,031	9,141	251	137,490	316,363	185,540	...	...	...	141,521	325,504	185,791
Berar	...	...	...	112,137	70,140	47,989	...	...	...	112,137	70,140	47,989
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	100,433	301,597	495,903	...	...	...	100,433	301,597	495,903
Madras	...	3,535	...	11,874	18,042	18,083	...	...	...	11,874	21,577	18,083
Mysore	...	...	...	100	1,877	1,089	...	...	...	100	1,877	1,089
TOTAL	588,150	1,286,367	846,317	755,854	1,205,433	1,439,224	1,652	8,923	2,634	1,345,662	2,500,723	2,288,175
By Sea—												
Bengal	15	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	7
Bombay	...	...	...	1,353	34	1,130	...	...	...	1,353	34	1,130
Sind	...	...	...	3,884	11,004	2,500	...	...	...	3,884	11,004	2,500
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	9,230	27,435	12,352	...	...	...	9,230	27,435	12,352
Foreign countries	...	...	...	910	66	405	...	...	...	910	66	405
TOTAL	15	9	7	15,377	38,539	16,387	...	...	...	15,392	38,548	16,394
TOTAL IMPORTS	588,171	1,286,376	846,324	771,231	1,243,972	1,455,611	1,652	8,923	2,634	1,361,054	2,539,271	2,304,569

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** imported by rail and river and by sea into **CALCUTTA**, the City of **BOMBAY**, and **KARACHI**, in April 1903, and from 1st January to 30th April 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in April												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	337	...
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	113	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	10	8
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	51	444	554	51	444
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	28	47	570	28	47
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	13	7	...
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	58	27	...	...	...	...	58	27	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	1
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	115	347	8	81	34	1	1,124	79	491	1,320	460	500
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	382	150	122	...	...	...	382	150	122
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	23	45	...	...	2	...	23	47
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	382	182	167	...	...	2	382	182	167
TOTAL IMPORTS	115	347	8	403	216	168	1,124	79	493	1,702	642	667
Imports to end of April												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	9,257	18,867	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,257	18,867	5,000
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	4,389	2,038	899	37	5	3	...	...	...	4,420	2,043	902
Panjab	50	...	...	...	...	...	2,481	1,173	1,139	2,531	1,173	1,139
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	456	657	1,432	456	657
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	2	11	181	...	...	...	2	11	181
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	19	12	12	...	...	...	19	12	14
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	1	15
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	150	247	360	...	...	...	150	247	360
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	42	138	52	...	...	...	42	138	52
TOTAL	13,696	20,905	5,899	251	414	623	3,913	1,629	1,796	17,860	22,948	8,318
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	8	18	5	194	26	76	...	...	...	202	44	81
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	1,380	881	1,293	...	...	...	1,380	881	1,293
Madras . . . . .	...	16	...	9	35	...	...	...	...	9	54	...
Burma . . . . .	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	9	...	...	219	59	...	...	2	...	223	61
TOTAL	8	50	5	1,583	1,164	1,428	25	...	2	1,616	1,214	1,435
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,704	20,955	5,904	1,834	1,578	2,051	3,938	1,629	1,798	19,476	24,162	9,753

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE**, **TEA**, and **RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in April 1903, and from 1st January to 30th April 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in April									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	2,901	5,354	231	624	2,424	1,805	...	4,248	1,019
Bengal	415,480	960,111	214,097	1,538	1,720	312	480,117	478,054	513,645
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	...	...	1,289	...	9	...	27	6	636
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	104	27	15	27	...
Rajputana and Central India	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	665	...	93	...	...	...	...	2,315	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	7
TOTAL	449,559	965,484	215,710	2,171	4,257	2,144	480,411	485,744	515,307
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	157	5,179	255	...	27	...	42,392	21,072	22,519
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Burma	540	...	...	...	...	...	56,948	123,260	4,383
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	36	1,424	86	64	134	16	...	41
TOTAL	697	5,215	1,679	86	91	155	99,356	144,332	26,945
TOTAL IMPORTS	450,256	970,699	217,389	2,257	4,348	2,299	579,767	630,076	542,252
Imports to end of April									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	55,606	79,816	42,374	107,939	106,034	85,178	3,087	62,982	4,031
Bengal	4,040,309	6,483,456	2,071,550	23,591	20,295	18,201	1,184,395	3,888,662	3,980,634
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	317	4,574	30,801	...	575	200	771	647	2,071
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	53	109	143	40	100	19
Rajputana and Central India	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	717	44	194	...	1	1	...	10,060	37
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,228	123
TOTAL	4,096,962	6,567,909	2,144,979	131,592	127,314	103,783	4,188,313	3,964,679	3,992,915
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	20,060	38,105	10,906	350	484	511	120,031	76,732	62,053
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	155
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	243	258	...	...	3
Burma	540	...	...	2	2	1	236,733	336,096	112,306
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	21	36	5,458	537	591	657	93	83	541
TOTAL	20,621	38,141	16,364	889	1,324	1,430	356,856	412,911	175,058
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,117,583	6,606,050	2,161,343	132,481	128,638	105,213	4,545,169	4,377,590	4,167,973

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. O. MILLER
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 25.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PAGES.	PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	
511—529	
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Calcutta University, Director of Railway Traffic, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	
649—670	
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations	
45—46	
SUPPLEMENT NO. 25—	
Indian customs revenue	986
Imports of cotton, wheat, linseed, indigo, jute, tea, and rice	987—991
	Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 13th June 1903
	993—996
	Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 18th June, 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period
	997—998
	Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 13th June 1903
	999—1001
	Famine Statement
	1002
	Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, on the Report of the Patents Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, on the working of his office during the calendar year 1902
	1003—1005
	Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways
	1006—1007

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1903.

No. 12.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 6th day of October, 1870, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the districts comprised in the North-West Frontier Province as constituted by the Proclamation issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5780-P., dated the 25th October, 1901.

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of the said North-West Frontier Province has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th day of June, 1903;

No. 712.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first month of 1903-1904 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902-1903

[illegible]

ENGLAND.

WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£
38,600	50,600	1,900	3,500	1,600	...
3,003,400	2,986,800	776,200	777,300	1,100	...
371,300	398,700	16,300	19,300	...	3,000
553,000	584,800	21,400	19,800	...	1,600
2,391,200	2,394,800	318,300	308,200	...	10,100
2,900	500	300	300	...	...
6,538,700	6,642,900	819,900	831,200	11,300	...
1,900	1,600	100	100	...	...
166,500	125,500	12,000	8,000	...	4,000
5,291,100	5,088,800	260,100	235,300	...	20,800
...
18,361,600	18,275,300	2,226,500	2,201,000	...	25,500
...
...
18,361,600	18,275,300	2,226,500	2,201,000	...	25,500
1,536,000	1,813,400	55,200	76,000	20,800	...
88,300	344,200	...	65,800	...	...
1,624,300	2,157,600	55,200	141,800	86,600	...
...
500,000	1,500,000	...	...	...	...
26,500	...	1,000	201,100	200,100	...
...
...
...	...	141,000	...	...	141,000
...
...
526,500	1,500,000	142,000	201,100	59,100	...
20,512,400	21,932,900	2,423,700	2,543,900	120,200	...
5,767,500	3,934,600	5,825,100	4,656,900	...	1,168,200
26,279,900	25,867,500	8,248,800	7,200,800	...	1,048,000

The 25th June 1903

INDIA.

WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£
11,40,59,000	12,50,10,000	1,46,22,000	2,21,21,000	74,99,000	...
3,99,38,000	4,78,44,000	9,38,000	6,29,000	...	3,09,000
3,30,41,000	3,68,13,000	20,99,000	22,84,000	1,85,000	...
16,44,85,000	17,49,32,000	1,21,78,000	1,25,55,000	3,77,000	...
2,94,18,000	2,76,84,000	20,99,000	21,55,000	56,000	...
61,66,000	1,49,93,000	6,02,000	1,83,000	...	4,13,000
15,27,59,000	15,26,10,000	1,25,09,000	1,17,71,000	...	7,38,000
2,37,49,000	2,60,50,000	14,20,000	15,22,000	1,02,000	...
7,50,10,000	8,09,41,000	36,92,000	42,99,000	6,07,000	...
17,94,96,000	18,90,46,000	1,34,40,000	1,51,37,000	16,97,000	...
...	18,00,000	...	...	...	...
81,87,09,000	87,77,23,000	6,35,99,000	7,26,62,000	90,63,000	...
...
...	2,07,53,000	...	...	...	...
81,87,09,000	85,69,71,000	6,35,99,000	7,26,62,000	90,63,000	...
3,44,67,000	3,20,70,000	15,05,000	28,62,000	13,57,000	...
1,50,38,000	1,00,93,000	16,04,000	13,67,000	...	2,37,000
4,95,05,000	4,21,08,000	31,09,000	42,20,000	11,20,000	...
...	...	51,000	15,000	...	36,000
...
...	71,02,000	13,06,000	96,74,000	83,68,000	...
1,00,54,000	50,42,000	6,10,000	4,25,000	...	1,85,000
87,14,000	85,18,000	1,49,000	1,54,000	5,000	...
...
2,59,03,000	63,41,000	1,02,10,000	58,10,000	...	44,00,000
27,09,09,000	25,00,04,000	3,14,00,000	2,48,49,000	...	65,57,000
80,000	—4,300	55,000	42,000	...	13,000
32,16,51,000	28,39,03,000	4,37,87,000	4,09,69,000	...	28,18,000
1,18,98,65,000	1,18,32,42,000	1,04,93,000	11,78,60,000	73,65,000	...
18,08,06,000	17,24,44,000	16,16,97,000	16,08,35,000	...	8,62,000
1,37,06,71,000	1,35,54,86,000	27,21,92,000	27,86,95,000	65,03,000	...

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th June 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2085 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th June 1903:—

- No. 249 of 1903.—Pearson Jacques Jackson, engineer, of Coatham House, Whitley Bay, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. *Improvements in advertising appliances.*
- No. 250 of 1903.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of Neheim-on-the-Ruhr, Westphalia, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in electric arc lamps.*
- No. 251 of 1903.—The Linotype Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in linotype machines.*
- No. 252 of 1903.—Simeon Oakes Holmes, mining engineer, of Durban, in the colony of Natal, at present care of Messrs. Remfry and Son, Calcutta. *A new or improved method of manufacturing briquettes of lignite or brown coal.*
- No. 253 of 1903.—Edmund Edwards, chartered patent agent, of 65 and 66 Chancery Lane, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for the separation of precious particles of gold or other relatively precious metals, and their recovery from the body of pulp or other material with which they are allied.*
- No. 254 of 1903.—William Henderson Calder, gentleman, of William street, Melbourne, in Australia. *Improvements in shot making machinery.*
- No. 255 of 1903.—The International Sheahan Rotary Engine Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, having its offices at No. 518 Monadnock Block, Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America. *A rotary engine.*
- No. 256 of 1903.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault, civil engineers, both of 47 Victoria street, Westminster, in the city and county of London, England. *Improvements in and connected with pneumatic sewage and other liquid moving or forcing apparatus.*
- No. 257 of 1903.—Hugh Victor McKay, machinery merchant, of Yuille street, Ballarat, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in stripper harvesters.*
- No. 258 of 1903.—William Thomas, journalist, of Geraldine, in the colony of New Zealand. *An improved combined portable apparatus for changing photographic plates or films and for developing the same.*
- No. 259 of 1903.—Rudolf Kron, junior, engineer, of the Maschinenbaufabrik, Golzern bei Grimma, Saxony, German Empire. *Improvements relating to the spinning, twisting or like treatment of short fibre asbestos, cellulose and similar materials.*
- No. 260 of 1903.—Edward Richard Palmer, sanitary engineer, of 17 Wickham road, Beckenham, Kent, England. *Improvements in or relating to latrine systems.*
- No. 261 of 1903.—Elliot's Patent Improved Domestic Pin Company, Limited, a company registered according to the laws of the state of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, having its office at No. 70 Pitt street, Sydney. *Improved domestic pins.*
- No. 262 of 1903.—Veterinary Major Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, of Sudell House, Quetta, in British India. *Improvements in riding and driving bridles.*

No. 2086 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 150 of 1902.—Claus August Spreckels, engineer and manufacturer, and Charles Albert Kern, chemist and manufacturer, citizens of the United States of America, of 20 Broad Street, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in treatment of sugar, sugar-liquor and sugar-bearing material and cleansing compositions employed in such treatment.* (Specification filed 13 June 1903.)

No. 314 of 1902.—George Dubern, engineer, residing at No. 7 Convent Road, in the town of Calcutta. *Transparent ice freezing tanks.* (Specification filed 17 June 1903.)

No. 366 of 1902.—Louis Charles Phillip Stromeyer, mining superintendent, of Vellanaad mine, Trivandram, South India. *Improvements in letter clips.* (Specification filed 13 June 1903.)

No. 21 of 1903.—Robert Dempster, gentleman, of Marietta, in the county of Washington and state of Ohio, United States of America. *Improvements in apparatus for making oil gas.* (Specification filed 16 June 1903.)

No. 101 of 1903.—Raymond Concrete Pile Company, contractors, of 135 Adams Street, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to piles or foundation elements and the method of constructing same.* (Specification filed 13 June 1903.)

No. 164 of 1903.—Hugh McPhail, engineer, of Manygates House, Wakefield, in the county of York, England. *Improvements relating to apparatus for superheating or drying steam.* (Specification filed 11 June 1903.)

No. 2087 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 334 of 1891.—Charles Arthur Marchant. *An improved style of dredger.* (From 15 June 1903 to 15 June 1904.)

No. 47 of 1892.—Charles Edward Livesay. *Means for regulating the supply of water in a canal, to be called "Livesay's patent regulator."* (From 20 June 1903 to 20 June 1904.)

No. 81 of 1892.—Alister MacNab. *An improvement in the manufacture of bay salt.* (From 13 July 1903 to 13 July 1904.)

No. 105 of 1892.—Syed Ameer Alec. *Improvements and alterations in the Husaini coffee peeler.* (From 30 March 1903 to 30 March 1904.)

No. 434 of 1896.—Guglielmo Marconi. *Improvements in transmitting electrical impulses and signals and in apparatus therefor.* (From 9 August 1903 to 9 August 1904.)

No. 423 of 1897.—Francis William Webb, George Edwards, and Arthur Moore Thompson. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for controlling the traffic on single lines of railway.* (From 16 June 1903 to 16 June 1904.)

No. 353 of 1898.—C. F. G. Dobson. *Army filtering water bottle.* (From 10 May 1903 to 10 May 1904.)

No. 83 of 1899.—Otto Siebold. *A process for the production of a relishing soluble albuminous meat extract.* (From 18 September 1903 to 18 September 1904.)

No. 2088 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 303 of 1898.—Sebastian Kistler. *Detachable sole and heel fastenings.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)
- No. 304 of 1898.—William Rufus and Sophus Henry Krichauff. *An improved spark arrestor.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)
- No. 327 of 1898.—Clarence Ross Gillett. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)
- No. 328 of 1898.—Herbert Thomas Hamilton. *An improved washing board.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)
- No. 329 of 1898.—The Automatic Gas Lighting and Extinguishing Company, Limited (Hoare and Kennedy's Patent). *Improved method of and apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing gas jets.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 338 of 1898.—Paul Eugene Meinrad Jamain. *Improvements in apparatus for compressing pharmaceutical and other powders for the manufacture of tablets.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 345 of 1898.—Riccardo Arno. *Improvements in electric motors.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 350 of 1898.—Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Connor. *Improvements in means for finding and raising sunken ships or other objects.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 351 of 1898.—Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Connor. *Improvements in apparatus for use in ascertaining the position of submerged wrecks and other bodies, and in raising the same to the surface and for use as a floating dock.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 363 of 1898.—Samuel George Jameson and William Hampson. *An improved enumerating machine.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 365 of 1898.—Charles Kingston Welch. *Improvements in or relating to tyres for wheels.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 366 of 1898.—Charles Kingston Welch. *Improvements in metallic wheel rims.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 393 of 1898.—Askin Morrison Nicholas. *An improved rotating filtering apparatus principally applicable for the separation of gold and silver bearing solutions from tailings, slimes and the like.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 408 of 1898.—Arthur Henry Wallis. *Improvements in ice, sugar and other like tongs.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 421 of 1898.—Robert Vile Thompson, Charles Albert Horton and William Murphy. *Improved driving gear for bicycles and other machines driven or propelled by crank mechanism.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 430 of 1898.—Horace Gabriel Heimann. *Improvements in punkah-pulling machines.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)
- No. 35 of 1899.—John Pullman, Edward England Pullman and Ernest Edward Munro Payne. *Improvements in the process of leather manufacture.* (Specification filed 9 March 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above invention.

- No. 420 of 1897.—William Samuel Colwell. *Rotary engines.* (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

J. MACFARLANE,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd June 1903.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,63,23,980	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	53,85,044	0	0
Public Deposits				Loans on Government and			
at Head Office	72,84,579	3	4	other authorised Securities	3,29,20,404	6	3
Public Deposits				Accounts of Credit on Govern-			
at Branches	95,05,448	12	11	ment and other authorised			
Other Deposits at Head Office				Securities	1,79,22,509	7	6
and Branches	8,07,96,867	9	2	Bills discounted and purchased	2,06,36,643	1	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,25,271	14	7	Balances with other Banks	25,42,565	10	6
Sundries	24,20,029	9	7	Bullion	1,355	12	3
				Dead Stock	18,44,510	15	1
				Stamps	12,583	1	9
				Sundries	7,68,077	12	6
					9,83,57,674	3	0
				Cash and			
				Currency			
				Notes at			
				Head			
				Office*	1,66,25,353	5	6
				Cash and			
				Currency			
				Notes at			
				Branches†	1,77,93,109	9	1
RUPES	13,27,76,137	1	7	RUPES	13,27,76,137	1	7

* Includes Soys. and † Soys., value R 1,11,540 0 0
† Do. do. do. " 89,467 8 0
R 2,01,007 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th June 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant,
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 34 07.

By order of the Directors,
A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd June 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta	3,29,50,000	11,78,87,910	15,08,37,910	5,81,55,541	6,69,28,546	...	...	12,50,84,087
Allahabad	...	2,60,64,730	2,60,64,730	98,99,511	9,84,255	...	...	1,08,83,766
Lahore	...	2,53,54,105	2,53,54,105	25,48,057	9,07,380	...	...	35,55,437
Bombay	1,60,02,650	7,89,17,835	9,49,20,525	1,57,57,400	5,53,58,529	...	...	7,11,15,929
Karachi	...	1,18,99,295	1,18,99,295	34,50,920	16,35,690	...	...	50,86,610
Madras	21,74,250	3,12,36,900	3,34,11,150	78,77,590	1,32,32,325	...	...	2,11,09,915
Calicut	...	13,78,010	13,78,010	7,74,785	1,46,955	...	...	9,21,740
Rangoon	...	1,35,91,120	1,35,91,120	1,73,52,870	8,35,020	...	...	1,81,87,890
	5,11,26,940	30,63,29,965	35,74,56,905					
<i>Deduct</i> —Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			20,21,585					
TOTAL R			35,54,35,320	11,58,16,674	14,01,18,700	...	...	25,59,35,374
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								5,00,000
								NET TOTAL R 25,54,35,374
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
								GRAND TOTAL R 35,54,35,320

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs 6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th June 1903.

No. 725-65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the 26th June, 1903, being the date fixed for the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be a public holiday.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

DARJEELING GOVERNMENT CEMETERY.

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of Rule XX of the Government of India Notification No. 178, dated Simla, the 21st May 1897, that the following unendowed monuments in the above Cemetery have fallen into a ruinous condition and should no person, or persons, be found who will undertake to repair or restore them, or any of them, they will severally be dealt with at the next annual repairs of the Cemetery in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order:—

No. of grave.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.	Name and address of relatives.
8	Jennie, daughter of John and Hebe Page .	20th April 1869 .	Unknown.
9	T. H. Hodgetts, Esqre.	5th July 1860 .	Ditto.
16	Alexander Mackenzie	31st March 1875 .	Ditto.
14	Mrs. Erssa Parsons, wife of Conductor Parsons, Commissariat Department .	30th April 1862 .	Ditto.
17	Samuel Smith and	6th April 1861 .	Ditto.
	Frances, his wife	14th September 1861 .	Ditto.
13	Lieutenant F. A. Jeune, 25th Bengal Infantry	31st March 1856	Ditto.
34	A pucca grave.	No information in record.	
42	Ditto.	Ditto.	
44	R. S. Bird, Esqre., late Assistant Surgeon, 20th Native Infantry	19th April 1847 .	Unknown.
45	Susan, wife of Captain S. Murphy, 52nd Light Infantry	6th July 1863 .	Ditto.
52	Christina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cormack .	22nd June 1864 .	Ditto.
53	Sarah, wife of Sergeant C. N. Cutchen, Sappers and Miners .	25th April 1844 .	Ditto.
	Also Hannah, second wife of above—also 2 children of above	14th November 1848 .	Ditto.
55	W. A. Hay, Esqre., B.S.C.	31st October 1843 .	Ditto.
56	Thomas John Saunders	17th March 1846 .	Ditto.
57		No information in record.	
58		Ditto	
64		Ditto	
68	Mrs. Westcombe, wife of Captain W. Bruce, Indian Navy .	17th September 1842 .	Unknown.
69	Captain R. Taylor, 65th Regiment, Native Infantry .	21st June 1844 .	Ditto.
70	Alexr. Ross Morton, Esqre., Bengal Medical Service	6th July 1841 .	Ditto.
72		No information in record.	
73	Major-General E. H. Simpson	30th September 1845 .	Unknown.
96	Frederick, son of Major G. R. Roberts .	25th September 1866 .	Ditto.
118	Wife of Private W. Davis, Grenadier Company, 80th Regiment	Unknown	Ditto.
82	Jane Ellen, wife of Major C. H. Burt, 64th Regiment, Native Infantry	28th November 1853 .	Ditto.

T. E. F. COLE,

Chaplain of Darjeeling,
Officer in charge Darjeeling Government Cemetery.

DARJEELING,
The 18th June 1903.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 17th June 1903.

No. 15—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer E. J. Ellery, R.I.M., for 12 months.

The 22nd June 1903.

No. 17.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Chief Engineer C. Fuller, R.I.M., for 6 months, from the 17th June 1903.

S. GOODRIDGE,

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th June, 1903.

No. 680-A.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, construction of a Board School at Haripur:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Hazara .	Haripur .	Haripur .	31	On the south of the Haripur Town.	North—Hazara Trunk Road. South—Cultivated lands of Mutwali and others. East—Cultivated lands of Kazi Mir Alam, etc. West—Khanpur Road.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hazara.
Ditto .	Ditto .	Pandak .	69			
		TOTAL .	1			

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 17th June 1903.

No. 96.—Whereas it has been decided that the birthday of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, will be celebrated in India this year on Friday, the 26th June, 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the said 26th day of June 1903, shall be deemed to be a public holiday within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881).

POWERS.

The 9th June 1903.

No. 115-A.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Peshawar, *vice* Mr. S. W. Gracey.

No. 115-B.—Under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, No. III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be Additional District Magistrate in the district of Peshawar, and under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Mr. Pears with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 115-C.—Under the provisions of section 49 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. S. W. Gracey, I.C.S., is appointed Divisional Judge of the Divisional Court of the Peshawar Civil Division.

No. 115-D.—Under the provisions of section 9 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. S. W. Gracey, I.C.S., is appointed to be Sessions Judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Peshawar.

No. 115-E.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District.

No. 115-F.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Khan Hamidullah Khan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 115-G.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28, and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 12th June 1903.

No. 119-A.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Peshawar Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, *vice* Mr. E. B. Howell.

No. 119-B.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain Stewart shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 119-C.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Peshawar Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a first class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

No. 119-D.—Under the provisions of section 3 (c) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act within the limits of the Peshawar District.

The 15th June 1903.

No. 119-H.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. E. Tej Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Tej Bhan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 17th June 1903.

No. 120.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act on Munshi Muhammad Afzal Khan, Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

The 20th June 1903.

No. 126.—With reference to this Administration Notification No. 56-B, dated 4th April 1903, investing Lala Aya-Ram, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 703-S., dated 15th October 1884) with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Tonk Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Aya-Ram shall also exercise these powers, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Kulachi Tahsil of that District.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th June 1903.

No. 121.—On transfer from the Bannu District, Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of the district of Peshawar, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th June 1903, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Mr. S. W. Gracey.

No. 122.—Mr. S. W. Gracey, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Peshawar, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th June 1903, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. Inglis, proceeded on leave.

The 19th June 1903.

No. 124.—Khan Hamidullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Bannu District as Treasury Officer, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th June 1903.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th June 1903.

No. 123.—Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Hazara to the Peshawar District, and placed in charge of the Peshawar Sub-Division, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 12th June 1903, relieving Mr. E. B. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

The 20th June 1903.

No. 125.—On transfer from the Kohat District Mr. E. Tej Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Treasury Officer, Peshawar, *vice* Mr. G. Connor, Extra Assistant Commissioner, granted leave with effect from the afternoon of the 15th June 1903, on which date he assumed charge of his duties.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd May 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazára	Abbottábád	3,395	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	...	3	3	4	...	4	1	3	1	1	2	38	50	2
3		Butta	7,029	4	2	6	4	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	45	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	...	2	5	2	3	3	2	1	...	1	19	47	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	16	7	23	38	21	17	1	1	...	20	1	8	...	7	3	3	6	16	27	5	
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	...	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	12	12	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	5	7	8	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	1	2	36	41	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	2	3	6	3	3	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	30	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	5	14	10	3	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	26	18	9
10		Kuláchi	9,125	1	2	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	2	17	23	10
		TOTAL	164,251	36	30	66	84	38	46	1	1	...	44	1	12	...	25	11	12	23	21	27		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd May 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns 66 births were registered (36 males and 30 females), giving a birth-rate of 21 per mille of population; 84 deaths were registered (38 males and 46 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

There was 1 death registered under the head of cholera. It occurred in Peshawar Municipal Town.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

Pesháwar, the 12th June 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif of 1903 up to 31st May 1903.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1903.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years in which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during May 1903.	Area irrigated to end of May 1903.	Area irrigated to end of May 1902.	
	Author- ized maximum gauge.	Actual through- out.	Author- ized full supply.	Actual average through- out.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swāt River Canal	6'10	4'90	865	588	Peshawar	10,150	17	0'87"	1'45"	Sugarcane	727	4,368	3,938	The Canal ran for 24 days and was closed for seven days during the month owing to rain.
										Rice	194	220	353	
										Cotton	881	1,015	1,598	
Escapage	...	...	...	5						Indigo	...	...	7	
										Maize	3	8	36	
										Jowar	163	177	300	
										Miscellaneous	2,771	4,362	4,677	
TOTAL	...	...	865	593		10,150	...	...	...		4,739	10,150	10,909	

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 20th June 1903.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th June 1903.

No. 1040-G.—On reversion from the post of officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, Mir Alam Khan, Tahsildar, is posted to the Swabi Tahsil, and will relieve Mohamad Nawaz Khan, officiating Tahsildar, who reverts to Naib-Tahsildar.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the F. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Rawalpindi, this 20th day of June 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—26387, Gunner Cordis, Ernest William.
Age,—24 years 9 months.
Height,—6 feet 1-inch.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Porter.
Date of enlistment,—17th February 1898.

Place of enlistment,—London.
Parish and county in which born,—Guildford, Surrey.
Date of desertion or absence,—24th April, 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Rawalpindi.
Marks,—Moles on chest and abdomen, scars right thigh and little finger left hand.
On course of instruction on North Western Railway.

A. T. BISCOE, Major, R.H.A.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 20th June 1903.

No. 3300.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(b) of the Quetta Municipal Law, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1903:—

- (1) The Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.
- (2) The Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
- (3) The District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Peshin.
- (4) The Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Frontier Section, Quetta.
- (5) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
- (6) R. S. Basant Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Works Department, Quetta.
- (7) K. B. Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
- (8) K. B. Burjorji D. Patel, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
- (9) R. B. Seth Bikh Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
- (10) K. S. Malik Wazir Mahommad Khan, Kasi.
- (11) M. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
- (12) Seth Hira Mall.
- (13) I. ala Narayan Dass.

By order,
C. B. WINTER, Captain,
Second Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th June 1903.

No. 72.—Consequent on return from leave of Mr E. D. Beatson, Superintendent, Mr. G. H. F. Wilson, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the forenoon of the 8th June 1903.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.**Agricultural Department.**

HIGHER AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

SESSION, 1903-1904.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the Higher Agricultural Class, an applicant must have one of the following qualifications:—

- (i) He must have passed the F. E. examination of the Calcutta University, and be under 23 years of age, but no student will be allowed to join the Agriculture class after the expiration of five years from admission into the Engineering College.
- (ii) He must have passed the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University by the B course, or possess other sufficient educational qualifications, be under 23 years of age, and, in addition, have received a nomination from the Bengal Government.
- (iii) He must have had a general education qualifying him to follow the instruction in the Higher Agricultural Class, and must also receive a nomination from Government for admission as a special student. To be eligible for a nomination under this rule, a candidate must either have landed property of his own, or be recommended by some influential landholder who desires to train him to take part in the management of his estate, or he must otherwise satisfy Government that he intends to make practical use of his agricultural training. Students entering under this rule will be termed Special Agricultural Students. They will not be subject to any maximum limit of age, but will not be entitled to the privileges conferred on passed students under rules 12 and 13, even though they should obtain fully-signed diplomas in due course after passing the necessary examinations.

Every candidate for admission to this Department must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 14th July. The form of application for a nomination, which must be addressed to the Principal, is given in Appendix B. In the event of the form not being properly filled up, and accompanied by the necessary certificates, no notice will be taken of the application.

The number to be nominated each year will depend on the accommodation available.

Every applicant, not already a student of the College, must undergo a medical examination by the College Surgeon before admission to this Department. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

The sessions begins on the first Monday in November. All students are required to join the College on that day. Any student prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No student will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the month of November, except by special orders of the Director of Public Institution. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction in the Higher Agricultural Class will extend over two academic years.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior scholarships awarded in the Engineer Department are tenable in the Agricultural Department.

One graduate scholarship of Rs 30 a month, tenable for one year, will be awarded on the result of the examination held at the end of the first academic year.

APPOINTMENTS.

Two appointments annually are assigned to students holding a fully-signed diploma: one in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service. The right of selection for these appointments will rest with Government, and the students who gained the highest marks at the examination for diplomas will not necessarily be selected.

Other holders of fully-signed agricultural diplomas, who wish to compete at the examination for admission to the Provincial, Subordinate Executive, and Opium Services, may submit their names through the Principal to Government for nominations. These applications for nominations will be considered, provided the applicants appear to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to be otherwise suitable for admission to these services.

ENTRANCE AND TUITION FEES.

Each student in the Higher Agricultural Department will be required to pay an admission fee of Rs 10.

F.E.'s who elect to join the Agricultural Department immediately after passing the F.E. examination are exempted from the payment of this fee, as their names are already borne on the College books.

For the present no tuition fees will be charged to students in the Agricultural Department, except in the case of those joining as special students under rule 3 (iii). The tuition fees for these students will be Rs 8 a month.

Further particulars may be obtained free on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;

The 23rd June 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, viz. :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

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- Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations.** Price **4a** per copy.
- Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir.** By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy **12a**.
- Indian Household Account Book** for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price **₹3** per copy.
- Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.
- Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal, Part I, Nos. 1, 2 and Extra No. 1 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ **₹2**.
- „ Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 and Index of 1902 @ **₹2**.
- „ Part III, No. 2 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ **₹2**.
- Proceedings Nos. 2 to 11 of 1902 @ **8a**.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 and 7 @ **6a**.
- Clokavartika. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 3 @ **12a**.
- Upamiti bhava-prapanca-katha. 5 @ **6a**.
- Padumawati. Fasc. 4 @ **₹2**.
- Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. 4 and 5 @ **₹2**.
- Akbarnamah. (English.) Vol. I, 7 and 8 @ **₹1**.
- Dana kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 1 @ **6a**.
- Cranta Sutra of Apastamba. Vol. III, 17 @ **6a**.
- Catasahasrika-prajnaparimita. Pt. I, 1 to 4 @ **6a**.
- Nyayavartika. Fasc. 5 @ **6a**.
- Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 4 to 7 @ **6a**.
- Varsa kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 5 and 6 @ **6a**.
- Maha-bhasya-pradipodyota. Vol. II, 4 to 7 @ **6a**.
- Riyazu-s-Salatin. (English.) Fasc. 1 to 3 @ **12a**.
- Prakrita-Paingalam. Fasc. 7 @ **6a**.
- Bodhicary avatara of Cantidevi. Fasc. 1 and 2 @ **6a**.
- Kala Viveka. Fasc. 5 @ **6a**.
- Withana Paripala. Fasc. 1 @ **6a**.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

- Monthly Weather Review, November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1901. By John Murray, M.A. (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
- Monthly Weather Review, December 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
- Monthly Weather Review, January 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
-

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1902 TO 31ST MARCH 1903.**

- Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of May to August 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
- Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of September to November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.
-

**LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31ST
JANUARY 1903.**

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 275867 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Moulvi Syed Mohammad Tahir, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—M. S. MUHAMMAD FAHIR.

Residence—PATA-NALA, LUCKNOW.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 022448 and 022266 of the three per cent. loan of 1866-97 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Ardesir Jehangir Parukh and last endorsed to the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser,—ARDESIR JEHANGIR PARUKH.

Residence—Vanki Bardi Street, Dr. Sorabsha's house, Surat.

Estate Robert Reginald Roddis.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Reginald Roddis who died at Umballa, on the 21st August 1902. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Frank Roddis of Midnapore, are required to send in the same on or before 10th July next to Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Ad-

ministrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Attorney to F. Roddis,

Administrator to Estate R. R. Roddis, deceased

Calcutta, 8th June 1903.

Estate Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck who died in London on the 12th July 1902, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, Esquire, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., are required to send in the same on or before 28th July next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate,
Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck.

CALCUTTA,

The 18th June 1903.

ESTATE CHARLES STEWART MURRAY.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Charles Stewart Murray who died at Darjeeling on the 4th May 1903. Probate to whose estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., of Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 24th July next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Executor whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Executor of Estate, Charles Stewart Murray.

CALCUTTA.

The 12th June 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 26.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
MAY 1903 OF :**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR AND BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BRUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1903.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S.

No. 1990 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th June 1903:—

- No. 235 of 1903. Arthur Boyd Price, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, partner in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company, engineers and contractors, of Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, in British India. *An improved centring or mould for making or constructing circular elliptical segmental or other shaped tubes drains pillars and the like.*
- No. 236 of 1903.—Arthur Boyd Price, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, partner in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company, engineers and contractors, of Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, in British India. *An improved centring or mould for use in making or constructing blocks or walls of concrete or other material.*
- No. 237 of 1903.—Subharun Gunga Bishen Sowcar, general contractor, of James street, Clock Tower, Secunderabad (Deccan), in Southern India. *Improvements in decorticating machines.*
- No. 238 of 1903.—Priya Nath Roy, overseer, of Darjeeling municipality, Darjeeling. *Improvements in "dhenkies" or rice shelling and husking machines and the like.*
- No. 239 of 1903.—Herman Charles Woltereck, consulting chemist, of 3 Edinburgh Mansions, Howick Place, Victoria street, London, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.*
- No. 240 of 1903.—Arthur Walker, merchant, of 159 Broadway, Madras. *Improved shafts-supporters for preventing carriage accidents and horses falling.*
- No. 241 of 1903.—William N. Marshall, merchant, of Bera, Bengal, in British India. *Improvements in machines for shelling and husking rice, making soorki and similar purposes.*
- No. 242 of 1903.—Arthur Ashfield, engineer and tea planter, Nazira, Assam. *A fastener to be known as the "A. G. M. Grip Fastener."*
- No. 243 of 1903.—Samuel James Osmond, general agent, O'Halloran street, Laura, in the State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia. *A new or improved machine for washing wool, clothing and other fabrics.*
- No. 244 of 1903.—Charles Desire Perillat, engineer, a citizen of the Republic of France, of Eighth and Willow streets, in the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to vaporizers and burners for hydro-carbon oils.*
- No. 245 of 1903.—Roger John Dennett, of the locomotive department of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Shalimar, Howrah. *Improvements in signal wire attachments.*
- No. 246 of 1903.—Max Rüping, manufacturer and merchant, of Stattgarterplatz 19, Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to the impregnation of wood and other porous materials.*
- No. 247 of 1903.—Charles William Clayton, brewer, of 14 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, London, England. *Improvements in gas generators.*

No. 248 of 1903.—Arthur Elliott Johnstone, chief engineer on S. S. "Volute," of rooms Nos. 19 to 22, Lonsdale Chambers, Chancery Lane, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to liquid fuel burners.*

No. 1991 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 352 of 1902.—Karl Wessel, mechanical engineer, of 2375 Carter Avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, United States of America. *Improvements in mattress filling machines.* (Specification filed 8 June 1903.)

No. 421 of 1902.—Count Roberto Tacchi-Piscicelli, engineer, of Piazza della Boras, No. 22, Naples, in Italy. *A new or improved electric post, being a method of and means for the collection, transmission and delivery of letters, parcels and the like.* (Specification filed 10 June 1903.)

No. 440 of 1902.—Henry Bland, engineer, of Ashley street, Waverley, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, and Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in apparatus for elastic fluid compression.* (Specification filed 8 June 1903.)

No. 469 of 1902.—Prince Syud Hoozoor Meerza, of 34 Colville Square Mansions, Talbot Road, Bayswater, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to hats and the like.* (Specification filed 8 June 1903.)

No. 11 of 1903.—Walter Beresford, engineer, of 139 Dale street, and John Heron Eccles, colliery agent of 10 Victoria street, both of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or connected with automatic weighing machines.* (Specification filed 6 June 1903.)

No. 25 of 1903.—The Hydraulic Brick and Stone Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Castle street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.* (Specification filed 6 June 1903.)

No. 145 of 1903.—Carl Tunstill John Oppermann, electrical engineer, of 2 Wynyatt street, Clerkenwell, London, England. *Improvements in secondary batteries.* (Specification filed 6 June 1903.)

No. 154 of 1903.—Peter Burd Jagger, merchant, of 5 Warrington Gardens, Maida Vale, London, W., England. *Improvements in non-refillable bottles and like vessels.* (Specification filed 8 June 1903.)

No. 171 of 1903.—James F. Low and Company, Limited, and Charles Rodger Orr, machine makers, iron and brass founders, both of Monifieth Foundry, Monifieth, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. *Improvements in and relating to the driving of the spindles of spinning frames.* (Specification filed 6 June 1903.)

No. 1992 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 124 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Improvements in storing and packing opium, and in appliances therefor.* (From 22 October 1903 to 22 October 1904.)

No. 208 of 1895.—The Central Cyclone Company, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to machines for grinding, crushing or disintegrating grain or other materials.* (From 15 June 1903 to 15 June 1904.)

No. 386 of 1895.—Jules Lemichel. *Improvements in or connected with apparatus for raising liquids.* (From 13 July 1903 to 13 July 1904.)

No. 113 of 1897.—James Davidson. *Improvements in the manufacture of products from tea.* (From 2 July 1903 to 2 July 1904.)

No. 67 of 1898.—Robert Wood and Rustomji Nasarvanji Vacha. *A thorough ventilating window.* (From 6 June 1903 to 6 June 1904.)

No. 388 of 1898.—William Emmet Anderson and Frank Lewis Dyer. *An improved cotton bale, and method of and machine for making the same.* (From 9 June 1903 to 9 June 1904.)

No. 1993 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 261 of 1898.—Louis Pearce. *Improved means for altering the gauge of railway rolling stock.* (Specification filed 4 March 1899.)

No. 290 of 1898.—Isidore Lambert. *Improvements in sticks for sealing wax and the like.* (Specification filed 4 March 1899.)

No. 299 of 1898.—Emile Arthur Stein. *Improvements in the sterilisation and purification of water, also applicable to beverages and alimentary substances.* (Specification filed 4 March 1899.)

No. 340 of 1898.—Herbert Wilfred Perry. *An improved quadruple-power water-lift.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

No. 374 of 1898.—Henry Turnour Armitage. *Improvements in the manufacture of black tea from the green tea leaf and in apparatus for the purpose.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

No. 457 of 1898.—Heerjee Jehangir Dadysett. *Improvements in aural drum supports.* (Specification filed 27 February 1899.)

No. 477 of 1898.—Edward Carstensen de Segundo. *Improvements in apparatus for sterilising milk and other nutritious substances.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 352 of 1897.—Arthur Hills Gleadows Newcomen. *Improvements in cavalry saddles.* (Specification filed 1 March 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

No. 228 of 1896.—Charles Langdon-Davies. *Improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines.* (Specification filed 3 March 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of filing of the specification.

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at *Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

J. MACFARLANE,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
15th June 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				TOTAL.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . .	3,25,00,000	11,70,79,740	14,95,69,740	5,67,33,917	6,72,11,251	...	...	12,39,45,168
Allahabad . . .	...	2,44,09,815	2,44,09,815	87,03,755	10,38,100	...	...	97,33,215
Lahore . . .	...	2,59,17,160	2,59,17,160	28,83,975	9,01,132	...	...	38,44,807
Bombay . . .	1,35,43,275	8,01,97,085	9,37,40,360	1,51,05,127	5,52,19,202	...	...	7,03,84,329
Karachi . . .	...	1,13,37,055	1,13,37,055	28,06,040	16,42,470	...	...	45,39,110
Madras . . .	23,07,385	3,12,12,010	3,40,09,395	8,04,302	1,82,82,425	...	...	2,22,24,145
Calicut . . .	...	13,83,695	1,38,36,995	7,58,515	1,47,045	...	...	9,06,170
Rangoon . . .	...	1,35,09,230	1,35,09,230	1,76,71,250	9,23,205	...	...	1,85,94,455
	4,85,30,660	30,01,30,720	35,46,61,380					
Deduct Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,00,735					
TOTAL R			35,41,70,645	11,37,54,909	14,04,15,799	...	...	25,41,70,699
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
NET TOTAL R								25,41,70,699
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								35,41,70,645

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS			4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.					
	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1872.	of 1893-94.	of 1900-01.	Total.	of 1872-73.	of 1885-86.	of 1899.		Total.	of 1870.	of 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	Total.	
Balance of 31st May 1903	1,73,00,700	11,43,77,400	2,51,15,400	1,27,83,100	100	20,00,000	6,624	4,000	15,500	4,500	5,700	73,931	5,000	34,500	18,55,35,134	
Add— Amount of transfer to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras up to 8th June 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 8th June 1903	400	11,500	24,000	3,500	...	5,000	45,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1903	...	68,500	...	74,000	...	...	82,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	1,28,03,000	11,44,57,900	2,61,83,700	1,27,00,100	100	20,00,000	17,27,53,200	6,214	5,000	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,931	5,000	34,500	18,56,61,634
	26,000	29,700	1,00,500	35,700	2,25,700	1,01,700
Balance on 15th June 1903	1,27,37,000	11,71,84,500	2,61,23,600	1,27,64,400	100	20,00,000	17,25,24,500	6,214	5,000	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,931	5,000	34,500	18,55,59,734

Note.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Apr. 1903, enforced from India 11,188 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,672 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 15th June 1903.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Balance against India

10,672 lakhs.

4 lakhs.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1903.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. K. Shelley Bonnerjee, Barrister-at-Law, to be sub. *pro tem*. Receiver of the High Court in the place of Mr. F. Peacock, who has resigned, with effect from the 25th April 1903.

By order,

W. R. FINK,

Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Wednesday the 1st, till Wednesday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

A. M. LINDSAY,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June 1903.

No. 13.—Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with leave on Medical Certificate for four months and seven days, under Articles 233 and 336, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th May 1903.

The 15th June 1903.

No. 14.—The following temporary promotions and reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Names.	From.	To	Dates.
B. C. Wernicke . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	1st March 1903.
D. D. Banerji . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	3rd March 1903.
D. D. Banerji . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	23rd March 1903.
P. N. Mallik . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	26th March 1903.

F. G. MACLEAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.**NOTIFICATION.**

Delra Dún, the 12th June 1903.

No. 26.—Babu Rama Prasad Ray, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, 4th Edition, with effect from the 15th June 1903.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,

Offg. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.**NOTIFICATIONS**

Bangalore, the 10th June 1903.

No. 2652.—Captain A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, officiating Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, is under Articles 233 and 306 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for 3 months and in continuation furlough for 3 months and 17 days from the 25th April 1903.

The 12th June 1903.

No. 2724.—In exercise of the authority conferred by Sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to his Notification No. 3647-350-90, dated the 3rd November 1890, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. Oosman Khan to be a Special Magistrate and a Member of the Bench of Magistrates for the said station, with effect from this date.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Resident.

THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.**NOTIFICATION**

Baroda Residency, the 11th June 1903.

No. 8826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5, sub-section (1) and section 6 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bombay Act IV of 1890) as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3218-1/A, dated the 16th October 1896, the Resident at Baroda is pleased to appoint the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, to be the Inspector General of Police, and the Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda, to be the District Superintendent of Police for the said Cantonment.

M. J. MEADE, Lt-Colonel,

Resident at Baroda.

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**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 10th June 1903.

No. 117.—Lieutenant H. H. G. Knapp, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Chakdara on the forenoon of the 28th of May 1903, relieving Captain C. Bowle-Evans, I. M. S.

By order,

A. R. JELF,

Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 4th June 1903.

No. 108-A.—Under the provisions of Section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. G. C. L. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Mr. S. E. Pears.

No. 108-B.—Under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, No. III of 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr. G. C. L. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class to be Additional District Magistrate in the District of Bannu, and under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Mr. Howell with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The 10th June 1903.

No. 116.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the following officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the 1st class within the limits of the Districts entered against their names:—

Captain J. G. Crosthwaite	.	.	.	.	Dera Ismail Khan.
Mr. C. A. Barron	.	.	.	.	Kohat.
Mr. H. D. Watson	.	.	.	.	Hazara.

APPOINTMENT.

The 11th June 1903.

No. 119.—On transfer from the Dera Ismail Khan District, Mr. G. C. L. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1903, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Mr. S. E. Pears, transferred.

EXAMINATION.

The 10th June 1903.

No. 118.—The undermentioned officer has been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for military officers temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as Probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, which was held at Lahore in April 1903, in the groups noted opposite his name:—

Lieutenant E. H. S. James. Group A. and Group B (with credit).

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 16th May 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazára	Abbottábád . . .	3,395	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
2		Nawashahr . . .	4,114	3	3	6	2	1	1	1	76	25	2
3		Buffa . . .	7,029	5	5	10	4	4	2	2	2	...	2	74	30	3
4		Haripur . . .	5,578	1	2	3	9	4	5	4	5	1	1	2	25	84	4
5	Pesháwar . . .	73,343	18	13	31	46	26	20	4	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	9	4	5	9	22	33	5
6	Kohát . . .	18,092	3	3	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	17	14	6
7	{ Bannu	Bannu . . .	10,070	3	3	6	8	5	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	31	41	7
8		Lakki . . .	5,218	3	3	6	3	1	2	3	2	2	60	30	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan . . .	28,287	9	7	16	16	5	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	29	29	9
10		Kuláchi . . .	9,125	3	1	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	...	1	23	23	10
		TOTAL . . .	164,251	48	40	88	98	50	48	4	...	...	58	3	7	2	24	9	14	23	28	31	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 16th May 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 88 births were registered (48 males and 40 females), giving a birth-rate of 28 per mille of population; 93 deaths were registered (50 males and 43 females), giving a death-rate of 31 per mille of population.

There were 4 deaths registered from cholera. They occurred in the Municipal town of Peshawar.

Peshawar, the 11th June 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 12th June 1903.

No. 15.—Lieutenant H. E. C. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, para. 176, on the 6th April 1903.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 11th June 1903.

No. 67.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent of the Didwana Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of the period sanctioned in Notification No. 251, dated 10th December 1902.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June 1903.

No. 5758-App.—Mr. J. A. Betham, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 20th June 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 13th June 1903.

No. 5898-App.—Mr. G. S. Goss is appointed permanent postmaster, Meerut, *vice* Mr. W. C. Hurst, deceased.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Craftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

F. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June 1903.

No. 23.—Lieutenant A. Brough, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the twelve months' leave on private affairs referred to in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 16, dated 4th June 1902.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th June 1903.

No. 24.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, (now officiating as Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 3, temporary) was, on return from leave, attached temporarily to the North-Western Railway from the afternoon of the 27th January 1903 to the 15th February 1903. He was relieved of his duties on the North Western Railway on the forenoon of the 16th February 1903 to rejoin his appointment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th June 1903.

No. 708-269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1893) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint Mr. Dhanjishaw Dinshaw Mehta to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class to be exercised within the Municipal limits of the City of Ajmer.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1903.

No. 3—R. 48-50.—Munshi Asmatullah Khan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1903 or the subsequent date from which he avails himself of it.

J. M. BURN, Captain, R.E.,
for Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June 1903.

No. 273 —Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and nine months under Articles 233, 260 and 338 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th instant or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment) of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 8th day of June 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6129, Private Thomas Waldron. Age,—22 years and 337 days. Height,—5 feet 3 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey. Trade,—Printer. Date of enlistment,—6th July 1898.	Place of enlistment,—Dublin. Parish and county in which born,—St. Mary's, Dublin. Date of desertion or absence—2nd June 1903. Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon. Marks,—Nil. Not on furlough. Under five years' service.
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A. W. H. TRIPP, Major.
Commanding The King's Liverpool Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders of Battalion, dated at Thobba, this 12th day of June 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6448, Private W. J. Ross. Age,—24½ years. Height,—5 feet 7½ inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel. Trade,—Tailor. Date of enlistment,—26th April 1898.	Place of enlistment,—Aldershot. Parish and county in which born,—St. Nicholas, Aberdeen. Date of desertion or absence,—31st May 1903. Place of desertion or absence,—Thobba. Marks,—Two scars, left groin, brown birth mark, right hip. Under six years.
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W. A. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	" R8-6
¼ "	R4,	" R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. P. Anthony, late a signaller in the Telegraph Department.	Bannu . . .	2nd May 1903 . .	District Judge of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, 21st May 1903.	Not reported whether the deceased has left any Will or not. No application.
Mr. Clarence Wiloughby Snow late of Penang.	Penang . . .	13th September 1902 .	District Judge of Tirhoot, 25th May 1903.	Will left. Mr. J. Hodding has applied for Probate.
Mr. Frederick George Wilkinson, late of Tregarthen, Upper Norwood, Surrey, who had a fixed place of residence at Karhari Indigo Factory, Chakla Garjoul, Pergana Bisara, District Mozafferpur, at the time of his death.	Karhari Indigo Factory.	6th February 1903 .	District Judge of Tirhoot, 25th—28th May 1903.	Will left. Mr. George Llewhellen Richardson has applied for Probate.
Mrs. Catherine Grace Michael, late of Agra.	Agra . . .	21st May 1903 . .	District Judge of Agra, 6th June 1903.	No Will. The deceased's husband has applied for Letters of Administration.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET ;
Calcutta, the 19th June 1903.

C. GREY,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. Gujrathi has been added to the list of languages in one of which besides English (Calendar, 1903, pp. 26-27) every candidate at the Entrance Examination is required to be examined. *This addition is to come into effect at the Entrance Examination in 1904.*

2. At the M. A. Examination in Mental and Moral Science, 1903, no questions will be set from Ward's Gifford Lectures (Naturalism and Agnosticism), 1896-1898, as the lectures are not generally available.

3. At the M.A. Examination (1903 and 1904) in Sanskrit, Group D, the Essay paper shall include questions on Comparative Grammar, and the "*4th Brahman*" referred to in the description of the omitted portion of the *Vrihadaranyaka Upanishads*, is the *4th Brahman* of the 1st Chapter.

4. In the Second Pass Paper in Mathematics for the B.A. Examination, forty marks shall be allotted to Astronomy, with effect from the Examination in 1904.

5. Debendranath Chaudhuri (Roll Cal. No. 1102), a candidate at the recent F. A. Examination, who, in his answer paper, used abusive language, has been debarred from appearing at the Examination in 1904.

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th June 1903.

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- Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1s. or 1d. (1s.)
- Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11s. or 1s. 3d. (2s.)
- The Naturalization Act, 1852 (XXX of 1852), as modified up to 1st December 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2s. (1s.)
- Table showing the effect of Legislation in the Governor-General's Council during 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2s. 6p. (1s.)
- The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), as modified up to 1st April 1899, with footnotes brought down to 1st November 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2s.)
- List I of 1902, dated 31st December 1902, of Addenda and Corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under enactments applying to British India. 2s. 6p. (1s.)
- The Indian Emigration Act, 1833 (Act XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December 1902. Stitched. Royal 8vo. 11s. or 1s. (2s.)
- The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (Act XII of 1884), as modified up to the 15th December 1896, and with footnotes brought down to the 1st February 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2s. 3p. or 3d. (1s.)
- The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (Act X of 1873), as modified up to the 1st February 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2s. 9p. or 3d. (1s.)
- The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act IX of 1890), as modified up to 1st May 1896 with footnotes brought down to the 1st January 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 15s. or 1s. 6d. (2s.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1901 TO 31ST MARCH 1902.

- The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2s. (1s.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 2s. (1s.)
- Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1s.)
- Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1s.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India: Malaria in India by Captain S. P. James, M.B., (London), I.M.S., New Series, No. 2. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R1-8 or 2s. 3d. (5s.)
- Coorg Census Report and Tables, 1901. F'cap. Board. R1-4 or 2s. (4s.)
- North-West Provinces and Oudh Census Report and Tables, 1901. F'cap. Board. Parts I and II, complete. R10-8 or 10s. (R1-1s.)
- Bengal Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. Parts I to III, complete. R13 or 19s. 6d. (R1-6s.)
- Madras Census Report, 1901. In 3 Parts. F'cap. Board. R9-12 or 14s. 6d. complete (R1-4s.)
- The Fauna of British India. Rhynchota, Vol. I (Heteroptera) by W. L. Distant, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or 22s. 9d. (6s.)
- Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (Appellate Side). Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3s. (4s.)
- Central Provinces Census Report and Tables, 1901. Parts I and II. F'cap. Board. R14 or 21s. (R1-2s.)
- Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Census Report and Tables. Parts I and II. F'cap. Board. R15 or 22s. (R1-5s.)
- Minutes of Evidence taken by the Indian Plague Commission with Appendices. F'cap. Paper cover. Volume I. R8 or 12s. (10s.) Volume II. R8 or 12s. (8s.) Volume III. R12-12 or 19s. 2d. (10s.) Indexes to the Evidence, also Glossary, Maps and Summary of the Report and Appendices. Volume IV. R2-13 or 4s. 3d. (3s.) Report of the Indian Plague Commission with Appendices and Summary. Volume V. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8s.) Complete. R34-9 or 51s. 11d. (R2-7s.)
- Chronological Tables for 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 4s. or 3d. (1s.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

- Technical Art Series for 1902, together with their explanatory text and cover. Nos. I to XII. 4s. or 5d. (3s.) per plate.
- Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, for 1900-1901, 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 8d. (2s.) each.
- List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July 1902 and 1st January 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 8s. or 9d. (4s.) each.
- Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1-11 or 2s. 6d. (2s.)
- Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1902. Demy 4to. Board. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)
- Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act VIII of 1901, for the year ending the 31st December, 1901. F'cap. Board. R2 or 3s. (3s.)
- Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, Nos. 1-3. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2-4 or 3s. 6d. (complete) (2s.)

*The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No. 1 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 68, Dyes and Tans). Indian Tanning Materials—A list of the raw stuffs of India which contain tannin, with notes on their composition and the preparation of extracts. By Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S. Price 6s. or 6d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No. 2 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 69).—Accacia Spp. The Indian Acacias—A review of available information written mainly with the object of bringing out the chief commercial facts regarding The Indian Acacias. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 3s. or 3d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series No. 3 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 70, Medicines).—Aconitum Spp. The Indian Aconites, their varieties, their distributions, and their uses. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 2s. or 2d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series No. 4 of 1902 (Mineral and Metallic, Series No. 19, Arsenic, White Arsenic, Orpiment, Realgar).—Arsenic as it occurs in India. A popular account including the chief commercial facts regarding that substance. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 1s. or 1d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 5 of 1902 (Mineral Product, Series No. 20) Alkalis (Earths, Ashes, Alkaloides, etc.) Alkalis (Alkaline earths, Alkaline ashes, Alkaloides, etc.)—A review of existing information in which are brought out the chief commercial facts regarding these substances. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 6s. or 6d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 6 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 71).—Aeschynomene Spp. (Sola) The Sola-pith Plant. A review of existing information by Dr. George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 1s. or 1d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 7 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 72, Foods and Fodder) (Asphodelus tenuifolius). (Syn. A. fistulosus.) An Indian Famine food. By A. Ghose. Price 1s. or 1d.*

*The books are obtainable from the Reporter on Economic Products, Indian Museum, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Limp cover. Rs. 12 or 5s. 6d. (6s.)

Translation of the Ganji-Pukhto into the Khovar Dialect. F'cap. Board. Rs. 9 or 3s. 10d. (3s.)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 3s. or 3d. (1s. 6p.)

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Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Rs. 8 or 2s. (3s.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)

Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana. Second Edition, 1903. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 8 or 2s. 3d. (5s.)

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-1902. Foolscap. Limp cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (1s.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to September, October, and December 1902, and January 1903. 4s. or 5d. (1s.) each.

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Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3s.)

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Civil Service Regulations relating to Salary, Leave, Pension, and Travelling Allowance, 4th Edition. Corrected to 30th November 1902. Super-royal 8vo. cloth :—

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Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of October 1902 to January 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8s. or 9d. (2s.) each.

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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, August, September, October, and November 1902, in the four months April to July 1902, in the five months April to August 1902, in the six months April to September 1902, in the seven months April to October 1902, and in the eight months April to November 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2s. or 2d. (1s.) each.

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Ditto Ditto in the quarter and in the six months ending September 1902 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901, No. 2 of 1902-03. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (3s.)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1900-1901 and four preceding years. F'cap. Paper cover. 2s. or 3d. (1s.)

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1902 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2s. or 3d. (1s.)

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Mountain Artillery Training, 1902. Super-Royal 16mo. Full leather. Rs. 1-9s. or 2s. 4d. (2s.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, 1901. By Captain E. J. Beaumont, R.I.M. F'cap. Board. 8s. or 9d. (3s.)

Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3s. or 3d. (1s.)

Marine Regulations, India, Volume II. Hired Transports, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4s.)

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (1s.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4s.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1s.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

- Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price Rs 3 per copy.
- Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C. B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price Rs 9 per copy.
- Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price Rs 4-8 per copy.
- Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price Rs 8-2 per copy.
- Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy Rs 1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.
- Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set Rs 4-2.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.
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- Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12a.
- Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price Rs 3 per copy.
- Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.
- Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal, Part I, Nos. 1, 2 and Extra No. 1 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ Rs 2.
- " Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 and Index of 1902 @ Rs 2.
- " Part III, No. 2 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ Rs 2.
- Proceedings Nos. 2 to 11 of 1902 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 and 7 @ 6a.
- Clokavartika. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 3 @ 12a.
- Upamiti-bhava-prapanca-katha. 5 @ 6a.
- Padumawati. Fasc. 4 @ Rs 2.
- Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. 4 and 5 @ Rs 2.
- Akbarnamah. (English.) Vol. I, 7 and 8 @ Rs 1.
- Dana kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
- Cranta Sutra of Apastamba. Vol. III, 17 @ 6a.
- Catasahasrika-prajnaparimita. Pt. I, 1 to 4 @ 6a.
- Nyayavartika. Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
- Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 4 to 7 @ 6a.
- Varsa kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 5 and 6 @ 6a.
- Maha-bhasya-pradipodyota. Vol. II, 4 to 7 @ 6a.
- Riyazu-s-Salatin. (English.) Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 12a.
- Prakrita-Paingalam. Fasc. 7 @ 6a.
- Bodhicary avatara of Cantidevi. Fasc. 1 and 2 @ 6a.
- Kala Viveka. Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
- Vidhana Parijala. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

Monthly Weather Review, November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates).
Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1901. By John Murray, M.A.
(illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates).
Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1902 TO 31ST MARCH 1903.**

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of May to August 1902. By John
Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover.
R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of September to November 1902.
By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

**LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31ST
JANUARY 1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L.
Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 275867 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Moulvi Syed Mohammad Tahir, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—M. S. MUHAMMAD TAHIR.

Residence—PATA-NALA, LUCKNOW.

Estate Robert Reginald Roddis.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Reginald Roddis who died at Umballa, on the 21st August 1902. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Frank Roddis of Midnapore, are required to send in the same on or before 10th July next to Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Attorney to F. Roddis,

Administrator to Estate R. R. Roddis deceased.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF, SOUTH LUCKNOW.

SUIT No. 114 OF 1903.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Lala Phulchand, son of Lala Param Sukh, jeweller, of Jauhari Tola, Lucknow. | |
| 2. Manni Lal Major (m) | |
| 3. Banarsi Das | } minors under the guardian-ship of their brother Manni Lal. |
| 4. Kashi Nath | |
| 5. Bisheshur Nath | |
- sons of Lala Chandimal Khattri, residents of Kalia Tola, Lucknow.
Plaintiffs.

Versus

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Nawab Ummat-ul-Fatima Begam, widow, and | |
| 2. Nawab Sultan Hasan Mirza, son of Nawab Zegham-ud-dowlah Bahadur, residents of Kothi No. 6, Matia Burj, Calcutta, | <i>Defendants.</i> |

To

Nawab Sultan Hasan Mirza, Kothi No. 6, Matia Burj, Calcutta.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs 23-14 with future interest at Rs 2 per cent. per mensem, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in persons or by duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on 25th day of June 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearances on the day before mentioned, the case will be disposed of *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 28th day of May 1903.

BHUDHAR CHANDRA GHOSH,
Munsif, South Lucknow.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN PENAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts, 1882—1895,
and

In the matter of the Serampore Cotton Mills, Limited.

By an order made by the above Court, in this matter dated the 13th day of June 1903, on the petition of Messrs. Hurmook Roy Amlook Chand, creditors of the abovenamed Serampore Cotton Mills, Limited, it was ordered that the said mills be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Acts, 1882—1895. And it was further ordered that Messrs. Claude Ernest Hale Beaman and Julius Posner, both of Calcutta, be appointed provisional liquidators without security.

MORGAN Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioning Creditors.

No. 1 HASTINGS STREET.

Dated 15th June 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 25.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and Local Gazette for the said North-West Frontier Province:

REGULATION NO. II OF 1903.

A Regulation to amend the Peshawar Canals Regulation, 1898.

IV of 1898. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Peshawar Canals Regulation, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called the Peshawar Canals (Amendment) Regulation, 1903.

Insertion of new section, 8A, in Regulation IV
IV of 1898. of 1898.

2. After section 8 of the Peshawar Canals Regulation, 1898, the following shall be inserted, namely:

"8A. (1) When a notification has been issued under section 8 in respect of any scheduled canal, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that the cost of any establishment which it may be necessary to maintain for the control and management of the canal shall be recovered from the right-holders of the canal, or any class of such right-holders, by means of a rate of such amount as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The rate shall be assessed by the Collector on the basis of the land-revenue assessed or assessable on such lands of the said right-holders or class of right-holders as are irrigated from the canal, and shall be recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue.

(3) The Local Government may direct that the proceeds of the rate shall be credited to the fund formed under section 8, sub-section (2), clause (d).

(4) While a rate under this section is in force in respect of any scheduled canal, neither an occupier's rate nor an owner's rate shall be levied under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, in respect of water supplied from such canal."

No. 13.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th day of June, 1903;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:

REGULATION NO. III OF 1903.

A Regulation to further amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.

III of 1889. WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Land and Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1903.

III of 1889. 2. In section 12, sub-section (1), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, as amended by subsequent enactments, for the words "in cases in which a procedure is not prescribed by this Regulation" the following words shall be substituted, namely:

"and may by such rules confer upon any Revenue-officer any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Simla, the 18th June, 1903.

No. 293.—The Hon'ble Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and President of the Police Commission, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 24th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.

The 18th June, 1903.

No. 737.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 12th June 1903.

No. 738.—Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 742.—Captain H. B. Meakin, M.D., I.M.S., Officiating First Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, during the deputation of Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), as Principal and Professor of Medicine of that College and First Physician, College Hospital, or until further orders.

The 19th June, 1903.

No. 745.—The Home Department Notification No. 582, dated the 15th May 1903, placing the services of Captains C. F. Weinman, M.B., I.M.S., temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is hereby cancelled.

No. 748.—The services of Captain G. King, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 749.—The services of Captain G. O. F. Sealy, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The 18th June, 1903.

No. 1042.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 15th June, 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Five days against Egyptian Mediterranean ports : twenty-four hours Suez. All with disinfection and rat destruction. Plague.

JUDICIAL.*The 19th June, 1903.*

No. 1096.—Mr. K. Nanjappa, B.A., B.L., Munsif of Mercara, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge in Coorg, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of that office, in addition to his duties as Munsif of Mercara, during the employment of Mr. A. Ramaya Punja, B.A., B.L., on other duty, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 18th June, 1903.

No. 514.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 13th June 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1903.

No. 656—119-8-F.—Privilege leave for three months, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for five months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), is granted to Mr. B. O. Coventry, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 1st July 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The 19th June, 1903.

No. 996—11-4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 368, dated 23rd September 1901, the services of Mr. W. B. Gordon, Superintending Engineer, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of that Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of the duties of the Secretary to the Indian Irrigation Commission.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 16th June, 1903.*

No. 1063-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. M. Gruner, as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. Leo Ulrich.

No. 2770-I.A.—Mr. A. Ramaya Pamaya Punja, Subordinate Judge of Coorg, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Bahadur P. S. Krishna Rao, or until further orders.

The 17th June, 1903.

No. 1069-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. M. Grüner, as acting Consul for Germany at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. Leo Ulrich.

The 18th June, 1903.

No. 1075-G.—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on deputation of Major F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., or until further orders.

The 19th June, 1903.

No. 1082-G.—Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, with effect from the 9th July, 1903.

No. 1083-G.—Mr. A. H. Grant, of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1085-G.—The undermentioned officers are confirmed as Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class, under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), from the 1st November, 1902.

Major P. Carr White, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), from the 5th January, 1903.

Captain I. H. Hugo, M.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), from the 25th March, 1903.

(Notification No. 419-G., dated the 11th March, 1903, is cancelled.)

No. 1090-G.—Captain J. Fisher, M.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Agency Surgeon at Meshed, is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 19th February, 1903, *vice* Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S.

No. 1092-G.—The services of Major E. F. Marriott, Indian Army, Assistant Political Agent, 4th grade, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

No. 2857-I.B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the second class Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with power, under section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to pass sentences of whipping. The said power shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System mentioned in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I.B., dated the 24th January, 1896, as amended by subsequent notifications; and the following portions of the first notification, *viz.*,—

(a) the proviso to clause (2),

(b) clause (3), and

(c) clause (4)

shall apply as if the said power had been conferred by that notification.

No. 2859-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 3 of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Governor of Bombay in Council the power to make rules and orders within the places set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, which is conferred on the Governor General in Council by article 4 of the said Order in Council:

Provided that the exercise of the power hereby delegated shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council;

Provided, also, that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to preclude the Governor General in Council from exercising any power hereby delegated.

THE SCHEDULE.

Name and description of place in which power and jurisdiction is exercisable.	Political Agency in which included.
The First Class State of Cutch	Cutch.
The First Class States of Junagadh, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrángadra, Morvi and Gondal	Kathiawar.
The Second Class States of Wánkaner, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rájkot, Wadhván and Jafrabad	Ditto.
The Third Class States of Than-Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Vala, Jasdan and Mánawadar	Ditto.
The Fourth Class States of Lathi, Muli, Bajána, Virpur, Mália, Kotda-Sangani, Patdi and Sardargadh	Ditto.
The Fifth Class States of Julia-Dewani, Kotharia, Gavridad, Pál, Gadhka, Mengni, Vanod, Vasáwad and Bántwa	Ditto.
The Sixth Class States of Dedan, Shapur, Bhoika, Vadod, Rájpar, Bhádwa, Rájpara, Dasáda, Chotila, Sanosra, Bhadli, Rai-Sankli, Vichhavadi, Kuba, Háriá and Khambhala	Ditto.
The Seventh Class States of Khirasra, Vadáli and Kariána	Ditto.
All the territories of the various shareholders of the Jetpur, Bagasra, Anandpur, Lodhika and Kariána Estates	Ditto.
The Civil Stations of Rájkot, Wadhván, Jetalsar and Songad	Ditto.
The Estates under the Wadhván District Thana— <i>viz.</i> , Kesária, Vána, Dudhrej, Kheráli, Munjpar, Gundiali, Devália, Bhálala, Talsána, Paláli, Bhathun, Tavi, Bhadwána, Jhamar, Jhampodad and Laliad	Ditto.
The Estates under the Chotila Thana— <i>viz.</i> , Chotila, Bhimora, Chobári, Anandpur, Bámambor, Mewása and Ramparda	Ditto.
The Estate of Dasáda under the Dasáda Thana	Ditto.
The Estates under the Bhoika Thana— <i>viz.</i> , Samla, Ankewalia, Bhalgamda, Bhoika, Untadi, Jhankhan, Khambhlay, Gedi, Karol, Sanka, Kantharia, Darod, Kamalpur, Khandia, Chachana, Chhalála, Karmad and Vanála	Ditto.
The Estates under the Páliyád Thana— <i>viz.</i> , Páliyád, Matra-Timba, Bharejda, Sudamda-Dhindhalpur and Sejakpur	Ditto.
The Estate of Jhinhuváda under the Jhinhuváda Thana	Ditto.
The Estate of Vithalgadh under the Vithalgadh Thana	Ditto.
The Estates under the Lakhapadar Thana— <i>viz.</i> , Kaner, Kathrota, Khijadia-Najani, Garamli-Moti, Garamli-Nani, Gadhia, Charkha, Dholerva, Monavav, Lakhapadar, Monvel, Vekaria, Vaghavdi, Halaria, Silana, Dahida and Gigasaran	Ditto.
The Estates under the Bagasra Thana— <i>viz.</i> , Bagasra and Jamkha (Velani)	Ditto.
The Estates under the Dhrapha Thana— <i>viz.</i> , Dhrapha, Satodad-Vavdi, Mulila-Deri and Amrapur	Ditto.

THE SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Name and description of place in which power and jurisdiction is exercisable.	Political Agency in which included.
The Estates under the Lodhika Thana— <i>vis.</i> , Sisang Chandli, Virva, Kankhasiali, Lodhika, Mahuwa, Kotda Nayani, Kanpur, Ishwaria and Baldhoi	Kathiawar.
The Estates under the Bábra Thana— <i>vis.</i> , Bábra, Janbni-ni-Derdi, Randhia, Akadia, Nilvala, Khijadia, Bildi and Kamadia	Ditto.
The Estates under the Sonagadh Thana— <i>vis.</i> , Limbda, Vavdi-Dharwala, Bhojawadar, Samadhiala, Chhabhadia, Khijadia (Dosaji), Gadhula, Katodia (Vachhani), Songadh (Vachhani), Panchavda (Vachhani), Toda (Vachhani) and Vavdi (Vachhani)	Ditto.
The Estates under the Chamardi Thana— <i>vis.</i> , Chamardi (Vachhani), Pachegam (Dewani), Chitravav (Dewani), Ramanka (Dewani), Vadod (Dewani), Alampur (Dewani), Dhola (Dewani), Gadhali, Samadhiala and Rataupur-Dhamanka	Ditto.
The Estate of Datha under the Datha Thana	Ditto
The Estates under the Chok Thana— <i>vis.</i> , Aiyávej, Ranigam, Chok, Morehopna, Gandhol, Jalia (Anvaji), Kohisála, Pali, Bodanones, Sevdavadar, Sanala, Samadhiala, Rajpara, Siroda, Vejanones, Vadai, Belarda, Jalia (Manaji), Kanjharda, Ebandaria, Satanones and Junapadar	Ditto.
The Kolhapur Civil Station	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.
The First Class State of Kolhapur	Ditto.
The Feudatory Jagirs of the Kolhapur State— <i>vis.</i> , Vishalgad, Bávda, Kagal (senior), Kápsli, Inchalkaranji, Torgal, Kagal (junior), and the territories of the Sar Lashkar and Himat Bahadur	Ditto.
The States of Singli, Miraj (senior), Miraj (junior), Kurundvad (senior), Kurundvad (junior), Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Ramdurg	Ditto.
The First Class State of Idar	Mahi Kantha.
The Second Class States of Pol and Dánta	Ditto.
The Third Class States of Málpur, Mánasa and Mohunpur	Ditto.
The Fourth Class States of Anliara, Ghodasar, Ilol, Katosan, Khadai, Punadra, Pethápur, Ranasan and Varsoda	Ditto.
The Fifth Class States of Dabha, Dadhalia, Magodi, Rupal, Sathamba, Sudasna, Vadagam, Valasna and Vasna	Ditto.
The Sixth Class States of Bhalusna, Bolundra, Dedhrota, Derol, Hadol, Hapa, Kadoli, Khedwara, Likhi, Prempur, Ramas, Sathasna, Tajpuri, and Vaktapur	Ditto.
The Seventh Class States of Deloli, Gabat, Ijpura, Kotharna, Kasal-pura, Manguna, Mehmadvada, Palaj, Rampura, Ranipura, Tej-pura, Timba, Um i and Visoda	Ditto.
The Matdari villages of Chandup, Jher-Nirmali, Burmuada and Bavisi	Ditto.
The co-shared villages of Santhal and Malajinapura	Ditto.

THE SCHEDULE—concluded.

Name and description of place in which power and jurisdiction is exercisable.	Political Agency in which included.
The First Class States of Palanpur and Radhanpur	Palanpur.
The States of Tharad and Vav; and the territories of the Bharole Thakur, the Talukdars of Thara, the Varahi Jagirdar and the Deodar Thakurs	Ditto.
The Estates under the Thana Circles of Deodar, Vav, Varahi, Kankrej, Santalpur and Tharad.	Ditto.
The First Class State of Rajpipla	Rewa Kantha.
The Second Class States of Chhota Udepur, Paria, Lunavada, Bala-sinor and Sunth	Ditto.
The States of Kadana, Bhadarva, Umetha, Sanjeli and Narukot (Jambughoda)	Ditto.
The Estates in the Sankheda Mewas— <i>viz.</i> , Mandwa, Vajiria, Shanor, Naswadi, Uchad, Agar, Vasan Virpur, Gad, Sindhiapura, Vanma-lia, Alva, Nangam, Vasan Sevada, Vahora, Bihora, Dudhpur, Chorangla, Bhilodia, Kampura, Jiral Kamsoli, Chudesar, Nalia, Pantalavdi, Regan, Viranpura and Palasni	Ditto.
The Estates in the Pandu Mewas— <i>viz.</i> , Sihora, Chhaliar, Pandu, Kanoda, Meyli Dhari, Poicha, Varnol Mal, Itvad, Gotardi, Kas-la-Pagi-Nu-Muvad, Moka-Pagi-Nu-Muvad, Gothda, Jesar, Amrapur, Jumkha, Vakhtapur, Rajpur, Varnoli Moti, Varnoli Nani, Nahara, Dodka, Raika and Anglad	Ditto.
The Savantvadi State	Savantvadi.
The Satara Jagir of Jath (including the Estate of Daphlapur)	Bijapur.
The State of Savanur	Dharwar.
The First Class State of Cambay	Kaira.
The Dang States	Khandesh.
The Second Class State of Janjira	Kolaba.
The State of Surgana	Nasik.
The Satara Jagir of Bhor	Poona.
The Satara Jagirs of Aundh and Phaltan	Satara.
The First Class State of Khairpur	Shikarpur (Sind).
The Satara Jagir of Akalkot	Sholapur.
The Second Class States of Bansda, Dharampur and Sachin	Surat.
The Second Class State of Jawhar	Thana.

1739-F.—Major W. W. Norman, Indian Army, is appointed to be Staff Officer to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for Border Military Police and Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the appointment.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 15th June, 1903.

No. 3586-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (1), clause (e), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 60), the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve the Port of Aden as a port for the registry of ships, and to appoint the Resident at Aden to be the Registrar of British Ships at the said Port, under the provisions of the said Statute.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th June, 1903.

No. 3596-P.—Mr. J. P. Hardiman, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd of June 1903.

Mr. G. C. Ray is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 2nd of June 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, or until further orders.

The 19th June, 1903.

No. 3683-P.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department:

With effect from the 26th of April 1903,—

Mr. J. A. Robertson is promoted to class I, substantive *pro tempore*,

Mr. H. J. Brereton reverting to class II, substantive; and Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to class III, substantive, but continuing to officiate in class I.

With effect from the 30th of April 1903,—

Mr. W. S. Adie to revert to class III, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class II,

Mr. J. P. Hardiman to revert to class IV, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class II,

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to class IV, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate in class III,

Mr. J. C. Mitra to revert to class V, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class III,

Mr. A. H. Clarke to revert to class V, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate in class IV,

Mr. P. G. Jacob to revert to class VI, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class IV,

Mr. T. P. Srinivasa Sastri to revert to class VI, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate in class V,

and

Mr. Jagat Prasad to revert to class VII, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class V.

With effect from the 12th of May 1903,—

Mr. K. L. Datta to revert to class IV, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class III,

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to revert to class V, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class III,

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti to revert to class VI, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class IV,

and

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz to revert to class VII, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class V.

No. 3684-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department, during the months of April and May 1903, are notified:

With effect from the 7th of April 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. C. Chapman,—

- Mr. M. N. Bhattacharyya to officiate in class I,
- Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in class II,
- Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in class III, and
- Mr. G. C. Hart to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 15th of April 1903,—

- Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List in a privilege leave vacancy.

With effect from the 16th of April 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. D. Woollam,—

- Mr. C. F. Cowie to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th of April 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. F. C. Harrison,—

- Mr. R. A. Gamble to officiate in class I,
- Mr. C. E. Crawley to officiate in class II, and
- Mr. A. M. Brigstocke to officiate in class III, of Accountants General.
- Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th of April 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari,—

- Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class II,
- Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class III, and
- Mr. O. J. Sykes to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd of May 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. S. Milne,—

- Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. S. Chakravarti,—

- Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 12th of May 1903,—

- Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in class II,
- Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to revert to class III, substantive *pro tempore*,
- Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class III instead of in class II,
- Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, and
- Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th of May 1903,—

- Mr. J. Davidson to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd of May 1903,—

- Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class V instead of in class IV of the Enrolled List.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax.

The 18th June, 1903.

No. 3664-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), as amended by the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1903 (XI of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for rule 2 of

the rules published in the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2763, dated the 6th June 1890, the following shall be substituted:

"2 The return required by Section 10 of the Act shall be in Form A hereto appended.

"The name of any person who is receiving, at the date of the return prescribed by Section 10 of the Act, a salary, pension, or annuity which does not amount to Rs. 600 per annum, or has received during the year ending on that date a gratuity which does not amount to that sum, need not be shown in the return."

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

The 18th June, 1903.

No. 3654-S. R.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the operation of the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1248-S. R., dated the 3rd March 1903, shall be suspended until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
OPIMUM.

The 19th June, 1903.

No. 3693-Ex.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 2307-Ex., dated the 18th May 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 250 shall be levied, with effect from the date of this Notification, on each chest of Malwa opium of 140½ lb. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province through Ajmer:

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

- (a) poppy-heads; or
- (b) opium on which duty has already been paid on export from Ajmer to the Punjab or to the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 3694-Ex.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4713-S. R., dated the 5th October 1895, and No. 3613-Ex., dated the 17th July 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 2 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the date of this Notification, upon all opium imported into the Punjab:

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

- (a) Malwa opium;
- (b) poppy-heads; or
- (c) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 3695-Ex.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4713-S. R., dated the 5th October 1895, and No. 3613-Ex., dated the 17th July 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 2 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the date of this Notification, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province:

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

- (a) Malwa opium;
- (b) poppy-heads; or
- (c) opium on which duty has already been paid in the Punjab.

The 20th June, 1903.

No. 3677-A.—It is hereby notified—

- (1) that in the calendar year 1904 not more than 48,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,000 chests in each month of the year;
 - (2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 2,000 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 2,000 chests Patna opium; and
 - (3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.
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POST OFFICE.

SALT.

The 19th June, 1903.

No. 3689-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with effect from the 1st July 1903, that, in rule IV-A of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3883, dated the 26th July 1889, as amended by the like Notifications No. 1308, dated the 20th March 1890, and No. 2864-S.R., dated the 11th July 1892, for the words "together with a fee at the rate of eight annas per hundred rupees upon the amount thereof" the words "together with a fee of two annas per hundred rupees upon the amount thereof (subject to a minimum fee of ten annas in respect of each indent)" shall be substituted.

2. The said Notification No. 2864-S.R., dated the 11th July 1892, is hereby cancelled.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th June, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 603.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Otway Trevor MacRitchie Leckie,—11th April 1903.

No. 604.—In G. G. O. No. 320 of 1903, notifying the admission of officers to the Indian Army, for "Second-Lieutenant" read "Lieutenant Cecil Hamilton Gabriel."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 605.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates noted:

No. 51, Silladar Camel Corps.

Ressaidar Haim Raj to be Risaldar, with effect from the 1st September 1902.

No. 52, Silladar Camel Corps.

Dafadar Hayat Mohammed Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers, appointed Ressaidar, on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 9th October 1901, and promoted to Risaldar, with effect from the 4th May 1902.

No. 55, Silladar Camel Corps.

Sowar Rabb Nawaz Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers, appointed Ressaidar, on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st March 1902.

No. 57, Silladar Camel Corps.

Ressaidar Munir Khan to be Rissaldar, with effect from the 8th January 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 606.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from date of joining:

6th Madras Infantry.

Girdhari Singh to be Subadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Muhammad Chiragh-ud-din Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 607.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated the 26th May 1903, page 3364.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 26th May, 1903.

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STAFF.

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The appointment of Captain R. W. C. Blair, Indian Army, to be Staff Captain, for Intelligence, Somaliland Field Force, bears date 1st November 1902, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 3rd March 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst Regimental Commandants:

Percy M. Carpendale. Dated 11th December 1902.

Herbert R. Brander. Dated 31st December 1902.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 608.—Conductor William Symonds, Supply and Transport Corps, Punjab Command, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 609.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

14th June 1903.

Louis Augustus Gordon.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

5th April 1903.

Alfred Henry Peyton.

6th April 1903.

Henry Robert Baynes Reed.

Cyril Byam Gannon.

8th April 1903.

Eertie William Edgcome Dunsford.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 610.—Store-Sergeant John James Francis Shortridge to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 6th May 1903, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Baker, *seconded*, on appointment as a clerk in the office of the Director-General of Ordnance in India.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 611.—The undermentioned Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as fourth class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1903:

Harry Basil Rosair.

Thomas Joseph Gibson.

Joseph Hillier Spencer Huffton.

John Alexander Gueizlar.

* Lawrence Peter Gernon.

Henry Joseph O'Donoghue.

Clement Davidson Delaney.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 612.—The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistants, having completed five-years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the first class, with effect from the dates specified against their names :

No. 765, Rustam Ali (E)	}	,—12th April 1903.
No. 766, Nizamud-din (E)		
No. 767, Barkat Ram (E)		
No. 768, Dare Khan (E)		
No. 769, Amir Hamza (E)		
No. 770, Buta Singh (E)		
No. 771, Manghat Rai (E)		
No. 772, Pohlo Ram (E)		
No. 774, Buta Mal (E)	}	,—15th April 1903.
No. 725, Wali-ullah (E)		
No. 773, Man Singh (E)		
No. 775, Ghulam Dastgir Khan (E)	}	,—1st May 1903.
No. 777, Hira Lal (E)		
No. 805, Ram Singh (E) (Supernumerary),		,—20th May 1903.

No. 613.—The undermentioned third class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the dates specified against their names :

No. 942, Autar Singh (E),	—10th March 1903.
No. 943, Saiyid Abdul Basit (E),	—19th March 1903.
No. 944, Altaf Husain (E),	—1st April 1903.
No. 945, Nidhan Singh (E),	—7th April 1903.

No. 614.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st May 1903 :

No. 1098, Lal Singh (E).
No. 1099, Gurditt Singh (E).
No. 1100, Kesar-chand.
No. 1101, Mahmud Ali (E).
No. 1102, Bu-ali Khan (E).
No. 1103, Abdul Hakim Khan (E).
No. 1104, Mathura-das.
No. 1105, Karta Ram.
No. 1106, Kishan Lal (E).
No. 1107, Sukh Ram-das (E).
No. 1108, Abdul Hakim Khan.

Madras Command.

No. 615.—The undermentioned third class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the dates specified against their names:

No. 1315, Ondan Govindan,—20th March 1903.

No. 1317, Lakshmanasawmy,—18th May 1903.

No. 616.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 31st March 1903:

No. 1351, David Murray.

No. 1352, Madras Rajagopaul.

No. 1353, John Samuel Nallapah.

No. 1354, K. A. Rajagopaul Achari.

No. 1355, B. Thavamony Joel.

No. 1356, Chingleput Manickum.

No. 1357, Aaron Joseph Shaffter.

No. 1358, A. Samuel.

No. 1359, T. R. Govindasawmi Pillai.

No. 1360, M. Subbiah Reddi.

No. 1361, C. K. Kesavalu Naidu.

No. 1362, G. R. Samuel.

No. 1363, T. K. Jayaramulu Chetty.

No. 1364, P. K. Krishnan.

No. 1365, D. Gnanasiromony.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 617.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

31st Burma Light Infantry.

Jemadar Sangat-Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Abdul Hak, *Bahadur*, pensioned, with effect from the 15th March 1903.

Havildar Sudama to be Jemadar, *vice* Sangat-Singh, promoted, with effect from the 15th March 1903.

28th Bombay Pioneers.

Havildar Mahitab Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunga Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st March 1903.

30th Baluch Infantry.

Havildar Sultan Mir to be Jemadar, *vice* Saidal, deceased, with effect from the 9th March 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 618.—Colonel Edmund Balf, Indian Army, Judge Advocate-General in India, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th June 1903.

*REWARDS.**GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.*

No. 619.—The undermentioned warrant officers of the Punjab-Bengal unattached list are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th September 1903:

Without Gratuity.

Conductor Francis MacKenzie, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Conductor George Harding, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Conductor Alexander Robertson, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Sub-Conductor George Herbert Pulley, Supply and Transport Corps, Jubbulpore.
 Conductor William Christian Hobbs, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.
 Conductor Francis Maher, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.
 Conductor John Green, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.
 Sub-Conductor Joseph Jonathan Dickinson, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.
 Conductor John Philip Sydenham, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.
 Sub-Conductor Robert George Shepherd, Proof Department, Balasore.
 Conductor (now Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Thomas Wilson, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.
 Conductor (now Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) John James Headwards, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.
 Conductor (now Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) William Goodman, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.
 Conductor George Arnold, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.
 Conductor Arthur Theodore Petri, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 620.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer and sowar of the Viceroy's Body Guard and Aden Troop, respectively, are granted the meritorious-service medal and long-service and good-conduct medal, with gratuities, under the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 7 of G. G. O. No. 1, dated 1st January 1903:

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with Gratuity.

No. 168, Dafadar Mir Zaman Ali, Aden Troop.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with Gratuity

No. 53, Sowar Mathra Pande, Viceroy's Body Guard.

SPECIAL.

No. 621.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. F. Whyte, Indian Army, His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan and Seistan. Dated 20th May 1903.

Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Army, Assistant Political Agent, Chitral. Dated 7th April 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 622.—Captain Henry Clissold Williams resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th April 1903.

Richard Henry Bowlas Summers, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th January 1903, *vice* Wilson, promoted.

Cawnpore Light Horse.

No. 623.—Edward Joseph Bull, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 624.—Captain Emanuel Charalampus Apostolides to be Major, with effect from the 16th January 1903, *vice* Henry, promoted.

Rangoon Volunteer Engineers (Electrical Engineer Company).

No. 625.—George Brand, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 626.—Lieutenant John Josselyn to be Captain, with effect from the 27th March 1903, *vice* Ryan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 627.—Captain Walter Thomas Grice to be Major, with effect from the 20th May 1903, to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 628.—Major William Henry Traill, Commandant, resigns his commission.

Yercaud Rifle Volunteers.

No. 629.—Lieutenant Bruce Norton Short to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September 1902, *vice* Hight, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Danby Ryle to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1902, *vice* Short, promoted.

Southern Mahratta Rifles.

No. 630.—Charles Ernest Hatchell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th April 1903, *vice* Grabham, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 631.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force:

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward LeFleming Davys.

ORGANISATION.

No. 632.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the reorganisation of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps into a corps of two Battalions. The head-quarters of the 1st Battalion will be located at Kharagpur and those of the 2nd Battalion at Nagpur, the Local Governments of the 1st and 2nd Battalions will be the Government of Bengal and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 35.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Engineer C. B. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.), for six months.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 6th and 19th June 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
25th Punjab Infantry	Captain George Duncan Campbell.	8th June 1903	Peshawar	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1903.

No. 231.—Mr. W. Leach, Locomotive Foreman, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. H. G. N. White on privilege leave, or until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 168, dated 8th May 1903.

No. 232.—Babu Jai Narain, Chief Clerk, District Traffic Superintendent's Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 22nd April 1903, and until further orders.

The 16th June, 1903.

No. 234.—The following Assistant Traffic Inspectors on the North Western Railway are appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents on that Railway, with effect from the 1st June 1903, and until further orders :

Mr. U. C. Sandys.

Mr. G. R. Gunning.

No. 235.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1903.
Mr. E. A. Dennys . . .	Examiner, Class II . .	Examiner, Class I . .	Temporary .	20th May.
Mr. W. E. Curry . . .	Examiner, Class III . .	Examiner, Class II . .	Temporary .	20th May.
Mr. J. A. Ryan . . .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st Grade.	Examiner, Class III . .	Temporary .	20th May.
Mr. A. R. Kalberer . . .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd Grade	Temporary .	20th May.
Mr. A. H. Francis . . .	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary .	20th May.
Pandit Gangarama Kaula .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	Temporary .	4th June.
Mr. A. Conley . . .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st Grade.	Examiner, Class III . .	Temporary .	8th June.
Mr. E. D. Chanter . . .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd Grade.	Temporary .	8th June.

No. 236.—Mr. W. P. Milne, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. Meares on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 17th June, 1903.

No. 237.—Mr. F. J. Puce, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months, under Articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st July 1903, or subsequent date.

No. 238.—Mr. W. J. Weightman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Junior Consulting Engineer for the Southern Mahratta Railway with head quarters at Dharwar, with the rank of temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

The 18th June, 1903.

No. 239.—Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, supernumerary, with effect from the 19th April 1903.

No. 240.—Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, supernumerary, State Railways, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, supernumerary, with effect from the 31st January 1903.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th June, 1903.

No. 233.—Mr. E. A. Lugard, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 10th November 1902.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 19th June, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 13th June 1903, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	237	226	
		Dholera Port	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	2		
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.			
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I.			
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.			
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.			
		Kaira	"			
		Mahikantla State	"			
		Palaupur	"			
		Panch Mahals District	"			
		Rownkanthla State	"			
		Surat Town and Port	"			
		Surat District	"		20	18
		Bandra Port	"	"	8	7
		Utari	"	"		
		Vasava	"	"	3	3
		Kolva	"	"		
		Trombay	"	"		
		Tarapur	"	"		
		Manori	"	"	28	25
	Central.	Mahim	B., B. & C. I.			
		Dharna	"			
		Bhiwandi	"			
		Agashi	"			
		Shirgaon	"			
		Bassein	B., B. & C. I.			
		Kalyan	G. I. P.			
		Thana	"			
		Umbergaon Port	"			
		Kon Port	"			
		Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.	12	11	
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	4	3	
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.			
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	5	5	
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.			
		Poona District	S. M.	2	2	
		Satara	G. I. P.	58	41	
		Sholapur Town	" S. M. & Bars	11	8	
		Sholapur District	"			
		Southern.	Alibag Port	"		
	Parvel		"			
	Eshoi		"			
	Iskhan		"			
	Rawdanda		"			
	Kolaba District		G. I. P.	1	1	
	Ratnagiri Port		"	8	8	
	Vizadrag		"	1	1	
	Rajapur		"			
	Vengurla		"			
	Dabhal		"			
	Jejgaol		"			
	Deogad		"			
	Ratnagiri District		"			
	Belgaum		S. M.	227	149	
	Hubli Town		"			
	Dharwar District		"	70	44	
	Karwar Port		"			
	Akola		"			
	Sind.		Kumta	"		
		Kanara District	S. M.	2	1	
		Savantvadi State	"			
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.		1
		Karachi City and Port		N. W.	17	15
		Karachi District	"			
		Hyderabad Town		" & J. B.		
		Hyderabad District	"			
		Thar and Parkar District		J. B.		
		Larkhuna		N. W.		
		Sukkar District	"			
		Khairpur State	"			
		Akalpot	"			
		Aundh	"			
		Tuna Port	"			
		Mandvi		"	2	2
		Cutch State	"			
		Savannur	"			
		Rhor	"			
		Political charges.	Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.		
	Porbandar Port		"			
	Mongrol Port		"			
	Jodia Port		"			
	Verawal Port		B. G. J. P.	47	28	
	Vavania		"			
	Kathiawar State		B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	3	4	
	Kolhapur Town		S. M.			
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		"	159	107	
	Sachin State		B., B. & C. I.			
	Dharampur		"			
	Srivardhan Port		"			
	Murud		"			
	Barimandla		"			
	Nandgaon		"			
	Janjira		"			
	Janjira State		"	4	1	
	Kodinar Port		"			
	Dwarka		"			
	Billimora		B., B. & C. I.			
	Baroda Town	"				
	Baroda State	"	8	5		
	Jath	"				
Qambay Port	B., B. & C. I.					
Qambay State	"					
Bijapur	"	12	8			
TOTAL				951	724	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Salem District ... ..	...	...	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	(a) 6	(a)
		Bellary Cantonment ... ..	...	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras... ..	5	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri ... ..	...	...
		Nilgiris " ... ..	...	4	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		South Arcot District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Cuddalore Port ... ..	...	...	...
		Tinnevely District	S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	(a) 1	(a)
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Mangalore Port ... ..	...	2	...
		Ermala " ... ..	...	...	...
		South Canara District ... ..	...	...	...
		Madras City	Madras and S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Godavari "	Morvi & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Tanjore "	Madras & S. I.	(a) 1	(a)
		TOTAL				19
Bengal ...	Presidency ...	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	12	
		Jessore District	B. C. ... ..	...	...
		24 Parganas District	E. B. S. & B. C. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Khulna "	B. C. ... ..	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S., B. C. & R. K. ... ..	...	...
	Burdwan ...	Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	6	
		Howrah District ... ..	...	...	...
		Hooghly "	E. I., B. P. & H. S. " ... ..	...	...
		Birbhum " ... ..	...	...	...
		Midnapore "	B. N. ... ..	...	...
	Bhagalpur ...	Burdwan "	E. I. & B. N. ... ..	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	1	
		Bhagalpur District	E. I. & " ... ..	...	...
		Monghyr Town ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Monghyr District ... ..	...	...	...
	Rajshahi ...	Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Purnea District	E. B. S. ... ..	...	...
		Patna " ... ..	...	...	...
		Champan District ... ..	...	...	...
		Chupra Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Patna ...	Saran District	E. I. "	15	
		Patna City ... ..	...	...	...
		Patna District	E. I.	2	
Muzaffarpur "		B. & N. W.	2		
Gaya Town		E. I. ... ..	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Gaya District ... ..	...	...	...
	Darbhang Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Darbhang District ... ..	...	2		
	Shahabad "	E. I. ... ..	...	...
	Palaman " ... ..	...	...	...
Orissa ...	Singbhum " ... ..	...	...	...
	Cuttack "	B. N. ... ..	...	...
TOTAL				40	35
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad ...	Allahabad City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Allahabad District ... ..	...	...	...
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., & G.I.P. (I.M. Sec.)	4	4
		Cawnpore District ... ..	...	...	...
		Fatehpur "	E. I. " ... ..	...	...
		Banda District	G. I. P. (I M. Sec.) ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P. ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
	Benares ...	Hamirpur " ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Benares City ... ..	...	...	...
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	13	13
		Jaunpur City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Jaunpur District ... ..	...	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & P. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	Mirzapur City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Mirzapur District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Gonda "	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Partabgarh District	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Sultaupur " ... ..	...	...	...
		Ajodhia	O. & R. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Fyzabad City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
Fyzabad District		O. & R.	5	4	
Gorakhpur ...	Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Bara Banki District	"	3	3	
	Asamgarh "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	8	2	
	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	1	1	
	Gorakhpur District ... ..	...	...	...
Basti District	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	...	...	...
		Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I.	(a) 36	(a) 30
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	2	2
		Aligarh	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	...	...
	Lucknow	Roorkes Town	...	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	...	...	...
		Unao	O. & R.	1	1
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	1	1
		Lucknow District	...	...	...
	Agra	Hardoi	O. & R.	...	...
		Rae Bareilly	O. & R.	...	...
		Sitapur	R. K.	...	...
		Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Fatehgarh	...	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	B., D. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...	...
		Mainpuri	...	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
	Bareilly	Agra District	...	...	...
		Bareilly City	R. & K.	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur District	...	1	1
		Bijnor	...	...	...
	Kansu	Naini Tal	R. & K.	...	...
		Total	...	70	62
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	...	433	302
		Hoshiarpur	...	515	270
		Ferozepur	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	112	89
		Kangra	...	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	387	256
		Gurdaspur	...	175	132
		Lahore	...	604	384
		Rawalpindi	E. I. & N. W.	7	7
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat	...	103	75
		Gujranwala	...	774	583
		Sialkot	...	566	281
		Shahpur	...	29	21
		Jhelum	...	16	6
	Multan	Jhang	U. I. & N. W.	18	18
		Multan	...	...	...
		Montgomery	...	10	7
		Mianwali	...	...	...
		Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Delhi	Delhi	E. I., G. I. P., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	4	4
		Karnal	E. I.	16	9
		Ludhiana	N. W. & E. I.	80	67
		Umballa Cantonment	...	...	...
		Umballa City	...	...	...
		Umballa District	...	28	25
		Rohatak	S. P.	5	6
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	73	122
	...	Kapurthala	N. W.	87	69
		Maler Kotla	...	2	2
		Jhind State	N. W. and B., B. & C. I. & S. P.	...	6
		Kalsia	...	...	...
		Farrukot State	S. P.	...	...
	...	Nabha	N. W.	1	6
		Dujana	...	...	...
		Total	...	2,845	2,753
BURMA	...	Rangoon	Burma	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	... & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	...	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	...	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	...	...	...
	Nagpur	Narsingpur District	...	...	...
		Chhindwara	...	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha	...	...	...
		Wardha District	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Chanda	...	...	...
		Bhandara	B. N.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Tahsil	...	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Damoh Town	...	...	...
		Damoh District	...	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	...	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Saugor District	...	...	...
	...	Mandla	...	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...

(a) Including 19 seizures and 20 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
ASSAM ...	Assam Valley ...	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District) ...	D. S. ...	5	5
			Total ...	5	5
COORG ...	...	...	...	(d) 38	(d) 13
			Total ...	38	13
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore City ...	S. M. & Madras ...	...	...
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	" " ...	...	...
		Bangalore District ...	" " ...	5	3
		Mysore City ...	" " ...	11	11
		Mysore District ...	" " ...	1	1
		Kolar ...	Madras and S. M. ...	38	29
		Kolar Gold Fields ...	" " ...	...	...
		Tumkur District ...	S. M. ...	3	3
		Shimoga ...	" " ...	3	1
		Chitaldrug ...	" " ...	14	12
		Kadur ...	" " ...	...	...
		Hassan ...	" " ...	2	2
			Total ...	72	63
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Anraugabad ...	N. G. S. ...	...	...
		Bir ...	G. I. P. & Barsi ...	(a) 2	(a) 1
		Parbhani ...	" " ...	...	...
		Hyderabad ...	N. G. S. ...	...	...
		Indur ...	" " ...	...	...
			Total ...	2	1
BENAR ...	...	Amraoti District ...	G. I. P. ...	...	...
		Akola ...	" " ...	...	...
		Buldana ...	" " ...	1	2
		Wun ...	" " ...	...	...
			Total ...	1	2
RAJPUTANA.	...	Abu Road ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Ajmer ...	" " ...	...	...
		Jaipur State ...	" " ...	...	...
		Alwar State ...	" " ...	...	...
		Tonk ...	" " ...	...	...
		Mewar ...	" " ...	...	...
		Marwar ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Serohi ...	" " ...	...	...
		Banawara Town ...	" " ...	...	...
		Banawara State ...	" " ...	...	...
			Total ...	9	7
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	(c) 5	(c) 5
		Indore State ...	" " ...	(c) 2	(c) 2
		Rutlam City ...	" " ...	...	...
		Rutlam District ...	" " ...	...	...
		Rutlam State ...	" " ...	...	...
		Bhopal City ...	" " ...	...	...
		Bhopal Agency ...	" & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ...	...	...
		Sailana State ...	" " ...	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment ...	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa) ...	(b) 2	(b) 2
		Indore Residency ...	" " ...	...	...
			Total ...	9	9
KASHMIR...	...	Jammu Province ...	...	18	20
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhuur Tahsil) ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	18	20
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ...	...	...	...
		Hazara District ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Hirok ...	" " ...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL ...	5,074	3,707

(a) From 2nd to 8th June 1903.
(b) For week ending 6th June 1903.
(c) For week ending 30th May 1903.
(d) Up to 13th June 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 18th June 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The south-west monsoon current preceded by a slight cyclonic storm appeared on the Malabar Coast on Friday, the 12th, when Colombo received 3·78" and Cochin 6·12" of rain. The cyclonic storm travelled slowly northward over the east of the Arabian Sea and at some distance from the West Coast during the week and apparently broke up over the Mekran Coast near Gwadar on Wednesday, the 17th. The monsoon current advanced northward in the wake of the storm and daily rain was received along the West Coast, the heaviest falls in twenty-four hours having been 6·49" at Calicut on the 13th; 2·31" at Calicut on the 14th; 4·79" at Karwar, 4·12" at Ratnagiri and 4·03" at Bombay on the 15th; 2·08" at Bombay on the 16th; 2·65" at Goa on the 17th; and 2·80" at Cochin on the 18th. The rainfall hardly extended into Gujarat where only light showers were received during the week, but was fair over South India and the Deccan where showers varying between $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2" were received at the majority of stations.

The monsoon has been established very quietly over the Bay area where no cyclonic storm has been experienced during the week. The rains have however extended well over Burma, Assam and Bengal where daily rain has been received and partially over the East Gangetic Plain, the East Himalayas, the East Satpuras and the East Coast of the Peninsula. The heaviest falls in twenty-four hours over this area have been as follows:—5·37" at Akyab on the 12th; 4·42" at Akyab on the 13th; 2·62" at Chittagong and 4·52" at Cherra Poonjee on the 14th; 2·28" at Sibsagar and 7·77" at Cherra Poonjee on the 15th; 3·71" at Jessore and 7·16" at Cherra Poonjee on the 16th; 3·62" at Mymensingh, 3·85" at Masulipatam and 9·51" at Cherra Poonjee on the 17th; and 10·86" at Mymensingh, 3·71" at Silchar, 3·52" at Bogra and 3·30" at Nellore on the 18th.

Over Upper India hot weather conditions have continued during the week, but local showers accompanying thunderstorms have been received over the Central India Plateau, the West Gangetic Plain and even in the North-West Dry Area towards the close of the week.

The rainfall table shows that the actual average rainfall of the week has been less than 0·10" and hence practically unimportant over the Ludhiana, Lahore and Jaipur subdivisions and over the north-west dry and Baluchistan divisions, but that in all other parts of the country effective rain has been received, the average actual falls ranging from 9·02" in the Brahmaputra Valley to 0·11" in the Rajkot subdivision. The week's rainfall was more or less in excess of the normal in the wet and dry divisions of Burma, Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Darbhanga, Burdwan, Waltair, Calicut, Bellary and Bijapur subdivisions and the South India and East Coast (South) divisions. The actually greatest excess was in East Bengal. The seasonal figures show that the rainfall for the period May 1st to June 18th is still below the normal over the greater part of the country.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JON 18TH JUNE 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 18TH JUNE 1903.			SEASON. CENT VARI.
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.		
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	5'48	8'55	— 3'07	22'28	32'61	— 10'33	— 32
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	2'68	2'54	+ 0'14	15'04	12'17	+ 2'87	+ 24
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	1'17	1'13	+ 0'04	8'44	9'21	— 0'77	— 8
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	7'66	4'21	+ 3'45	18'03	21'90	— 3'87	— 18
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta .	3'42	2'71	+ 0'71	9'81	12'31	— 2'50	— 20
	...	9'02	6'61	+ 2'41	27'04	32'91	— 5'87	— 18
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	3'19	4'41	— 1'22	13'24	17'08	— 3'84	— 22
	{ Darbhanga .	2'19	2'06	+ 0'13	4'75	5'94	— 1'19	— 20
	{ Bahraich .	1'43	1'43	0	3'15	3'92	— 0'77	— 20
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . .	{ Burdwan .	5'31	2'16	+ 3'15	10'48	10'84	— 0'36	— 3
	{ Patna .	1'34	1'83	— 0'49	1'67	3'89	— 2'22	— 57
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'58	1'24	— 0'66	3'71	5'03	— 1'32	— 26
	{ Ludhiana .	0'03	0'96	— 0'93	1'64	2'73	— 1'09	— 40
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'54	0'97	— 0'43	0'97	2'09	— 1'12	— 54
	{ Lahore .	0'03	0'55	— 0'52	0'63	1'69	— 1'06	— 63
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . .	...	0'06	0'27	— 0'21	0'73	0'88	— 0'15	— 17
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0'04	0'02	+ 0'02	0'80	0'29	+ 0'51	+ 176
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	3'04	1'35	+ 1'69	5'71	4'42	+ 1'29	+ 29
	{ Cuttack .	0'57	2'83	— 2'26	5'53	10'00	— 4'47	— 45
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0'83	2'05	— 2'12	4'30	7'16	— 2'86	— 40
	{ Raipur .	0'50	2'32	— 1'82	2'61	4'69	— 2'08	— 44
	{ Jubbulpore .	0'74	2'32	— 1'58	3'42	4'29	— 0'87	— 20
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0'29	1'92	— 1'63	1'20	3'04	— 1'84	— 61
	{ Jaipur .	0'03	0'60	— 0'57	0'65	1'52	— 0'87	— 57
	{ Indore .	0'86	1'30	— 0'44	1'61	2'90	— 1'29	— 44
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'38	7'30	+ 2'08	22'48	24'99	— 2'51	— 10
	{ Bombay .	8'15	9'04	— 0'89	15'31	19'86	— 4'55	— 23
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0'21	2'37	— 2'16	0'39	3'38	— 2'99	— 88
	{ Rajkot .	0'11	1'27	— 1'16	0'41	1'73	— 1'32	— 76
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0'91	1'68	— 0'77	4'03	3'87	+ 0'16	+ 4
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0'87	0'65	+ 0'22	3'39	3'23	+ 0'16	+ 5
	{ Bijapur .	1'93	1'37	+ 0'56	5'75	5'03	+ 0'72	+ 14
	{ Hyderabad .	0'85	1'02	— 0'17	2'91	3'23	— 0'32	— 10
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	1'21	0'88	+ 0'33	9'54	6'47	+ 3'07	+ 47
	{ Madura .	1'27	0'39	+ 0'88	6'95	4'27	+ 2'68	+ 63
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	1'30	0'38	+ 0'92	6'25	2'02	+ 4'23	+ 209

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian ObservatoriesJ. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
13th June 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Circars, the West Coast and the Hills and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies generally are sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops generally are fair. Harvests continue in some places with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen in a few districts: elsewhere they are stationary.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in parts of Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Kanara. The rainfall was moderate in parts of Thana, Colaba, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar, slight in parts of Khandesh and Sholapur and very slight in parts of Karachi, Gujarat and Nasik. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi and Satara. The harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Karachi and Ahmedabad. Threshing has been almost completed in Larkana and the Upper Sindh Frontier. The preparation of lands for the autumn cultivation generally is in progress. Sowing continues in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, the Konkan, the Deccan and the Carnatic. The fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Sholapur. The water-supply is deficient in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Baroda. Prices have fallen in one district, risen in four districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in every district except Patna and Shahabad, and the fall was heavy at places. The districts of Midnapore, Howrah, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Puri and Ranchi are in need of rain. Ploughing and sowing continue. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water generally are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in twelve districts, fallen in six and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Twenty-seven districts report rain. Almora, Basti and Gorakhpur have each received over 1 inch. The preparation of fields for the autumn crops continues and the irrigation of extra crops, sugarcane and indigo is in progress. Supplies are ample and prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Hissar, Rawalpindi and Mianwali districts. The price of wheat is falling slightly in Hissar, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Lahore and Amritsar, but is rising in Rawalpindi. The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating. Threshing and removing of spring crops are nearly finished. Sowings of autumn crops continue. The outturn of the spring crops is above the average in the Shahpur district except the Kushab tahsil where it is moderate. The condition of extra spring and autumn crops is good. Locusts appeared in parts of Hissar, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in parts of Hissar, Shahpur and Mooltan.

• **North-West Frontier Province.**—Rainfall 16 cents at Peshawar; *nil* elsewhere. The spring crops are being housed. The outturn is above the average. Autumn sowings are in progress. Prospects of the standing crops are good, but rain is now needed. Fodder is abundant. Rivers are rising, but there is a decrease in hill torrents. The price of wheat is falling.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and heavy in Akyab, Thaton, Amherst, Magwe and Ruby Mines. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy has commenced in Tharrawaddy and

Hanthawaddy and is now in progress in almost all districts. The sowing of paddy has begun in Thayetmyo, Myitkyina and in Minbu. The sowing of early wet-weather paddy has been completed in the Kyaukse township of Kyaukse and in the plains of the Southern Shan States. The reaping of dry-weather paddy is over in Myitkyina and Magwe. The sowing of early sesamum has been started in Minbu and Myitkyina and ended in the Kyaukse township of Kyaukse. The gathering of tobacco and miscellaneous crops in Magwe, the sowing of cotton in Sagaing and the plucking of tobacco leaves on the Island of Myingyan have been finished. Crop prospects continued to be good. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Toungoo and Minbu and more particularly in six districts of Myitkyina. Prices have changed slightly elsewhere or are stationary.

Central Provinces.—The weather has generally been cloudy and hot with occasionally high winds. Light rain has fallen in all districts except Saugor, Damoh, Chindwara and Bhandara. Betul received $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Balaghat, Raipur and Sambalpur from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Elsewhere the falls have been insignificant. The preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. Sowings have commenced in places. Fodder is sufficient, but water is inadequate in parts of several districts. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are :—wheat, 18; gram, $24\frac{1}{2}$; rice, 15; and *juar*, 30. The highest prices are :—wheat, 10; gram, 12; rice, 9; and *juar*, $16\frac{1}{2}$. The numbers on famine relief are as follows :—Relief workers :—(Public Works Department)—Raipur—adults, 15,333; children, 2,459; total, 17,792. Road construction and repairs—Bilaspur—adults, 326. Gratuitous relief—(otherwise relieved)—Raipur—adults, 9,438; children, 2,430; total, 11,868. Bilaspur—adults, 1,186; children, 289; total, 1,475. Bhandara—adults, 821; children, 92; total, 913. Balaghat—adults, 214; children, 23; total, 237. Total otherwise relieved—14,493. Dependants—Raipur—adults, 18; children, 1,841; total, 1,859. Poor-house—Raipur—adults, 31; children, 37; total, 68. Minor irrigation grant-in-aid works—Bilaspur—adults, 1,421; children, 149; total, 1,570. Total on all forms of relief, 36,108. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 14.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts, but more is wanted in Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar and the Naga Hills. Ploughing for, and sowing of, early and late rice, planting of sugarcane and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. The reaping of early rice has commenced in Cachar with poor outturn for want of timely rain. Prospects of jute are good in Sylhet and Goalpara and fair in the Garo Hills; of early rice good in Sylhet, Goalpara and the Garo Hills; poor in Kamrup; and fair in other places. The prospects of tea are good in Cachar and Lakhimpur, indifferent in Kamrup and fair elsewhere. Tea blight is disappearing in Nowgong, but it is prevalent in Kamrup and Darrang. Prices—Common rice—Silchar, 14; Sylhet and Tezpur, 13; Dhubri and Gauhati, 12; Nowgong, 11; and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Two inches and 15 cents. of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. The rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are fluctuating slightly. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall—4 inches and 64 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Berar.—The average rain during the week was 19 cents. The weather is hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for monsoon crops continues. Fodder and water are sufficient except in parts of the Akola and Jalgaon *taluqs*. Prices are fluctuating in parts of the Akola district, but are stationary elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall was 38 cents. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings and sowings continue in parts. Water and fodder scarcity is felt in parts. Prices :—Wheat, $9\frac{1}{2}$; rice, $8\frac{1}{2}$; and *juar*, $26\frac{1}{2}$ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—Rainfall in cents: Bikanir 10, Deoli 6, Dholpur 113. Light showers fell in parts of Alwar. The preparation of land for autumn cultivation is in progress. The

condition of cattle generally is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price is—Bundi, 40 seers and the highest price—Sirohi, 14.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress in Bhopal, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore and are completed elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Indore, low in Malwa and are rising slightly in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and warm. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU:**—Rainfall, *nil*. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 14 to 26 and maize from 16 to 34 seers the rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder generally is sufficient. Land is still being prepared for autumn sowings in some parts, while sowings commenced in others. Threshing and housing of spring crops are in progress.

Nepal.—Rainfall—1.56 inches. The weather is seasonable. Upland crops are in good condition. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Central Provinces	23,461	15,251	38,712	21,547	14,561	36,108	-2,604
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	23,461	15,251	38,712	21,547	14,561	36,108	-2,604

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH JUNE 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
1	Raipur . .	14,42,778	40,787	13,792	54,579	31,654	13,724	45,378	25,742	12,316	38,058	20,839	12,635	33,474
2	Bilaspur . .	10,12,972	3,242	1,380	4,622	3,743	1,455	5,198	1,301	1,569	2,870	2,622	1,507	4,129
3	Bhandara . .	6,63,062	...	885	885	...	885	885	...	882	882	...	914	914
4	Balaghat . .	3,26,521	...	83	83	..	115	115	...	143	143	...	195	195
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	34,45,333	44,029	16,140	60,169	35,397	16,179	51,576	27,043	14,910	41,953	23,461	15,251	38,712
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	34,45,333	44,029	16,140	60,169	35,397	16,179	51,576	27,043	14,910	41,953	23,461	15,251	38,712

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1984.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Simla, the 18th June, 1903.

RESOLUTION.

The following report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, on the working of his office during the calendar year 1902, is published for general information:

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1506-P., dated Calcutta, the 13th May 1903.

From—C. R. WILSON, Esq., Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Government of India, the following report on the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the calendar year 1902.

2. Mr. S. C. Hill was in charge of the office up to the 19th March 1902, when I relieved him of the duties of Secretary under the Act.

3. The number of applications under Part I of the Act was twenty-eight in excess of the previous year, the number made by residents in India being one hundred and ninety-seven and the number made by non-residents being three hundred and twenty-seven. The number of applications made by natives was fifty-three.

Of the inventions for which protection was sought sixty-two were connected with railways, twenty-one with electrical contrivances, seventeen with the manufacture of tea, thirteen with the treatment of fibres, ten with the pulling of punkahs and seven with the manufacture of indigo.

4. One hundred and twelve applications of 1901 were pending at the commencement of the year of which nine were rejected and six abandoned, leave to file specifications having been granted in the remaining cases. As regards the applications lodged during the year under report, permission to file specifications was accorded in three hundred and fifty-eight instances, and refused in thirty-three, while thirteen were treated as abandoned and one hundred and twenty remained undisposed of on the 31st December 1902, thirty-five being in the hands of experts.

5. The number of references to paid and departmental experts decreased from one hundred and eighty in the previous year to one hundred and thirty-two in the year under report. In only three cases were fees paid, against twenty-four in 1901.

6. Three hundred and seventy-five specifications were filed, being thirty-seven less than in 1901.

7. Exclusive privileges were kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees in four hundred and fifty-seven cases or eighteen more than in the previous year, while three hundred and eighty-six privileges or fifty-five more than the previous year ceased.

8. The applications for the registration of designs numbered twenty-eight as against twenty-seven in 1901. Of these, eighteen were registered and ten were refused.

9. The number of references to the law officers during the year was two, or seven less than the previous year.

10. There was no appreciable increase in the gross revenue, which stood at Rs. 45,597-4-0, as compared with Rs. 45,184-1-0 in the previous year. This sum was, as usual, mainly made up by fees collected for the continuance of privileges and the filing of specifications.

11. Eleven models were received in the Museum during the year under report.

12. The usual statistics are given in the appended statement.

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the year 1902 as compared with the years 1901 and 1900.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
I.—Applications under Part I of the Act for leave to file a specification—			
Number of applications received	524	496	492
(a) Granted	358	340	367
(b) Rejected	33	33	25
(c) Pending	120	112	89
(d) Abandoned	13	11	11
II.—Applications from residents in India and from other persons—			
Number of applications from residents in India	197	186	187
(a) Natives of India	53	46	45
(b) Anglo-Indians	144	140	142
Number of applications from other persons	327	310	305
III.—Reference to experts—			
Number of applications referred to experts	132	180	158
(a) On payment of fee	3	24	25
(b) Without payment of fee	129	156	133
IV.—Specifications—			
Number of specifications filed	375	412	410
V.—Applications under Part II for copyright in a design—			
Number of applications for the registration of designs	28	27	22
(a) Registered	18	7	6
(b) Rejected	10	15	12
(c) Pending . . . . .	..	5	4
(d) Abandoned . . . . .	...	...	...
VI.—Cases involving points of law—			
Number of cases referred to law officers	2	9	9
VII.—Privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees—			
Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was kept alive	457	439	399
(a) Under clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule	135	123	100
(b) For the fifth year	87	75	93
(c) „ sixth „	58	81	63
(d) „ seventh „	56	48	33
(e) „ eighth „	38	26	37

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the year 1902 as compared with the years 1901 and 1900—contd.

	1902.	1901. •	1900.
(f) For the ninth year	20	29	25
(g) „ tenth „	23	19	17
(h) „ eleventh „	15	16	27
(i) „ twelfth „	13	22	3
(j) „ thirteenth „	12	...	1
VIII.—Applications for extension of privileges—			
Number of applications received . . . . .	...	...	2
„ „ granted . . . . .	...	...	...
„ „ refused . . . . .	...	...	2
IX.—Privileges lapsed—			
Number of cases in which exclusive privileges ceased through non-payment.	386	331	262
(a) Of the fee prescribed in clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule.	275	269	208
(b) Of the fifth year's fee	34	25	18
(c) „ sixth „	15	10	8
(d) „ seventh „	28	8	5
(e) „ eighth „	8	6	6
(f) „ ninth „	6	7	9
(g) „ tenth „	4	3	2
(h) „ eleventh „	2	...	5
(i) „ twelfth „	4	3	1
(j) „ thirteenth „	10	Nil.	Nil.
X.—Income from fees—			
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Applications under sections 5 and 15	5,860 0 0	4,940 0 0	5,080 0 0
Specifications	11,250 0 0	12,390 0 0	12,300 0 0
Extension of time	610 0 0	465 0 0	605 0 0
Continuance of exclusive privilege	27,000 0 0	26,210 0 0	23,700 0 0
Applications under section 51	280 0 0	260 0 0	220 0 0
Inspection	116 0 0	108 0 0	108 0 0
Copying	600 4 0	455 5 0	595 5 0
Drawings	331 0 0	317 12 0	442 0 0
Amendment of specifications	50 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...
Total	45,597 4 0	45,184 1 0	43,090 5 0
Refunds	50 0 0	84 0 0	126 0 0
NET TOTAL INCOME	45,547 4 0	45,100 1 0	42,964 5 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST-HALF OF YEAR.				RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Total earnings from 1st April to	
	During 1st-half of 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	Mean mileage worked.	Total earnings for week ending	7th June 1902.	6th June 1903.	7th June 1902.	6th June 1903.
	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.								
East Indian	728	728	1,949	14,78,844	738	3,27,17,916	1,45,08,199	1,41,11,000
Central	171	163	1,320	18,83,770	135	5,27,730	2,19,003	2,24,000
Engal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	188	162	1,805	2,41,439	150	68,400	26,74,707	27,45,000
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	8,24,853	525	2,30,30,029	94,57,166	1,01,45,000
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Itarsi)	239	204	871	1,91,400	220	52,33,892	23,97,930	17,92,000
Coastal extn. (East Coast State)	249	250	21	4,481	213	1,23,338	43,690	54,400
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3,158	8,10,191	257	1,88,40,915	78,69,320	87,75,000
South Western (inclgd. Bhopal-Itarsi)	246	232	1,115	2,58,134	232	62,26,616	28,00,435	30,04,000
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	356	382	854	2,58,570	303	70,58,395	26,84,395	25,22,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	3,39,825	737	76,43,452	33,56,064	39,54,000
Andhra Pradesh	265	214	885	2,40,002	271	52,99,783	23,43,000	24,63,000
North-East line	205	183	495	76,022	153	22,27,326	9,29,416	9,42,000
Arduar-Dehra	159	137	32	4,536	142	1,13,247	51,244	43,000
Aliputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	323	305	1,784	5,97,752	335	1,30,51,368	55,47,275	46,72,000
Aliput-Deesa	45	41	17	849	50	18,003	7,930	7,000
South Indian	166	193	1,034	2,12,076	205	45,00,227	20,02,549	22,34,000
Innerly-Quilon (British section)	82	...	19	1,102	58	(a) 1,102	(a) 1,102	15,800
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	156	106	54	6,597	122	1,21,558	55,196	74,500
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	125	101	1,165	1,75,355	151	32,38,599	16,41,245	16,22,000
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	130	91	296	38,253	129	6,52,304	3,14,326	3,53,000
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	178	165	1,431	2,50,164	108	51,74,398	25,38,087	26,64,000
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	147	126	210	34,738	165	7,33,377	3,22,598	3,13,000
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	66	69	589	34,080	59	8,02,831	3,29,528	3,58,000
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	231	201	1,178	2,41,016	205	63,50,220	23,85,141	24,72,000
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	63	65	59	3,915	66	85,518	34,998	34,800
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	85	74	124	11,824	95	2,49,499	1,01,387	1,07,000
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	590	288	17	8,292	488	1,55,587	71,637	68,200
Assam-Malwa (inclgd. Mayavaram-Mutpet)	47	57	30	2,262	75	30,822	13,751	14,600
TOTAL	314	294	20,997	61,65,747	702	15,10,88,972	6,17,08,510	6,58,14,400

314

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—(a)												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	29.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	32.32	26.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	35.56	28.82	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	22.69	20.92	31.87	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31.68	23.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	36.99	26.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Benazada . . . . .	...	...	37.65	24.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	34.97	24.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	35.16	32.49	29.63	27.35	...	...	...	...	...	13.79
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	40.76	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	36.36	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	15	17.5	30	36.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	23.75	31.25	...	...	...	...	18.75	22.5	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	31.25	38.12	21.25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	31.87	31.25 to 32.5	...	36.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	40	37.5	30	37.5	...	...	23.75	25	22.5	26.25
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	32.08	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	31.41	37.81	32.19	24.22	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	27.5	35	26.25	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	21.56	28.12	22.5	29.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	26.25	36.25	23.12	28.75	...	...	16.87	21.87	21.87	28.12
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	30.05	31.87	25	28.12	...	...	17.66	19.53	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	27.5	31.87	23.59	30.78	...	...	15.88	20	...	...
United Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	17.5	20.36	30.57	32.6	25.47	28.02	30.42	34.9	17.5	20.99	16.3	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	21.04	20.52	32.66	34.06	24.22	26.67	28.59	30.21	17.03	19.53	...	...
Jhansi	20	20	40	40	23.65	29.63	...	...	17.24	22.08	16.67	23.76
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	36.46	36.35	23.44	25	27.6	29.06	17.03	19.06	18.13	...
Agra	19.06	22.19	47.03	47.08	25.78	27.71	29.58	32.24	20.47	22.81	18.54	22.31
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	20	17.81	36.98	35	23.44	25	...	...	14.27	17.19	20	20
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	20.94	22.24	34.43	38.07	23.54	26.25	29.53	31.98	15.36	17.76	18.18	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	20	20.94	40	42.5	23.75	26.67	...	...	15.94	19.06	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	40.76	40.76	46.38	50	...	...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	25.81	25.4	30.19	20.09	...	...	Peu (deltaic)—
...	28.07	31.37	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassain
...	36.99	48.12	49.23	...	...	Peu (inland)—
...	38.1	38.1	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	Toungoo
...	18.55	14.07	25.81	25	44.14	54.7	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	23.36	20	41.29	45.71	...	...	Pakokku
...	Arakan—
...	40	40	50	57.14	...	...	Kyaukpyn
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	27.5	35	42.5	45	310	400	Eastern—
...	25	30	35	35	400	450	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	23.12 to 25.75	26.25	36.25	35 to 36.25	305	327.5 to 330	Deltaic—
23.75	26.75	...	...	21.25	28.75	25	27.5	42.5	40	390	390	Midnapur
...	Calcutta
...	22.5	24.37	33.75	33.12	295	345	Central—
...	23.59	26.56	39.53	40.63	520	530	Bardwan
...	Pabna
...	22.5	30	21.25	27.5	40	45	320	320	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	18.75	24.37	25	21.50	326.25	390	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	14.53	22.5	16.37	20.62	15.62	24.37	270	310	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	17.81	20	16.87	20.62	26.25	31.72	300	320	Bihar, north—
...	18.12	18.94	20	20	20	26.56	26.56	278.12	290.94	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces—
...	16.77	18.12	28.65	26.15	308.8	317.12	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	19.27	19.13	...	...	290.88	290.88	Central—
...	20.78	...	...	...	...	19.74	21.35	...	...	275.31	266.67	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
18.59	14.69	...	18.59	22.97	30.78	25	290.62	304.74	Western—
19.43	22.86	...	...	...	19.58	21.46	13.02	38.07	34.43	255.99	284.43	Meerut
...	Agra
35	22.19	...	...	18.18	15.94	19.06	19.69	...	...	280	320	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	21.04	...	...	16.67	17.29	18.18	20	26.77	...	280	315	Lucknow
...	17.5	19.06	...	...	330	340	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12.5	12.5	...	...	33.33	31.69	...	...	25	27.5	32.19	26.59
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	20	20	44.87	44.37	22.19	23.59	30.63	28.59	13.75	15.31	17.34	21.09
Central— Lahore	22.86	22.86	42.08	45.73	22.29	22.24	24.84	25.73	17.19	17.19	20.42	19.53
South-eastern— Delhi	...	22.19	36.67	38.07	26.67	25.42	31.56	31.41	17.81	20	19.06	21.61
Submontane— Amritsar	25	25.78	41.04	44.43	21.04	22.55	23.54	24.22	...	...	21.04	22.86
Northern— Rawalpindi	22.19	22.19	52.97	54.32	26.25	26.56	30.16	29.69	18.75	19.06	19.12	17.34
Western— Multan	20	17.4	30.73	26.61	23.54	27.55	33.33	33.33	19.01	18.50	22.19	18.18
Bind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi Shikarpur	35.94	...	38.75	35	30 28.44 33.12 to 35	31.25 25.16 33.75 to 35.62	...	...	...	35 20.62 26.25 to 26.87	...	25 21.56 26.25 to 28.59
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.5	57.5	26.25	...	23.12	...
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.18	23.85 29.01
Khandesh— Ahmednagar Dhulia	...	...	...	...	31.04	...	...	...	...	...	18.51	27.86
Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	35.31	...	...	...	...	...	20.83	30.26
Central Provinces—(n)												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	38	34	30	31	26.37	40	...	...	20.62	23
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	32	33.25	25.75	26.62	32	30.75	...	...	14.75	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	31	29	25	26	30	33	...	...	20	...
Berar—												
Basim Akola Ellichpur Amraoti	...	...	75 61.54 47.5	75 66.67 47.5	33.93 41.67 40 36.25	42.86 50 50 42.5	...	50 47.06 40	...	...	17.31 20.83 24.24 20	22.11 24.17 25.81 21.25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.2	22
Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul	19.1	23.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4 15.7	23.7 23.7
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly	21.7 20.3	21.7 21.7	35.7 33.6	40.1 35.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.8	21.2
Mysore—												
Mysore Bangalore	22.69 18.81	21.93 19.59	36.55 42.09	32.66 42.09	39.19 35.02	49.76 41.19	48 36.95	49.98 50.5	...	...	15.5	16.45

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or channai

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAISE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		GHI		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
.	.											Rajputana—
25	29 63	...	...	20	26 56	25 78	28 59	...	...	278 23	278 12	Eastern— Ajmer
												Panjab—
18 75	21 09	...	...	15 94	17 34	16 72	19 69	40	40	315	325	Southern— Ferozpur
22 5	21 87	...	...	17 34	16 87	18 18	20 94	35 52	38 12	305	328 44	Central— Lahore
20	24 22	...	...	17 31	20 47	20	22 19	30 78	28 59	312 5	310	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	20	...	...	325	336 82	Submontane— Amritsar
22 19	22 19	...	...	19 53	17 34	20 47	22 5	30 16	34 37	266 25	304 74	Northorn— Rawalpindi
23 49	22 19	...	...	20	15 99	23 18	26 25	...	...	297 81	320	Western— Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
22 24	27 5	...	...	...	...	21 69	25	...	35	...	355	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307 5	335	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	{ 30 to 37 5 }	32 08	...	...	45	{ 44 53 to 46 25 }	300 335	300 470	Quetta
												Bombay—
16 87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deccan—
22 34	...	...	...	...	...	28 7	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
												Sholapur
												Poona
18 54	26 2	...	...	...	...	26 72	29 11	...	...	...	...	Khandesh—
...	32 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
												Dhulia
...	30 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
												Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26	14	31	350	350	Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21 62	34 75	36 25	270	275	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	24 5	35	30	250	300	Eastern— Raipur
												Berar—
22 5	29 17	...	...	...	...	31 25	31 25	45 83	39 58	304 76	265 71	Basim
25	30 77	...	...	...	...	28 57	34 78	44 44	50	290 91	338 84	Akola
22 5	25	...	...	...	...	27 5	30	42 5	36 25	320	300	Ellichpur
												Amruti
												Madras—
18	16 8	...	...	...	...	39 2	35 1	...	...	326	325 7	South, central—
...	...	15	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	24 1	333 9	325 3	Coimbatore
												Salem
15 5	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	...	22	314 3	298 6	Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263 2	263 2	Bellary
										...	...	Cuddapah
										...	...	Karnul
...	...	14 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	27 2	20 4	...	...	East Coast, central—
												Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	29 1	...	...	329 2	296 3	East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	19	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
												Trichinopoly
26 9	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	25 6	...	...	Southern—
												Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	15 66	16 29	...	...	14 03	14 23	71 25	60 28	309 75	313 47	Mysore
...	...	15 24	20 57	...	...	15 69	17 32	58 73	49 82	342 86	402 46	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY—concludes

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3.33	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	76.25	100	3.28	4.06	4.06	4.06
Central—												
Lahore	40.78	45.78	...	...	57.13	53.33	72.71	88.91	10	10	6.41	5.31
South-eastern—												
Delhi	31.93	40	...	...	61.56	80	66.07	100	6.67	5.73	3.33	4.01
Submontane—												
Amritsar	37.19	41.04	...	...	...	...	72.71	69.58	...	...	5.31	5
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	40	...	...	...	36.25	60	94.06	5.62	6.67	7.24	5
Western—												
Multan	43.23	47.03	...	...	80	80	80	88.91	6.67	4.43	6.68	4.43
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	63.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	55.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	33.25	39	69.75	80	61.5	72.75	...	...	2.5	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	30	35	130	120	55	70	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	50	114.28	...	...	123.81	145	66.67	76.19	2.08	3.16	...	...
Ellichpur	61.54	80	...	...	160	200	61.54	133.33	10	13.33	...	...
Amraoti	42.5	60	...	...	165	106	60	76	10.29	10.29	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	32	38.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	2.2
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	119.8	137	31.7	37.7	...	...	6.9	7
Central—												
Bellary	27.7	35.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.8
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6	32.8	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49.4	40.4	32.9	41.1	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	4.4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	39.5	46.1	...	...	123.4	123.4	31.2	37.8	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	92.6	113.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8	...	...	...	...	4.2	4.3
Mysore—												
Mysore	46.62	43.89	...	...	274.28	274.28	64	68.57	5	4.5	4	4
Bangalore	34.29	28.12	...	...	306.57	342.5	38.57	138.46	9.1	7.58	7.31	7.31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		RHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
2.5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
5	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112.5	112.5	Central— Lahore
4.43	10	...	...	80	70	...	...	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
8.75	6.67	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	Northern— Rawalpindi
7.97	10	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
...	...	8.14	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	50	55	...	...	20	42.5	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
4.95	6.6	...	...	75	60	...	...	80	90	Berar— Basim Akola
4	8	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
14.4	20.57	...	...	65	80	...	...	75	85	Amravati
...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75	50	50	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bollary Chdnapah Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	57.5	60	57.5	60	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madura
3.5	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offy. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Offy. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY 1903 (*The figure*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidesum</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Lavoy	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 8	12 2	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 12	11 12	...	...	14 8	14 12	16 12	17 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 7	10 3	...	...	...	...
Toungco	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 3	13 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 10	11 9	14 3	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	21 3	21 2	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	10 2	10 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	34 —	34 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	8 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 7	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Tippora	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 11	...	...	...	...
Dacca	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 13	16 13	16 —	14 8
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 10	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Kriahnagarh)	13 14	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	11 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 —	18 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARTHA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITADIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUTNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICT
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma— <i>Tenasserim—</i> Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	15 15	15 15	
...	16 4	16 4	
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	
...	15 —	15 —	12 12	12 12	15 4	15 10	<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i> Pegu Rangoon Thongwa Bassoon
...	12 8	12 8	
...	12 12	12 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	
...	7 2	7 2	16 3	16 3	<i>Pegu (inland)—</i> Tharwadi Honzada Proma Toungoo Thayotmyo
...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	7 —	14 3	14 3	
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	
...	9 2	8 —	28 3	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	
...	14 9	15 8	20 10	20 10	8 2	8 10	14 9	14 9	<i>Upper Burma—</i> Mandalay Bamo Pakokku Meiktila
...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	
...	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	5 12	5 12	14 2	14 —	
...	18 10	18 10	<i>Arakan—</i> Sandoway Kyaukpada Akyab
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	
...	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Assam— <i>Surma—</i> Sylhet Cachar
...	10 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	
...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	<i>Hill tracts—</i> Khási and Jaintia Hills Garo Hills Manipur Naga Hills
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	6 8	
...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	
...	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	<i>Brahmaputra—</i> Goalpara Kamrup Darrang Nowgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur
...	11 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 —	
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	
...	18 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	Bengal— <i>Eastern—</i> Bacherganj
...	10 —	13 5	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	
...	18 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Noakhali
...	10 10	10 10	
...	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 8	Chittagong Tippera
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	5 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	
...	12 12	12 12	9 1	9 1	11 2	11 2	<i>Deltic—</i> Khulna
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	11 10	11 10	
...	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	12 8	12 8	24 Parganas
...	15 10	15 12	...	...	11 6	11 5	12 8	12 8	
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	16 13	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Midnapur Howrah Calcutta Hooghly Nadua (Krishnagar) Jessoro Baridpur
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	10 12	
...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 3	
...	16 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	13 —	12 4	
...	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 27, 1903.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY 1903—continued (The figures are in rupees and paise)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBI (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Pengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	15 —	15 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	12 —	11 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	18 —	17 12	27 8	27 —	...	...	12 12	13 5 1	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	27 12	27 12	...	...	13 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	13 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 13	13 3	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 7	12 2	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	11 —	12 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	18 —	20 —
Palamau	11 —	12 —	23 10	20 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hasaribagh	14 10	14 1	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	15 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 8	...	...
Patna	17 —	15 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	20 —	...	...
Shahabad	16 —	14 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Lurua	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	15 14	15 2	20 4	20 4	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Parbhanga	16 8	16 8	23 4	23 4	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	13 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	16 —	15 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Champaran	15 —	14 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	26 —	20 —	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Airampur	16 —	14 8	21 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 8	24 —	22 8
Benares . . . . .	...	15 4	...	21 7	...	7 9	...	12 8	...	22 1 1/4	...	...
Ghazipur	14 5	13 5	...	22 6	7 6	7 4	11 7	11 6	...	21 4	22 4	22 4
Jaunpur	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	5 12	5 12	11 4	11 4	21 12	...	...	...
Allahabad	15 —	13 6	22 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Central—												
Banda	15 8	15 8	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	27 —	27 —	23 —	22 —
Katchpur	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kanpur	16 —	16 4	22 —	20 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	25 4	25 4	22 —	22 —
Jalaun	15 —	15 —	...	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	22 —
Cawnpore	16 —	15 12	23 —	23 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	25 —	25 —	21 8	21 12
Jhansi	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 12	...	...
Kanwal	15 4	16 2	20 8	20 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	21 8	23 8	19 8	21 8
Karukhabad	16 9	16 11	23 14	23 8	5 2	5 2	9 9	10 3	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	16 11	16 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	...	...
Etah	16 8	17 —	22 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Microrut	16 8	16 —	22 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Agra	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Muttra	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	16 6	17 —	22 4	22 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	22 8	23 —	19 8	20 —
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 —	23 4	23 8	5 8	5 6	8 8	8 8	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 12	14 8	20 8	20 8	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 12	19 8	19 8	18 4	18 —
Azamgarh	17 4	16 7	26 4	24 8	6 4	6 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 6	17 9	26 2	26 2	11 4	11 4	13 15	13 15	27 —	27 —	22 1	22 1
Basti	16 12	17 —	26 —	26 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHEOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 4	14 —	13 12	Bengal—continued
...	16 12	15 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 6	13 8	Central—
...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 1	18 —	12 —	12 —	Bankura
...	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 4	13 4	Bardwan
...	17 —	18 —	10 8	21 —	20 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	Birbham
...	17 —	17 4	...	...	10 2	10 —	13 —	13 5 1	Murshidabad
...	16 2	15 15	...	...	16 2	15 —	13 2	12 12	Saithal Parganas
...	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 12	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	11 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Bogra
...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi
...	15 9	15 9	...	...	9 10	9 9	12 —	12 —	and
...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Malda
9 —	11 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	12 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	Northern—
...	17 1	17 1	...	...	14 7	9 7	16 —	14 8	Rangpur
...	20 5(a)	20 5(a)	...	...	15 1	15 1	14 —	11 —	Dinajpur
...	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Hills—
...	16 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
30 —	30 —	...	...	11 to 16	14 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 —	Orissa—
...	23 10	...	...	21 15	19 11	20 4	20 4	14 10	15 12	11 13	12 6	Puri
23 8	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 8	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	Cuttack
...	22 —	23 —	...	...	23 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	Balasore
...	...	14 —	10 —	21 6	21 —	21 8	21 —	13 —	12 —	12 12	13 —	Chota Nagpur—
...	...	21 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	27 —	26 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	10 —	Singbhum
...	23 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	Mandhum
...	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 12	11 —	10 —	Ranchi
...	20 4	20 4	23 —	22 12	15 —	13 14	12 8	13 8	Palaman
27 8	27 8	...	...	22 —	20 14	23 4	25 4	14 4	14 4	12 1	12 1	Hazaribagh
20 —	22 —	15 —	...	20 —	19 —	25 —	24 —	15 —	14 8	11 —	11 —	Bihar, south—
34 —	34 —	...	...	25 —	21 —	25 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	13 —	Monghyr
...	to 26	25 —	25 —	25 8	24 8	24 —	12 —	12 —	Gaya
...	...	16 8	16 —	22 8	22 8	26 —	26 —	13 —(b)	12 —(b)	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	15 —	17 5 1	22 12	21 11	...	...	14 12(b)	14 8(b)	9 14	9 14	Shahabad
...	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —(b)	16 —	12 —	13 —	Bihar, north—
...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	21 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Purnea
...	22 —	21 8	...	...	11 8(b)	11 8(b)	11		

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
United Provinces—continued												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	17 4	17 —	28 —	27 4	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Budann	16 8	16 8	23 8	23 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Pilibit	16 12	16 —	31 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	11 4	11 4	23 —	23 —	—	—
Bareilly	16 4	16 6	23 2	22 3	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	20 10	20 10
Moradabad	17 5	16 —	25 4	25 2	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 6	20 2	22 4	16 6	19 12
Bijnor	15 12	16 —	24 12	24 3	4 8	4 8	10 2	10 2	—	—	16 14	16 14
Muzaffarnagar	16 12	16 8	24 12	24 12	8 13	8 13	9 14	9 14	—	—	—	—
Shaharanpur	16 10	16 10	24 2	24 2	5 6	5 6	9 11	9 11	17 3	17 8	17 3	17 8
Dehra-Dun	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	13 —	13 —
Almora	12 8	11 4	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	9 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	—	24 —	—	—
Sultanpur	18 —	18 —	25 8	25 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 —	—	—	—	—
Rae-Bareilly	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Unao	16 12	16 8	22 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	21 8	21 —	18 —	20 —
Lucknow	16 12	17 —	25 8	26 —	4 8	5 —	11 —	11 8	22 —	24 —	23 —	25 —
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	25 8	25 —	—	—	10 —	11 —	20 —	—	23 —	22 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	16 12	16 12	25 8	25 8	—	—	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Barabanki	16 —	15 8	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	—	—	—	—
Gonda	18 —	17 8	29 —	29 —	—	—	12 8	11 8	30 —	30 —	22 —	20 —
Rahraich	19 —	17 8	33 —	31 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	40 —	36 —	29 —	29 —
Sitapur	18 —	18 —	27 —	26 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Kheri	18 —	18 —	29 —	29 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	35 —	35 —	24 —	24 —
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partabgarh	11 12	12 9	25 2	23 6	5 —	5 1	7 12	7 10	35 —	30 —	—	—
Jaipur	13 8	13 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	42 —	38 —	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 13	11 8	18 5	19 6	7 2	7 6	7 9	8 5	25 9	25 14	16 —	17 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	16 12	17 4	27 —	27 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	12 12	13 —	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Erinpura	12 14	13 —	17 4	17 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 12	17 —	17 —	17 —
Ajmer	12 13	12 13	16 8	16 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Abu	12 8 and 12 14	12 6 and 12 14	16 —	16 —	5 4	5 4	8 9	8 9	17 —	17 9	14 9	14 9
Kishanganj	14 —	13 12	18 4	18 —	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	21 4	16 —	16 —
Bundi	12 8	12 3	25 —	24 6	6 4	6 1	8 12	8 8	37 8	35 8	25 —	19 8
Kotah	14 —	13 6	27 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	33 —	33 —	17 —	16 —
Jhalawar	12 3	12 6	12 —	21 —	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	24 8	24 2	15 13	15 13
Tonk	11 7	11 3	17 14	18 4	5 —	5 1	6 4	6 7	24 2	24 6	—	25 —
Jaipur	12 13	12 14	18 10	18 4	5 12	6 —	6 11	6 14	10 12	20 6	19 3	18 14
Karauli	12 13	12 13	17 13	17 3	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10	20 15	20 15	19 1	18 12
Dholpur	14 4	14 7	19 3	20 3	7 14	8 2	8 2	9 —	23 7	24 14	22 8	23 6
Bharatpur	15 8	15 1	21 8	20 13	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 5	25 8	25 8	24 —	24 —
Alwar	14 2	13 12	18 11	18 5	6 12	6 12	8 5	8 5	21 6	21 7	21 3	22 8
Deoli	12 6	12 1	18 —	17 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	8 —	22 15	22 12	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad	13 8	13 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Balmer	12 —	11 5	—	—	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	16 14	15 —	15 3	15 3
Anadra	12 14 and 13 14	12 13 and 13 13	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	—	—	15 —	15 —
Shahpura	10 12	10 12	17 12	17 8	7 8	7 12	9 8	9 4	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 12
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	11 — and 11 6	10 15 and 11 4	15 8	15 2	6 4	6 4	7 5	7 8	18 8	17 10	14 1 and 15 9	14 2 and 15 2
Jaisalmer	10 2	9 11	—	—	6 13	6 13	9 10	9 8	14 12	14 10	13 14	13 12
Bikaner	12 14	12 —	8 —	18 —	3 3	3 8	7 —	7 —	—	—	13 —	13 —
Central India—												
Indore	12 12	13 —	19 —	20 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	8 8	30 —	30 —	24 —	24 —
Nimach	12 4	12 4	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	25 8	25 4	16 8	17 2
Gwalior	12 12	12 9	18 12	18 10	6 9	6 7	7 11	7 10	23 4	22 14	20 13	20 9
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	15 8	15 8	—	23 8	—	—	11 8	11 8	19 8	20 8	17 —	18 —
Ferozpur	17 —	16 —	—	28 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	16 14	16 12	20 4	22 12	—	—	8 12	9 —	18 4	18 4	16 1	18 —
Gujranwala	17 2	16 3	23 —	25 —	—	—	10 4	10 4	15 8	15 8	17 —	16 8
Gujrat	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	—	—	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Jhelam	16 —	15 —	21 —	23 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	—	—	20 —	21 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	24 —	16 —	15 4	11 4	11 4	United Provinces—continued
...	...	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	11 8(a)	11 8(a)	12 —	12 —	Submontane, west—
...	23 14	22 12	25 —	25 —	13 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 12	11 12	Shahjahanpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 5	20 5	23 12	22 8	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	Budaun
...	...	16 2	17 6	18 10	17 12	23 14	23 14	11 8	10 14	12 8	12 8	Pilibit
...	18 8	18 9	...	...	11 8(a)	11 13(a)	12 10	12 2	Baroli
...	19 4	19 13	...	...	8 13	8 9	13 8	13 8	Moradabad
...	...	21 8	21 8	19 9	19 9	25 13	25 13	10 12(a)	10 12(a)	13 7	13 7	Bijnor
22 9	22 9	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saharanpur
...	14 8	14 8	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Dehra-Dun
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	8 —(a)	9 —(a)	9 —	9 —	Hills—
42 —	12 —	12 —	...	8 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	Naini Tal
...	Almora
...	Garhwal
...	23 —	24 —	...	...	15 —(a)	14 —(a)	12 —	13 —	Oudh—
...	25 8	25 —	...	...	14 8(a)	12 8(a)	12 8	12 8	Southern—
24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	13 —	Partabgarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	21 —	22 8	23 —	24 —	12 8(a)	13 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
...	...	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	25 —	13 8(a)	13 8(a)	11 8	12 —	Rae-Bareilly
28 —	...	16 —	...	22 8	21 —	24 —	...	10 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	Unao
...	Lucknow
...	...	16 —	16 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	13 8(a)	13 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
...	...	12 —	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 —(a)	13 —(a)	10 —	10 —	Northern—
22 —	22 —	16 8	16 8	25 8	25 8	30 —	30 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	12 —	11 8	Fyzabad
32 —	32 —	18 —	18 —	27 —	27 —	33 —	31 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Barabanki
32 —	32 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Gonda
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 12	23 12	35 —	35 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	14 —	14 —	Bahraich
...	Sitapur
...	Kheri
...	17 10	17 9	37 5	31 1	8 12	10 10	13 2	12 12	Rajputana—
...	20 —	20 —	41 —	40 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	Eastern—
...	...	14 5	15 4	15 3	16 10	25 9	26 5	9 13	10 2	11 13	12 4	Partabgarh
...	25 12	25 12	42 4	42 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	Banswara
...	...	18 —	18 —	12 4	12 8	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 4	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	13 8	13 8	14 12	15 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar
...	16 —	15 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	(Dungarpur)
...	15 —	16 2	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	13 11	13 11	Sirohi
...	Erinpura
...	17 8	17 4	28 8	22 12	...	...	16 8	15 —	Ajmer
...	23 12	23 4	40 10	36 9	...	...	13 —	12 4	Abu
...	23 12	23 —	32 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kishanganj
...	19 6	19 12	33 12	33 12	7 14	7 14	11 6	11 6	Bundi
...	16 12	17 —	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 14	Kotah
...	...	16 14	17 5	18 —	17 10	19 2	19 12	18 9	17 5	15 2	14 10	Jhalawar
...	...	20 10	20 10	21 8	22 3	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 13	12 13	Tonk
...	...	15 12	15 12	19 10	20 12	...	...	13 8	14 —	12 10	12 10	Jaipur
...	...	13 4	13 4	19 —	18 15	23 8	23 8	11 12	11 12	13 4	13 4	Karauli
...	...	19 —	8 10	17 13	17 —	19 5	20 7	19 —	19 —	15 12	14 8	Dholpur
...	17 4	17 4	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Bharatpur
...	16 8	16 8	16 14	16 —	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	Alwar
...	14 9	14 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Dooli
...	14 8	14 2	16 12	16 12	...	...	14 —	14 —	Nasirabad
...	16 —	15 —	23 8	23 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	Balmor
...	14 7	14 —	20 —	19 9	8 12	8 12	12 12	16 12	Anadra
...	13 6	13 7	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	Shahpura
...	17 7	16 12	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Western—
...	18 —	18 4	...	34 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	13 —	Jodhpur
...	16 4	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 6	14 —	14 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	8 —	8 —	18 14	17 14	...	...	12 6	12 3	11 13	11 7	Bikaner
...	Central India—
...	22 —	22 8	24 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	Indore
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Nimach
...	...	10 12	19 12	21 —	21 2	23 —	21 —	10 4	10 4	15 4	15 4	Gwalior
...	...	24 —	24 —	22 8	23 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	Punjab—
...	21 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	Southern—
...	20 8	20 8	22 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Hissar
...	Ferozpur
...	Central—
...	Lahore
...	Gujranwala
...	Gujrat
...	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurdas	15 12	15 12	21 8	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 8	22 8	19 8	19 8
Pell-i	15 8	15 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Poltak	17 —	16 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Karnal	17 —	16 8	25 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Amhala	17 14	18 4	21 4	21 —	...	...	10 12	11 —	22 8	22 —	17 8	18 —
Indhiāna	19 —	18 8	26 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	22 8	22 8	16 —	16 8
Jalandhar	19 8	19 —	15 8	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	16 —
Hoshiarpur	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Gurdāsūr	19 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Sialkot	17 —	15 12	26 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 10	13 10	15 7	17 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	14 —	12 —	13 —
Kangra	15 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	15 4	15 —	21 4	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Shāhpur	19 —	18 8	27 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	21 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Multan	13 12	13 12	20 —	22 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	16 8	16 —
Montgomery	16 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	16 —	15 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	21 —	16 —	19 —	19 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 12	15 10	22 3	22 9	...	...	11 4	11 14	23 12	22 14	21 4	22 15
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	13 12	14 4	18 3	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 10	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	15 —	14 —	24 —	25 —	5 12	5 12	8 9	8 13	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Kohat	14 5	13 1	20 6	20 6	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	17 13	17 3
Pannu	18 2	18 7	26 2	25 1	8 12	9 6	9 6	10 —	16 4	15 —	16 9	16 4
Dera Israil Khan	15 2	13 8	18 6	17 2	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 13	23 12	23 12	18 8	18 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	16 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	21 —	21 —
Quetta	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 —	12 —	13 11	13 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 5	12 5	11 11	11 11
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 12	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 4	14 9
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	7 3	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	12 14	13 8	13 15	14 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	14 6	14 6
Deccan—												
Dharwar	12 9	16 1	...	...	10 7	12 7	12 8	13 8	21 12	25 6	21 5	21 5
Elgaum	12 2	13 3	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 1	13 2	22 13	24 5	22 7	23 14
Satara	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 7	19 12	19 12	17 11	17 5
Sholapur	12 2	13 —	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 3	12 3	30 6	23 6	23 13	23 13
Wajapur	13 9	13 9	...	...	10 5	9 13	11 4	10 5	30 6	23 10	23 9	23 13
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	19 9	19 9	17 10	17 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	11 10	11 10	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	26 2	24 12	22 13	22 13
Nasik	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 5	20 5
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	19 15	19 15
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 10	11 6	...	...	8 4	8 11	9 13	9 13	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9
Broach	11 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	17 —
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Baroda	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 8
Ahmadabad	14 8	17 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	17 8
Godha	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	21 —	21 8
Dia	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 4	16 —	19 —	15 —	16 —
Malharwar—												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	17 8	18 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 1	14 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 3	9 15	25 2	25 3	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	...	16 —
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	26 11	31 —	...	...
Betul	16 14	16 3	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	10 15	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chhindwara	16 3	16 3	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 15	24 —	24 —	...	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	11 8	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 1	8 13	20 —	20 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Kleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, OAJAN PBA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 —	18 —	21 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Panjab—continued South-eastern— Gurgaon Delhi Rohtak Kacnāl
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 —	
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 8	22 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	19 12	20 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	
...	20 2	20 8	29 8	30 —	11 12	12 —	15 4	15 4	Submontane— Ambala Ludhiāna Jalandhar Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Siālkot
...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 8	28 —	27 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	
...	...	18 —	18 —	24 8	24 —	28 8	28 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	24 —	28 12	28 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	
...	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	15 —	15 —	Hills— Simla Kangra
...	...	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 —	
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 8	24 —	23 —	...	...	16 8	16 8
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	13 2	14 1	21 9	19 11	7 —	7 —	11 4	10 12	
...	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Northern— Rāwalpindi
...	...	18 4	13 4	19 8	19 4	20 8	20 4	...	...	16 8	16 8
25 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	
32 —	34 —	40 —	40 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	
...	...	20 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	14 12	14 12	Western— Shāhpur Jhang Multan Montgomery Muzaffargarh Dera (Dhāzi) Khan
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —
...	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	14 1	13 9
...	...	...	...	18 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 —	14 —	16 4	16 4	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	N.-W. Frontier Province— Hazāra Peshāwar Kohāt Bannu Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	
...	...	...	...	16 15	17 8	17 13	15 15	...	...	19 2	19 12
...	...	6 4	6 4	22 6	25 5	16 14	18 5	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 4	
...	20 9½	18 12½	18 12	18 12	11 —	11 4	16 12	16 8	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —
...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	Bombay— Konkan— Karwar Ratnagiri Alibāg Bombay Tanna
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	12 8	10 —	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —
16 3	18 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3
14 2	14 2	12 6	13 1	8 12	8 12	11 1	13 10	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Bijapur Poona
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 5	17 —
9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 10	8 5	10 8	10 8
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 —	14 —
27 —	27 —	12 13	12 13	7 3	7 3	12 6	12 6	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Nāsik Dhulia
23 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 14
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 4	12 15	14 6	14 6
...	...	...	...	14 6	13 8	...	...	9 6	10 8	11 —	10 —
...	13 9	13 9	9 3	9 3	12 10	12 10	Gujarat— Surat Broach Kaira Baroda Ahmadabad Godhra Dasa
...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 14	14 14
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 2	15 2
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 11	10 —	15 4	15 4
...	13 8	14 5	9 9	9 9	13 6	13 6	Kāthiawar— Rajkot
...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 13	14 13
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	15 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —
10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	9 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khandwa Hoshangabad Betul Chhindwara Nagpur Wardha
19 —	18 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 8
25 —	25 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	15 8	15 8
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —
...	15 —	15 8	9 —	9 —	100 —	100 —	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khandwa Hoshangabad Betul Chhindwara Nagpur Wardha
...	...	...	...	16 2	17 8	...	...	10 —	9 13	10 14	12 6
...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 8	10 —
...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	...	...	9 —	9 10	11 —	10 10
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 10
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 13	8 12	11 —	10 8
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	11 1

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY 1903—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhosolum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	14 12	13 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	27 7	27 7	...	...
Saugor	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	28 —	31 —	...	...
Tamoh	18 6	15 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 12	9 12	28 10	28 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Ferozi	18 —	17 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	24 —	...	...
Palghat	13 12	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	17 8	20 —	...	...
Jharkhand	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chanda	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 1	9 —	9 12	9 12	20 11	22 13	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Kilashpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 2	12 13	11 10	...	...	...	...
Paipar	15 —	15 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Santhalpur	14 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	9 4	15 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Punjab—</i>												
Jalandhar	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	29 —	29 —	16 —	16 —
Pasim	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 3	10 3	23 2	23 2	...	...
Alola	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Kilashpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —
Arroli	12 12	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —
<i>Nizam's Territories—</i>												
Secunderabad	9 7	9 1	14 5	12 5	6 2	6 1	11 12	12 2	20 2	20 —	22 10	24 4
Polaram	7 14	7 1	...	...	6 3	6 2	11 —	10 13	20 4	20 —	...	...
Chadarghat	7 —	6 9	...	...	5 1	5 7	7 14	7 10	19 2	18 9	24 12	24 —
<i>Madras—</i>												
<i>Madras Coast—</i>												
Nalagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 11	22 3	20 14	20 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 6	22 8	22 6	17 6	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Kollary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	22 14	23 8	...	...
Arantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	23 —	23 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	28 5	23 5	26 13	23 5
Karbul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	29 11	29 6	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Canjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	25 2	25 2
Codavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	25 10	28 10	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistla	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	26 3	26 3	...	...
Nelore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	29 —	24 8	24 11	23 5
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Andras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	13 14	15 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	19 14	19 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	24 —	25 2	21 14	21 14
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	20 3	...	15 3	16 8
Kaduru	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 5	20 14	13 14	16 11
<i>Mysore—</i>												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 4	9 11	11 4	12 6	25 14	28 2	...	...
Kangalore	11 3	9 15	10 9	9 6	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tunkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	...	...
Lassen	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Badar	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Chinaga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	9 7	9 7	14 3	14 3	25 3	25 3	...	...
Chitalur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	28 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Cooch—</i>												
Cooch	5 8	6 8	6 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 3

state the number of aers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, OHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arabinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	
...	...	...	...	19 3	17 7	...	...	10 10	11 5	10 10	10 10	Central Provinces - continued
...	...	...	...	22 -	22 -	...	...	11 -	11 -	12 8	12 8	
...	...	...	...	21 6	22 14	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 5	11 5	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	20 -	20 -	...	...	11 -	10 8	11 8	11 4	Saugor
...	...	...	...	25 -	25 -	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 -	10 8	Damoh
...	...	...	...	18 -	18 -	...	...	8 -	10 -	10 12	11 -	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	14 10	15 12	...	...	7 8	8 12	11 4	11 -	Manilla
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 -	10 -	9 4	9 4	Sooni
...	...	...	...	12 -	10 15	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	Balighat
...	...	...	...	16 -	14 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 -	11 -	11 -	11 -	Chanda
...	...	...	...	14 -	13 8	...	...	9 -	9 -	11 8	11 -	Eastern -
...	...	...	...	18 -	20 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	11 -	11 -	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	16 -	16 -	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 -	12 -	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 -	15 -	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	13 -	13 -	20 -	20 -	10 -	10 -	11 -	11 -	Berar -
...	...	...	...	15 -	14 -	...	...	9 -	11 -	12 -	12 -	Baldina
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 -	12 -	10 -	10 -	Bisra
14 -	21 8	...	...	12 11	12 2	...	...	15 2	15 -	9 14	9 13	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 12	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 -	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 -	...	...	9 -	8 3	10 2	8 12	Amritoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Nizam's Territories -
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolaram
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadarghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras -
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast -
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Canara
22 11	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	South, central -
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Coimbatore
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salon
25 3	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	Central -
25 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Bollary
12 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 -	14 -	Anantapur
25 -	25 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
24 2	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	East Coast, north -
25 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Ganjam
15 11	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Vizagapatnam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
30 -	30 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	East Coast, central -
25 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
20 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	East Coast, south -
21 5	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Madras
25 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	Chingleput
20 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	S. Arcot
23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	Tanjore
23 11	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 -	14 -	Trichinopoly
21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 6	Southern -
22 11	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
16 4	19 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 10	6 7	13 8	13 8	Mysore -
16 -	25 8	...	...	11 -	11 -	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 10	11 4	Mysore
16 -	26 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Bangalore
32 -	12 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	12 -	11 -	Kolar
30 -	30 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Tamkar
30 -	30 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Hassan
37 13	37 13	...	...	10 8	11 -	...	...	8 6	8 6	13 10	13 10	Kadur
31 -	32 -	20 -	20 -	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	10 -	9 -	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
25 8	19 8	...	...	12 8	20 5	...	...	6 8	7 -	12 8	12 8	Coorg -
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 -	32 -	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

• Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PAGES.	PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	
531—548	
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Calcutta University, Director of Railway Traffic, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	
671—693	
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations	
47—48	
SUPPLEMENT NO. 26—	
• Statement of Wholesale and Retail Prices of food-grains and certain staple articles for the second-half of May 1903	1000—1027
	Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 20th June 1903
	1029—1032
	Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 25th June, 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period
	1033—1034
	Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 20th June 1903
	1035—1036
	Famine Statement
	1037
	Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, on the Provident Fund for the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department
	1038
	Customs Circular No. XIII of 1903
	1039
	Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways
	1040—1041

PART I.

• Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th June, 1903.

No. 2457.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for sub-rule XVIII of rule 6 of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901 :

“XVIII. Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature ;

Provided as follows :

- on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close-coupled to one another ; and
- on the Nilgiri Railway only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives.”



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

“It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette.”

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th June 1903.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S.

No. 1914 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th June 1903 :—

No. 229 of 1903.—Joseph Lena, engineer, of 132 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, Robert Harben Whitelegg, locomotive engineer, of Stuart House, Upton lane, Forest Gate, Essex, and Frederick Nolan Baker, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, of the Ordnance College, Woolwich, in the county of Kent, all in England. *Improvements in railway couplings.*

No. 230 of 1903.—William Grimshaw Stones, engineer, of 10 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, England. *Improvements in fuel-feeding, distributing and agitating apparatus.*

No. 231 of 1903.—Mather and Platt, Limited, engineers, of Park Works, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, in the kingdom of England. *Improvements in or relating to looms for weaving, warping machines and the like.*

No. 232 of 1903.—James Edward Smith, machinist, residing at 2061 Madison Avenue, in the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in cigar bunching machines.*

No. 233 of 1903.—Sydney George Young, mechanical engineer, of No. 2 Hartford lane, Calcutta. *A new or improved blast pipe without a cap for use on locomotive or other steam engines.*

No. 234 of 1903.—Hamilton Greeves Remfry, patent agent, assistant to Messrs. Remfry and Son, solicitors and patent agents, of 5 Fancy lane, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved device for use in connection with rotary fans.*

No. 1915 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 433 of 1902.—Timothy Charles Hatton, chemist, of the town of Owen Sound, in the county of Grey, and province of Ontario, Canada. *Certain new and useful improvements in or relating to elliptic springs.* (Specification filed 3 June 1903.)

No. 169 of 1903.—Henry Igel, engineer, of 89 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, England. *Improvements in reciprocating rotary engines.* (Specification filed 3 June 1903.)

No. 170 of 1903.—Henry Igel, engineer, of 89 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, England. *Improvements in rotary engines.* (Specification filed 3 June 1903.)

No. 1916 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 247 of 1895.—George Westinghouse (junior). *Improvements in buffers and draw bars.* (From 14 November 1903 to 14 November 1904.)

No. 356 of 1895.—Peter Cameron Douglas Castle. *Improvements in or appertaining to the utilisation of a waste or nearly waste product, and the manufacture of a useful gum or gummy compound therefrom.* (From 19 June 1903 to 19 June 1904.)

No. 100 of 1896.—William Healy. *A machine for making box blanks.* (From 17 July 1903 to 17 July 1904.)

No. 1917 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 73 of 1898.—David Roche. *A new or improved method of raising and lowering fire escapes and the like.* (Specification filed 20 February 1899.)

No. 134 of 1898.—Frederick Thomas Granville Walton. *A sleeper to carry the rails of a railway.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 142 of 1898.—Vincent Edgar Nepos. *The conversion of explosive lamps into economical safety lamps.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 280 of 1898.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur. *An improved apparatus for preventing waste of water.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 291 of 1898.—George Brougham Hubert Austin. *An improved mechanism for utilising the "bumping" of vehicles for assisting in the propulsion of same.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 300 of 1898.—Charles Claude Augier. *An improved method of manufacturing spirits of wine.* (Specification filed 23 February 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 375 of 1897.—Juan Craveri. *Improvements in the manufacture of matches.* (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 408 of 1895.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. *The manufacture and production of new azo-colouring matters.* (Specification filed 22 February 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at *Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

J. MACFARLANE,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 10th June 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th June 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	3,34,80,000	11,65,24,130	15,00,04,130	5,51,87,121	6,69,71,482	...	...	12,21,58,603
Allahabad	...	12,13,40,095	2,13,40,095	80,31,795	10,50,045	...	...	90,81,840
Lahore	...	2,75,80,545	2,75,80,545	33,53,397	9,12,825	...	...	42,66,222
Bombay	1,22,72,430	8,04,43,255	9,27,15,685	1,47,87,557	5,38,22,072	...	...	6,86,10,229
Karachi	...	1,10,02,005	1,10,02,005	20,14,735	18,04,500	...	...	44,19,235
Madras	35,01,395	3,09,50,155	3,44,51,550	91,42,040	1,32,03,855	...	...	2,24,30,495
Calicut	...	11,90,785	11,90,785	5,46,520	1,50,000	...	...	6,96,520
Rangoon	...	1,39,17,585	1,39,17,585	1,78,06,750	9,60,915	...	...	1,87,73,665
	4,92,53,825	30,29,48,555	35,22,02,380					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			18,09,625					
TOTAL ₹			35,03,92,755	11,14,70,515	13,89,72,294	...	...	25,04,42,809
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								50,000
NET TOTAL ₹								25,03,92,809
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL ₹								35,03,92,755

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th June 1903.

LIABILITIES.													ASSETS.							
	R	a	p.							R	a	p.								
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0							Government Securities .	1,71,87,448	0	0							
										Other authorised Investments	46,03,464	0	0							
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0							Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,40,25,863	11	11							
	R	a	p.							Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1,75,38,983	2	9							
Public Deposits at Head Office	99,10,292	8	3							Bills discounted and purchased	2,16,60,242	9	6							
										Balances with other Banks	23,86,980	15	8							
										Bullion	1,355	12	3							
Public Deposits at Branches	1,10,06,657	2	3							Dead Stock .	18,42,924	2	11							
										Stamps	13,382	1	6							
										Sundries	7,37,565	14	8							
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,67,97,079	13	10								9,99,98,210	7	2							
										Cash and										
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,06,384	1	3							Currency										
										Notes at										
										Head										
Sundries	23,13,975	14	11							Office*	1,32,28,115	3	3							
										Cash and										
										Currency										
										Notes at										
										Branches†	1,92,58,063	14	1							
RUPEES	13,24,84,389	8	6							RUPEES	13,24,84,389	8	6							

* Includes Sovs. and	Sovs., value	£	2,57,910	0	0
† Do.	do.	do.	1,19,377	8	0
		£	3,77,287	8	0

BANK OF BENGA,
Calcutta, the 11th June 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant,
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 32'24.

By order of the Directors,
A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF IDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June 1903.

No. 272.—Mr. C. G. Lee, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted leave on private affairs for one month under Article 337, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th May 1903.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Addendum to Notification No. 4929-S., dated the 19th November 1902.

Mount Abu, the 5th June 1903.

No. 2718-S.—ERRATUM.—In the above Notification in the column headed " Amount required " the total area entered should be 7'44 acres instead of 7'12080 acres, as originally published.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara,
P. W. D.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th June 1903.

No. 8.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the examination in reading Native Accounts prescribed in paragraph 236, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 25th May 1903.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd June 1903.

No. 63.—Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, Superintendent of the Dera Ghazi Khan Circle in the Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for 17 days in extension of the period sanctioned in Notification No. 1, dated 2nd April 1903.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 4th day of June 1903.

Number, Rank and Name, — 5386, Lance Corporal Edward Massie.	Place of enlistment.—Dundee.
Age,—25 years 11 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Dundee, Forfar.
Height,—5 feet 9½ inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—31st May 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Place of desertion or absence,—Dinapore.
Trade,—Piper.	Marks,—Dot web of right thumb slightly flat-footed.
Date of enlistment,—5th August 1895.	Under eight years' service.

C. T. BECKER, Lt.-Col.,
2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 7th day of June 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6112, Private John Espin.	Place of enlistment,—Saltach.
Age,—23 years 11 months.	Parish and county in which born,—St. Saviour, London, Middlesex.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—1st June 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Place of desertion or absence,—Poona.
Trade,—Labourer.	Marks,—None.
Date of enlistment,—17th November.	Under six years' service

W. M. DODINGTON, Capt. and Adj. for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1903.

No. 500-S-Ap.—Mr. S. D. Ramasnehi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days combined with furlough for three months and 27 days, with effect from the 5th April 1903.

Mr. J. S. Nelson is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. D. Ramasnehi or until further orders.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 747-Ap., dated the 19th March 1903.

The 5th June 1903.

No. 512-S-Ap.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 20th April 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. F. W. Tytler, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade;

Pandit Chandika Prasad, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. W. St. J. Pusey, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 6th June 1903.

No. 528-S-Ap.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. Ross, postmaster, Dacca, or until further orders:—

Mr. N. W. Vaughan, postmaster, Ajmer, to act as postmaster, Dacca;

Lala Dulamal to act as postmaster, Ajmer.

The 8th June 1903.

No. 533-S-Ap.—Babu Devendra Nath Bhattacharyya, postmaster, Mymensingh, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 14th June 1903.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June 1903.

No. 21.—Mr. H. L. Battersby, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway to the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

The 8th June 1903.

No. 22.—Captain A. Gardiner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under Rule XX of the Ecclesiastical Rules of the Government of India, notice is hereby given that the tombs bearing the inscriptions given below, in the Cemeteries of the Church of England in Anjengo and Tangacherri, are in need of urgent repairs, and that, if the friends or relations of the deceased will not undertake to repair them within 6 months from this date, these tombs will be made level with the ground.

Cemetery at Anjengo.

1. Here lyeth inter the body of Mary Walker wife of Saml. Walker who departed this life May the 7th, 1726, aged 25.
2. Here lyeth the body of Anne Wrench who departed this life November 25 Anno 1773 aged 87 years.

Cemetery at Tangacherri.

1. Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne daughter of Captain Benjamin and Ozarina Blake who departed this life on the 7th December 1819, aged 1 year and 7 months.
2. The remains of John Lyons Ray Walcott lie interred below. He died on the 10th of April A. D. 1819.

To the most genuine benevolence he joined many virtues and few faults. Death found him prepared, fortitude never forsook him. He met his fate as became a Christian and will long be regretted by his numerous friends.

G. T. VURGESE,
for Collector of Malabar

CALICUT;
21st May 1903.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE.

Under Rule 8 of the Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges, the privileges of affiliation are withdrawn from the Rajchandra College, Barisal, with effect from the commencement of the ensuing session.

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 11th June 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " R8, " R8-5
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 6th June 1903.

No. 111.—Captain G. Dodd, Indian Army, 2nd-in-Command, Northern Waziristan Militia, held charge of the duties of Commandant of that Corps in addition to his own from the 3rd to the 20th May 1903, both days inclusive.

The 5th June 1903.

No. 112.—The services of Sheikh Amir Ali, B. A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for employment in that Province, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st June 1903.

LEAVE.

The 6th June 1903.

No. 109.—Captain A. F. Ferguson-Davie, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, proceeded on the one year's leave on private affairs granted to him in Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 1039 F., dated 23rd April 1903, on the forenoon of the 3rd May 1903.

The 8th June 1903.

No. 113.—Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I. C. S. Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st June 1903.

APPOINTMENT.

The 6th June 1903

No. 110.—Captain A. LeG. Jacob, D.S.O., Indian Army, 2nd-in-Command, Southern Waziristan Militia, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Northern Waziristan Militia during the absence of Captain Ferguson-Davie on leave, or until further orders, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st May 1903.

The 8th June 1903.

No. 114.—Mr. A. R. Jelf, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st June 1903, *vice* Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I.C.S., granted leave.

POWERS.

The 4th June 1903.

No. 107.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Hazara, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Hazara District.

No. 108.—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st Class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain Stewart shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 8th June 1903.

No. 115.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 59 of the North-West Frontier Province, Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Bhai Lahua Singh, Munsif of Bannu, the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, under Act IX of 1887, for the trial of Small Causes of which the value does not exceed Rs. 50, such powers to be exercised within the limits of the Bannu District.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—BOARDS AND COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

BOARDS.

Peshawar, the 4th June 1903.

No. 621-A.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of Act XX of 1883, (The Punjab District Board Act) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following persons are members of the District Board of the Peshawar District:—

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY NAME.

Peshawar Tahsil

Zaildar Sher lil Khan of Budhai.
Zaildar Nawab Khan of Masma.
Arbab Muhammad Hussain Khan Mohmand.
Arbab Haji Gholam Haidar Khan Mohmand
Gul Muhammad Khan of Baharipura.
Zaildar Amin-ulla Khan of Bhanamari.
Malik Muhammad Khan of Matanni.
Muhammad Akber Khan of Mullazai.
Mahmud Jan of Kafirdheri.
Haji Faizulla Khan, Zaildar and Jagirdar of Charperiza.
Zaildar Sharifullah Khan of Chamkanni.
Arbab Abdul Khalik Khan of Gulbela.
Mansur Khan of Khazana.
Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan of Tchkal.
Gholam Haidar Khan of Lala.
Nawab Khan of Garhi Sardar.
Sarfiraz Khan of Chamkanni.
Aslam Khan of Hariana Payan.
Sadulla Khan of Deh Bahadur.
Arbab Zarin Khan of Kotla Mohsam Khan.
Abdul Akbar Khan, Zaildar of Babozai.
Nauroz Khan of Landi Mian Gujran
Arbab Muhammad Azam Khan Mohmand

Re-appointed.

Charsadda Tahsil.

Syad Abdul Mannan Badshah of Butgram.
 Zaildar Mahbub Khan of Matta Moghal Khel.
 Muhammad Umar Khan of Utmanzai.
 Ghulam Haidar Khan of Tangi.
 Nur Muhammad Khan of Razzar.
 Sadulla Khan of Charsadda.
 Zarin Khan of Parang.
 Purdil Khan of Nissatta.
 Muhammad Afzal Khan of Tangi.
 Sikandar Khan of Dheri Samandar.
 Abdulla Khan of Umarzai.
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 Syad Mehdi Shah of Parang.
 Abdul Wajid Khan of Tangi.
 K. B. Fazli Haq Khan of Parang.
 Aftob Gul of Abazai.

} Re-appointed.

Nowshera Tahsil.

Ahmad Khan of Khesbgi.
 Muhammad Zanian Khan of Akora.
 Muhammad Akbar Khan of Urmur.
 Abdulla Khan of Manduri.
 Abdul Jabar Khan, Zaildar of Alibeg.
 Dost Muhammad Khan, Zaildar of Akbarpura.
 Dalel Khan, Zaildar of Nowshera.

} Re-appointed.

Hamayun Shah of Walai, *vice* Mian Hussain Shah of Walai—new member.

Mardan Tahsil.

Akbar Khan of Toru.
 Bahram Khan of Toru.
 K. B. Khawaja Muhammad Khan of Hoti.
 Dost Muhammad Khan of Garhi Daulatzai.
 Mian Anwanuddin of Surkhdheri.
 Said Jalal of Taji.
 Harnam Singh of Rustam.
 Khushal Khan of Mardan.
 Pir Muhammad, Lumbardar of Bringan.
 Usman Khan of Rustam.
 Muhammad Akbar Khan of Katlung.

} Re-appointed.

Utman Bolak Tahsil.

Syad Nauman Mian of Ismaila.
 Muhammad Akbar Khan of Ismaila.
 Muhammad Umar Khan of Shewa.
 Sharif Khan of Zaida.
 Muhammad Akbar Khan of Topi.
 Azad Khan of Hoond.
 Mirzaman Khan of Torlandi.
 Abdul Kadir Khan of Jhanda.
 Subadar-Major Khushal Khan of Khonda.

} Re-appointed.

RAHIM BAHKSH P. A

for Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
 North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of April 1903.

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 CHRISTIANS.			4 HINDUS.			5 MAHOMEDANS.			6 OTHER CLASSES.			7 TOTAL.			8 Birth-rate per mille per annum.	9 Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Harárá	...	...	...	28	30	58	824	765	1,589	...	1	1	852	796	1,648	37	1
2	Pesháwar	...	...	...	28	17	45	1,058	789	1,847	3	1	4	1,089	807	1,896	31	2
3	Kohát	...	...	...	11	3	14	268	209	477	...	...	...	279	212	491	29	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	30	39	69	299	237	53	...	...	...	329	276	605	32	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	37	41	78	259	263	522	...	...	...	296	304	600	29	5
	TOTAL	...	...	...	134	130	264	2,708	2,263	4,971	3	2	5	2,845	2,395	5,240	32	

W. A. SYKES, Lt-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 4th June 1903.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of April, 1903.

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North-West Frontier Province.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

havar, the 4th June 1903.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June 1903.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of May 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
		1903	
Bhim Tal	United Provinces	21st May	Opened.
Tanda (Hoshiarpur)	Punjab	14th "	Ditto.
Teroovatteyoor	Madras	8th April	Closed.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Bannu" instead of "Edwardesabad."
 "Rampur (State) U. P." instead of "Rampur (Moradabad)."
 "Sharishabari" instead of "Jagannathganj."

Railway Telegraph Offices.

Adamsahabad	North Western Railway	1st May	Opened.
Alai	Jodhpur Bikaner Railway	9th "	Ditto.
Banarhat	Bengal Duars Railway	16th April	Ditto.
Bholewal	North Western Railway	1st May	Ditto.
Bhowanipore	Eastern Bengal Railway	26th "	Ditto.
Binnaguri	Bengal Duars Railw	16th April	Ditto.
Chhaba	North Western Railway	1st May	Ditto.
Champahati	Eastern Bengal Railway	26th "	Ditto.
Chaumuhani	Assam Bengal Railway	2nd "	Ditto.
Chengmari	Bengal Duars Railway	16th April	Ditto.
Dalgaoon	Ditto	16th "	Ditto.
Dhandi	North Western Railway	1st May	Ditto.
Dock Junction	Eastern Bengal Railway	26th "	Ditto.
Gamonzeik	Burma Railway	17th April	Ditto.
Ghatigaon	Gwalior Light Railway	24th "	Ditto.
Jatta Bhutta	North Western Railway	1st May	Ditto.
Kobar	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Kulah	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Kulanchwala	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Kyauktan	Burma Railway	26th April	Ditto.
Machhi	North Western Railway	1st May	Ditto.
Mianpur	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Mithalok	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Mona	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Natherpetna	Assam Bengal Railway	2nd "	Ditto.
Noakhali	Ditto	2nd "	Ditto.
Pakhowal	North Western Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Paphlan	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Raja Ram	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Sahja	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Sargodha	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Satanwara	Gwalior Light Railway	24th April	Ditto.
Sonaimuri	Assam Bengal Railway	2nd May	Ditto.
Tarinda	North Western Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Tharrawaw	Burma Railway	17th April	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Banapura, Great Indian Peninsula" instead of "Seoni, Great Indian Peninsula."
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E. A. LEACH,
 Offg. Director, Traffic Branch.

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Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana. Second Edition, 1903. Foolsap. Board. Rs 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (5a.)

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-1902. Foolsap. Limp cover. Rs 2 or 3s. (4a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to September, October, and December 1902, and January 1903. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System. F'cap. Limp cover. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1901. Foolsap. Board. Rs 2 or 3s. (7a.)

Civil Service Regulations relating to Salary, Leave, Pension, and Travelling Allowance, 4th Edition. Corrected to 30th November 1902. Super-royal 8vo. cloth :—

Regulations and Appendices Rs 3-0 (7a.)

Regulations only Rs 2-8 (5a.)

Appendices only 8a. (2a.)

A cheaper edition of the above in stiff boards, cloth backs, paper sides, is available for sale at Rs 1-8 per copy to Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs 100 per mensem and under. Applications for these must be submitted through heads of departments.

List of corrections to the above are supplied for Rs 2 per annum.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of October 1902 to January 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of July to November 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Prices and Wages in India. Nineteenth issue, 1902. Super-Royal 4to. Boards. Rs 1-8 or 2s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, August, September, October, and November 1902, in the four months April to July 1902, in the five months April to August 1902, in the six months April to September 1902, in the seven months April to October 1902, and in the eight months April to November 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1s.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901, No. 1 of 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Ditto Ditto in the quarter and in the six months ending September 1902 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901, No. 2 of 1902-03. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1900-1901 and four preceding years. F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1902 and the four preceding years. Foolsap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. 1902 Edition. Super-Royal 16mo. Full leather. Rs 2 or 3s. (2a.)

Mountain Artillery Training, 1902. Super-Royal 16mo. Full leather. Rs 1-9a. or 2s. 4d. (2a.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, 1901. By Captain E. J. Beaumont, R.I.M. F'cap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

Marine Regulations, India, Volume II. Hired Transports, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India, Volume IV (Provisional Issue), 1902. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. 13a. or 1s. 3d. (3a.)

Regulations for Magazines and the care and preservation of Artillery Materials in India, 1902. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Regulations for Encampments for the Army in India, 1902. Super-Royal 10mo. Cloth. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (1a.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

- Roorkee Treatise on "Railways,"** 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.
- Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work."** By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.
- Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering."** Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4-8 per copy.
- Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics,"** Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.
- Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics.** Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.
- Designs for Wooden Bridges,** together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals:** Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases:** Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches** (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations.** Price 4a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir.** By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12a.
- Indian Household Account Book** for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price R3 per copy.
- Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.
- Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal, Part I, Nos. 1, 2 and Extra No. 1 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
- " Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 and Index of 1902 @ R2.
- " Part III, No. 2 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
- Proceedings Nos. 2 to 11 of 1902 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Catapatha Brahmana.** Vol. I, Fasc. 6 and 7 @ 6a.
- Clokavartika.** (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 3 @ 12a.
- Upamiti bhava-prapanca-katha.** 5 @ 6a.
- Padumawati.** Fasc. 4 @ R2.
- Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara.** 4 and 5 @ R2.
- Akbarnamah.** (English.) Vol. I, 7 and 8 @ R1.
- Dana kriya kaumudi.** Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
- Cranta Sutra of Apastamba.** Vol. III, 17 @ 6a.
- Catasahasrika-prajnaparimita.** Pt. I, 1 to 4 @ 6a.
- Nyayavartika.** Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
- Nityacarapaddhati.** Fasc. 4 to 7 @ 6a.
- Varsa kriya kaumudi.** Fasc. 5 and 6 @ 6a.
- Maha-bhasya-pradipodyota.** Vol. II, 4 to 7 @ 6a.
- Riyazu-s-Salatin.** (English.) Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 12a.
- Prakrita-Paingalam.** Fasc. 7 @ 6a.
- Bodhicary avatara of Cantidevi.** Fasc. 1 and 2 @ 6a.
- Kala Viveka.** Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
- Vidhana Parijala.** Fasc. 1 @ 6a.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

Monthly Weather Review, November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1901. By John Murray, M.A. (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1902 TO 31ST MARCH 1903.**

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of May to August 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of September to November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

**LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31ST
JANUARY 1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 030822 and 030823 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs100 each, originally standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla and last endorsed to Kedarnath, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the advertiser—R. W. RENNICK, Lieut.,
Residence—for Chief Supply and Transport Officer,
Lahore District,
Mian Mir.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 108661 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Girish Chundra Chatterjee and last endorsed to Naba Krishna Dutta, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor—NABA KRISHNA DUTT.
Residence—53-1, Kally Prosad Dutt's Street, Calcutta, and Gurup (Hughly).

Lost.

Two Government Promissory Notes Nos. 037622 and 037623, respectively, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed by Mr. Fduljee Dorabjee Talati to the Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, the present holder, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the present holder—LALSHANKAR UMIASHANKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes (detailed below) :—

Number.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of.	And respectively last endorsed to the proprietors (whose name appears opposite) by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
053560	3½% of 1854-55	100	The Bank of Bengal	Jamsetjee's sons.
085194	Ditto 1842-43	100	Ditto . . .	Hafiz Abdul Karim.
085195	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
085196	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
085197	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
085198	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
085199	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
085200	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
085201	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
085202	Ditto ditto	100	Ditto . . .	Ditto.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the several proprietors after two years from date of last advertisement.

Name of the advertiser—R. W. RENNICK, Lieut.

Residence—for Chief Supply and Transport Officer,
Lahore District,
Mian Mir



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PAGES.	PAGES.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	SUPPLEMENT NO. 24—
413—509.	Statement of Wholesale and Retail Prices of food-grains and certain staple articles for the first-half of May 1903
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Calcutta University, Director of Railway Traffic, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	951—969
629—648	Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 6th June 1903
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations	971—974
43—44	Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 11th June, 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period
	975—976
	Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 6th June 1903
	977—978
	Famine Statement
	979
	Customs Circular Nos. IX and X of 1903
	980—981
	Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways
	982—983

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1903.

No. 11.—The following Statute is published for general information:

THE MAIL SHIPS ACT, 1902.

[2 EDW. VII, CH. 36.]

An Act to amend the Mail Ships Act, 1891.

[18TH DECEMBER, 1902.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. (1) For sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Mail Ships Act, 1891, the following Amendment of 54 & 55 Vict., c. 31, as to security sub-section shall be substituted: for ships engaged in postal service.

“(2) The security shall be the bond of the owner guaranteed at his option either—
(a) by one or more responsible sureties (whether natural or corporate persons) permanently resident within the jurisdiction of the High Court; or

(b) by the payment or transfer into court of cash or of securities of the Government of the United Kingdom."

(2) In sub-section (5) of the same section, after the words "variation of conditions of the service" shall be inserted the words "change in the residence or place of business or circumstances of any surety."

2. This Act may be cited as the Mail Ships Act, 1902, and the Mail Ships Act, 1891, and this Act may be cited together as the Mail Ships Acts, 1891 and 1902.

Short title.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th June, 1903.

No. 2346.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901:

I. For paragraph 2 of Rule 8, which runs as follows:

"Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be a British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision,"

the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:

"Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose, or in any of such private magazines as the said Government may have notified as being suitable for this purpose. Any such explosive of British manufacture may also be transported by rail to any of such private magazines previous to the grant of an importation license. The Governor General in Council may extend to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision the privilege of landing granted by this proviso, but such explosives may not be transported by rail until an importation license has been granted."

II. In rule 10, after the words "An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the Ports of Calcutta" the words "(including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour)" shall be inserted.

III. In the second clause of rule 15, for the words "All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage," the words "All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall forthwith be deposited in a place or magazine set apart or notified under the proviso to rule 8," shall be substituted.

IV. At the end of condition 3 to License Form A attached to the rules the words "except in the case of explosives despatched to places or magazines set apart or notified under the proviso to rule 8" shall be added.

ESTABLISHMENTS.*The 10th June, 1903.*

No. 277.—Mr. R. Greeven, I.C.S., is placed on special duty under the Home Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 9th June, 1903.

No. 711.—Captain F. N. Windsor, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), was employed as a probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department from the 20th to the 23rd April 1903. He is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Lahore, with effect from the 24th April 1903, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel D. St. J. D. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 10th June, 1903.

No. 1001.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 4th June, 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Only medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Arabian Coast between Lith and Loheya.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th June, 1903.

No. 1059.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, Barcilly, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

METEOROLOGY.

Simla, the 8th June, 1903.

No. 934—41-3.—Mr. G. T. Walker, M.A., who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Special Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 1st June 1903.

FORESTS.

The 11th June, 1903.

No. 636—80-7-F.—Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, United Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 28th May 1903, combined with furlough extending to the 8th December 1903.

From the former date, the following appointments are made:

- (i) Mr. A. M. Reuther, Conservator, 2nd grade, Upper Burma, on privilege leave, to officiate as Conservator, 1st grade.
- (ii) Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Conservator, 2nd grade, Punjab, to officiate as Conservator, 1st grade, *vice* Mr. A. M. Reuther.
- (iii) Mr. H. D. D. French, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Oudh Forest Circle, United Provinces, of which he relieved Mr. McKee on the afternoon of the 27th May 1903.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The 12th June, 1903.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

No. 20—30-3.—The following Notification of a Universal and International Exhibition to be held at Liège in the year 1905 is published for general information.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LIÈGE UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

ORGANIZED FOR 1905.

Under the High Patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians; the Honorary Presidency of H. R. H. the Count of Flanders, and the Presidency of H. R. H. Prince Albert of Belgium.

A Universal and International Exhibition will open at Liège in the month of April 1905 and will last for at least six months.

It will include chiefly Artistic, Scientific, Industrial, Commercial and Colonial Sections.

The Artistic Section will consist of a Fine-Art Saloon and, most probably, of an Exhibition of old Art of the Liège district. The inestimable riches found in museums, public monuments and private collections of our antique Principality will enable this last named section to be remarkably supplied, and this display will be completed by a compartment of photographic reproductions of the quaint old monuments of Belgium.

The Colonial Section will comprise an Exhibition of the Congo Free State and this will be given an importance to echo the keen interest now inspired by this work of grandeur, due to the initiative of the King.

The programme also includes temporary agricultural and horticultural Shows, Congresses, Conferences, artistic and sportive Fêtes, and Competitions of every description.

Further, the organisers purpose reserving a special spot for re-constituting Old Liège, where monuments and specimens of architecture of the City of the Prince-Bishops will be reproduced.

The Exhibition will take place in that picturesque frame forming the valley of the Meuse at the confluence of the Ourthe. The main grounds attached will be the Cointe Park displaying its landscapes of verdure over the hills surrounding the City.

These two sites, only 1,500 metres distant from one another, will be connected by various means of communication.

The Exhibition will cover a total area of 45 hectares, an important part of which will be reserved to foreign sections. It will be connected with the Nord-Belge Railway Company's and the Belgian State Railway lines.

The Principal Palace as well as the Halls of the Exhibition will be built of iron and covered with hard materials; the roofed surface amounting to at least one hundred thousand square metres.

The machinery gallery will include numerous workshops in operation under the eyes of the public.

A vast park containing numerous attractions will surround the buildings.

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The necessary measures will be taken for protecting patentable inventions, industrial designs or models, and manufacturing or trade marks appearing at the Exhibition.

The Government will grant on the State railways free transport, to and fro, of Belgian products consigned to the Exhibition and free return in the case of foreign exhibits.

The Exhibition will be treated as an actual bonded warehouse, foreign goods intended to appear at the Exhibition being allowed provisional duty-free importation subject to being afterwards re-exported.

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The Executive Committee are already engaged in settling the general regulations, the classification of products, and conditions of admission to the Exhibition.

The system of division by national compartments, *i.e.*, grouping together the works and produce of each country, combined with a mode of general classification, has already been adopted.

The price for space will include the expenses of general decoration and handling charges: exhibitors will thus be enabled to ascertain beforehand the exact outlay incumbent upon them.

A lottery will be organised under the authority and supervision of the Government; most of the prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

An International Jury appointed with the approbation of the Government will undertake the allotment of awards.

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* * *

The Cities of Brussels and Antwerp organised in the past Universal Exhibitions which proved highly successful: our large Walloon City, having regard to its topographical situation, the importance of its population, the Art treasures it has been accumulating for centuries, the numerous and really important industries of which it is the centre, the extent of commercial relations which it has succeeded in establishing all over the world, may look forward to an equal success.

The industrial basin around Liège is in the position to give the metallurgy, mining, machinery, arm-manufacturing, electricity and automobilism groups such a character and importance as have perhaps never been realised at former exhibitions.

Important corporations of Liège are now under formation, extensive participations of the whole of Belgium are so far secured, and adhesions have been received from the large neighbouring countries having active commercial relations with Belgium.

In this regard it might be noted that the general trade of Belgium in 1901 amounted to 7,000,000,000 francs of which 1,421,204,362 francs with Germany, 1,224,992,763 francs with France, 1,068,160,217 francs with Great Britain, 635,705,495 francs with the Netherlands, 589,344,991 francs with the United States of America.

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With the view of increasing the attraction to foreigners which a journey to Liège will afford, the Executive Committee will endeavour to help such persons as take an interest in studying industrial questions, to gain admission to those large metallurgical and coal-mining establishments which have contributed to render the Liège Basin one of the most important industrial centres of the world.

This novelty in connection with an Exhibition will certainly form a highly appreciated attraction, to say nothing of the many other reasons likely to draw visitors to Liège in 1905.

Grand fêtes are contemplated to be held in the principal cities of the country for the purpose of celebrating the 75th anniversary of National Independence with which the Exhibition is to coincide.

On the other hand, our City is a capital centre for excursions to the picturesque localities along the Meuse and its affluents, such as Spa, Chaudfontaine, Tilff, Esneux, Argenteau, Namur, Dinant and the Ardennes.

Only a few hours' rail separates it from the other large cities of the country. In this connection we would note that the State Railway's circular travelling tickets offer great facilities for successively visits. Brussels, the capital, remarkable by its busy life and its monuments; Antwerp, the commercial metropolis of the country, so justly celebrated on account of the works of the great Flemish painters it contains; Ghent, well known by its textile industries and horticultural establishments; Bruges, the ancient Venice of the North, whose artistic treasures are incomparable; and the seaside resorts, of which Ostend is the queen.

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Although undertaken by solely private initiative, the Liège Exhibition has already secured the effective co-operation of the Belgian Government as well as the support of the City and Province of Liège.

It is placed under the High Patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and the Honorary Presidency of H. R. H. the Count of Flanders.

H. R. H. Prince Albert of Belgium has accepted the effective Presidency over the Government Commission of the Exhibition.

The organising Committee already includes an official Delegate of the Government pending the early institution of the Commissionership-General of the Government.

This Exhibition is not organised with a view of profit, the sole object of its promoters being to honour the completion of large public works, the carrying out of which is calculated to ensure to the City of Liège the development commanded by its ever-increasing importance, and to worthily commemorate the 75th anniversary of National Independence.

Their higher idea is also to make their country appreciated abroad and to contribute to win it the sympathy and esteem of other nations, which will always be the most valuable safeguard of Belgium's independence and free institutions.

The Executive Committee therefore warmly appeal to all, convinced, as they are, that the character and object of the Liège Exhibition will secure numerous and important adhesions.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1903.

No. 1012-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. G. Gorio, as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

No. 2666-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3034-I. B, dated the 13th July, 1900, the words "in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those" shall be cancelled.

The 11th June, 1903.

No. 1019-G.—With reference to notification No. 530-G., dated the 2nd April 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Aga Mahmood, as Vice-Consul for Persia at Rangoon, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 12th June, 1903.

No. 1645-F.—Captain A. E. McBarnett, D.S.O., Indian Army, is appointed to be a Reserve Officer with the Frontier Irregular Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 1028-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 15th June, 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1029-G.—Captain G. Tate, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1031-G.—Major G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Army, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1032-G.—Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Upper Zhob.

No. 1034-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class (seconded) and Residency Surgeon in Gwalior and Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from the 13th June, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year, nine months and nine days, under articles 200 and 308 (b), of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

(Notification No. 983-G., dated the 5th June, 1903, is cancelled.)

No. 1036-G.—Captain A. B. Dew, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 18th May, 1903, and is also granted furlough on medical certificate for five months, under articles 233 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 2702-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that to the schedule of Acts, applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2919-I., dated the 3rd September, 1890, the following entry shall be added, namely:

<p>II of 1902 Cantonments (House-Accommodation).</p>
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No. 2703-I.A.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the remuneration of Veterinary Officers for professional services rendered to or for Native Chiefs and Nobles and Native Gentlemen of high position in a Native State:

1. When a Native Chief or Noble or Gentleman of high position desires the professional assistance of any Veterinary Officer in military employ, the latter will be at liberty to render it, provided that the due performance of his ordinary duties is not affected thereby. The special permission of the Inspecting Veterinary Officer of the Command will, however, be necessary when such assistance involves the absence of the officer from his duties for any substantial time.

2. The Native Chief, Noble or Gentleman may offer any Veterinary Officer of Government employed by him such fee as he thinks fit. The offer made will be reported by the

Veterinary Officer through the Political Agent, or other Officer of Government exercising political functions in the State of which the said Chief, Noble or Gentleman is a resident, for the consideration of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the Native State is situated. In reporting the offer, the Veterinary Officer will state the nature and extent of the professional assistance afforded, and the circumstances in which he rendered it. The Political Agent or officer forwarding the report will submit it with such remarks as he may consider necessary. The Local Government is required to satisfy itself that the fee proposed is not out of proportion to the assistance afforded and to the circumstances of the case, and has authority to sanction the acceptance of a fee not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

If the proposed fee exceeds this sum, the matter will be submitted with a full report, by the Local Government for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

3. The report prescribed in the preceding paragraph will not be required from a Veterinary Officer, when the fee does not exceed Rs. 16 a visit (exclusive of travelling expenses) for each animal attended, or Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate for repeated visits in the course of a year.

4. Rules 2 and 3 apply to an officer of the Civil Veterinary Department who has been permitted by the Local Government to render professional assistance to a Native Chief, or Noble, or Gentleman.

No. 2704-I.4.—The following despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India with enclosures relating to the celebrations held at Delhi in December 1902 and January 1903 in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, is published for general information:

No. 58 (Internal), dated Simla, the 7th May, 1903.

From—The Government of India,

To—The RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, G.C.S.I., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to furnish Your Lordship, for the information of His Majesty's Government, with an account of the celebrations held at Delhi in December and January last in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. Copies of the official programmes are enclosed, and, as Your Lordship is aware, a commission to write an official history of the proceedings has been entrusted to Mr. Stephen Wheeler. As a narrative, therefore, this despatch is intentionally brief, and it relates more particularly to the political aspects of this great event.

2. It was in November 1901 that the intention to hold an Imperial Durbar with the above-named object was first publicly announced. The occasion was the notification of the issue of invitations by His Majesty the King-Emperor to a limited number of Indian Chiefs to attend his Coronation in England; and it was at the same time explained that in order to afford the remaining Chiefs, who could not be present in London, an opportunity of testifying their loyalty to his Throne and Person, His Majesty had instructed the Viceroy to hold a celebration in India at a date subsequent to the English ceremony. In February 1902 a Proclamation was published in the *Gazette of India*, naming Delhi as the place and the 1st January, 1903, as the date of the proposed gathering: and this was followed by invitations to attend addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to the heads of Local Governments and Administrations and to the Ruling Chiefs of India. In September 1902 the news was made public that His Majesty had graciously deputed His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to represent the Royal Family upon this momentous occasion: and the utmost satisfaction was everywhere expressed at this evidence of the warm personal interest taken by His Majesty in the approaching ceremony and at the high compliment to India which the choice implied.

3. Throughout the summer, and still more after the successful celebration of His Majesty's Coronation in London on 9th August, 1902, our preparations for the forthcoming event in India continued apace: and before the end of the year they had reached so advanced a stage that the most important functions had been several times rehearsed on the spot, and there remained only the arrival of the principal actors on the scene, and the occurrence of favourable weather, to ensure the triumphant realisation of our plans.

4. By the 27th December the principal Ruling Chiefs of India, many representatives of foreign Powers, the leading officials of our Government, and a strong force from the Indian Army had assembled at Delhi, and on the 29th of the month, the ceremonies were inaugurated by the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. His Excellency arrived shortly in advance of Their Royal Highnesses. He was met at the station by the Ruling Chiefs, foreign representatives, and leading officials, and, attended by them, he received Their Royal Highnesses, who had journeyed direct from Bombay. The route of the Entry lay through the principal streets of the city. Preceded by their escorts, the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Viceroy's Body Guard, and their respective staffs, His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses headed the Procession on magnificently appointed State elephants. Then followed 51 Ruling Chiefs

similarly mounted and riding two abreast, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, whose presence at Delhi, as the guest of the Viceroy, was heartily welcomed as an additional evidence of the interest of the Royal family, the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of every province of the Indian Empire, and the Commander-in-Chief, each with his escort, the Members of the Viceroy's Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding Bengal, and Chiefs from Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier, while the elephant retinues of the Chiefs brought up the rear. In this order the procession slowly passed under a cloudless sky through the avenues of the city. The Ruling Chiefs who did not join in the Procession were accommodated in a suitable stand in front of the Town Hall. The galleries of the Jumma Musjid had been placed by the courtesy of the Managing Committee at the disposal of the Viceroy for the accommodation of English and European guests. The streets were lined throughout their entire length by troops, and behind the troops there was an immense concourse of spectators. It would be safe to say that no such crowd of persons has ever before been assembled at Delhi. Traffic had been suspended from an early hour, and for four miles the streets, the mosques, the temples, specially erected stands, and every roof and balcony commanding a view, were thronged. Portraits of Their Majesties and loyal mottoes were freely displayed in the native quarters. The brilliance of the spectacle was only equalled by the order and enthusiasm that prevailed. The welcome accorded to Their Royal Highnesses was particularly marked, the affection with which their former stay in this country is remembered enhancing the cordiality of the greeting which all classes were eager to pay to such illustrious representatives of the Royal House. After nearly two hours the Procession, which had passed out of the city, reached its destination in the various Camps, and dispersed.

5. Continuing with the chronological order of events, on the 30th December the Viceroy opened an Exhibition of Indian Art in the Kudsia Gardens. The exhibits were contained in a handsome building specially erected in the Mogul style, and the collection and arrangement had been carried out with great ability by Sir George Watt. The results exceeded our most sanguine anticipations. Unique specimens of ancient art, mostly chosen from the treasures of Native States and now shown to the public for the first time, were exhibited side by side with a collection of the best art wares of the present day, the object being, as explained in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, a copy of which we enclose, on the one hand, to demonstrate the capabilities of indigenous art and, on the other hand, to raise the existing standard by a comparison with the best models of the past. Our sincere thanks are due to the many Chiefs and Native gentlemen who contributed to the loan collections and who stimulated competition by the offer of rewards to the competing artisans. Many of the latter, together with selected Native officials from all parts of the country, were assisted to visit the Exhibition; and to the public at large, we are glad to say, it afforded considerable attraction. Forty-eight thousand persons paid for admission, and purchases to the value of Rs. 3,62,332 were made. As permanent results, we are hopeful that a much needed impetus may have been given to many deserving branches of Indian art, and that craftsmen and patrons alike will be encouraged to revive the ancient traditions and to adapt them to the requirements of modern life.

6. Omitting the Durbar, to which we shall refer later, the next important event was the Grand Chapter of the two Indian Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire held on the night of the 3rd January in the Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Public Audience, in the Palace Fort of the Emperor Shah Jehan. This magnificent structure had, without the smallest injury to or alteration of its own features, been enlarged by temporary additions to three times its original size, and had been connected for the occasion by a covered passage with the white marble Diwan-i-Khas, or Hall of Private Audience. So skilfully were these additions made under the supervision of Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, and Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, Superintendent of Works, that a stranger could hardly distinguish the new building from the old—even in the blaze of light in which the ceremony was held.

The Chapter was attended by 11 Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India, 13 Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire, 14 Knights Commanders of the Star of India, and 16 of the Indian Empire, 41 Companions of the former and 10 of the latter Order. It was by far the largest Chapter that has ever been held in India. Nearly 2,000 spectators were present. No less than 74 admissions or promotions in the Orders were made. Among those so honoured were the Chiefs of Charkhari, Cochin, Miraj (Senior Branch), Nabha, Shahpura, Sirmur, Sirahi, Tehri, and Travancore, the Khan of Dir, the Mirs of Hunza and Nagar, and the Mehtar of Chitral.

On the night of the 6th January, the Palace was again the scene of a State Ball, which, from the number of distinguished persons present and the unique surroundings, has had no equal in this country. Most of the Ruling Chiefs attended, and in all more than 4,000 persons were present.

7. The 4th January being Sunday, Divine Service was celebrated at a specially arranged State ceremony, held in the open air, by the Metropolitan, assisted by the Bishop of Lahore. It was attended by His Excellency the Viceroy, Their Royal Highnesses, and all the officials and European troops present in Delhi.

8. On the 8th January, a Grand Review of the whole body of troops assembled was held on a level plain in the vicinity of the Camps. There were present about 34,000 troops of all ranks under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Stands were erected for the accommodation of spectators, and many thousands also attended in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. His Excellency the Viceroy rode on to the ground at 11 A.M. with Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse, and took the salute as the troops marched past. The Review was in all respects a most brilliant success, and produced a marked effect on the many warlike classes present. The Imperial Service Troops were well represented, the Contingents from Alwar, Bhopal, Bikaner, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, Patiala, and Sirmur being led past the saluting point by their Chiefs or other members of the ruling family. The enthusiasm created by the appearance of Chiefs of all ages, from the youthful prince who now occupies the Patiala *gadi* to the venerable figure of the veteran Sikh Chief of Nabha, will long be remembered by both Chiefs and people, and must tend to strengthen the military ties that unite the different constituents of the Indian Empire.

At Lord Lytton's Imperial Assemblage in 1877, an improvised Review of the Retainers of Native Chiefs preceded the Military Review. On the present occasion a separate morning was set apart for the Retainers' Review, and this ceremony, which took place on the 7th January, was one of the most picturesque and interesting of the celebrations of the fortnight. Some 40 States sent contingents, and great trouble had been taken to give a faithful representation of the old fashioned arms and equipment that are now passing out of use.

9. Owing to the enormous extent of ground covered by the various Camps, and to the press of daily and even hourly engagements, it was impossible for His Excellency the Viceroy to receive and return the visits of the unprecedented number of Chiefs and nobles who were present at Delhi. In order, however, to provide an opportunity of meeting all these distinguished personages, and to enable them to meet each other, two parties were given by His Excellency for the Indian guests—one at the Kudsia Gardens on the afternoon of the 2nd January for official guests other than Chiefs, and one for Ruling Chiefs on the evening of the 9th January at the Viceroy's Camp.

On the latter occasion an Investiture was held, at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, invested the Nizam of Hyderabad with the Grand Cross of that Order, an honour which was intensely appreciated by His Highness, and the Maharaja of Kolhapur with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. His Royal Highness also presented gold medals to various Chiefs who had attended His Majesty's Coronation in England, and, by his Majesty's Command, His Excellency the Viceroy conferred the honour of Knighthood on several gentlemen.

10. Apart from official functions, the public rejoicings assumed various forms. Thus, on the 2nd January, there was an illumination of the city and a display of fireworks. A military assault-at-arms was held on the 3rd and the 5th January; and on most days there were numerously attended athletic contests, such as polo, football, and hockey, for which prizes were presented by the Viceroy. For the first time in Indian history might be seen on the same ground the game of polo, as still played in the remote mountain States of Hunza and Nagar on one side of India and Manipur on the other, and as borrowed from them and subsequently developed by the English both in India and in England. Concerts also were given by the military massed bands numbering 2,000 performers under the direction of Captain G. B. Sanford.

11. From careful enquiries made at the time, we estimate that in addition to the normal population of the city, which was returned at the recent Census as 208,000, not less than 173,000 persons were attracted to Delhi by the Durbar. These figures afford a striking contrast to the 68,000 who were reckoned as having been drawn to Delhi by the Imperial Assemblage of 1877. Lists of the individuals invited by Government or attending officially will be found among the enclosures to this despatch; but the following additional details will be of interest. Of the principal Ruling Chiefs 103 were invited and 100 attended. Minor Chiefs were, as a rule, not invited; and any, to whom for financial reasons the visit to Delhi might have proved burdensome, were excused. In view of the recent heavy calls that had been made upon some of the Chiefs, mainly in consequence of famine, we were careful to explain that there was no occasion for ostentatious display, and in a few cases we helped to relieve a temporary encumbrance by advancing the necessary funds.

Invitations to attend or to send representatives were also addressed to His Majesty the Shah of Persia and His Majesty the King of Siam, and to Their Highnesses the Amir of Afghanistan, the Sultan of Maskat, and the Maharaja-Dhiraj of Nepal. These States were eventually represented by General Chowphya Surawongse, the chief personal Aide-de-Camp of the King of Siam, Colonel Muhammad Ismail Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan's Envoy with the Viceroy, the son and heir of the Sultan of Maskat, and the Prime Minister of Nepal. An invitation to depute a representative was also addressed through His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Tokio to the allied Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. The result was a Mission headed by General Baron Yasukata

Oku, who, we have reason to believe, appreciated the military manœuvres which preceded the Durbar as highly as did the Indian Army his presence among them.

We also felt that the occasion was one in which it was eminently desirable that our fellow-subjects in the colonies of Australia and South Africa with whom we have so many connections, and who are certain in the future to be brought into much closer contact with India, should be afforded an opportunity of participating. The invitations which the Viceroy addressed to their Governments were responded to by the deputation of Sir Richard Baker, President of the Federal Senate, from the former, and Sir Richard Solomon, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, from the latter.

Their Excellencies Colonel Sir Eduardo Galhardo, K.C.I.E., Governor General of Portuguese India, and Mons. Victor Lanrezac, Governor of the French Settlements in India, and the leading members of the Foreign Consular Body in India, also honoured us by assisting at the ceremonies as our guests.

Further with a view to giving to the world at large a full, immediate, and unbiassed account of the celebrations, we invited the leading journals of the United Kingdom and India to depute their representatives to attend the Durbar as our guests; and we extended similar hospitality and facilities to any other influential journals which applied to us. We have every reason to be grateful to those who profited by our invitation, for the admirable accounts of our proceedings which they circulated by telegraph and post to all parts of the world.

12. In inviting the attendance of the heads of Local Governments and Administrations, we intimated that they should be accompanied by a limited number of the members of their administration, leading officials, native noblemen and gentlemen, and heads of representative bodies.

All the Europeans thus invited were treated as the personal guests of the head of the province or administration to which they belonged and were accommodated in the headquarters or Central Camp of the province. The Ruling Chiefs with the Political Officers attached to them were encamped in separate camps grouped territorially, and the native noblemen, officials and others were for the most part in separate Provincial Camps, while some secured accommodation in the city and civil station of Delhi.

The Central Camps, including those of His Excellency the Viceroy, the various Local Governments and Administrations, the Commander-in-Chief and the Provincial Commands, and the Foreign and Press Camp, occupied a site historic in the annals of 1857, below the famous Ridge. The population of these camps alone, including followers, numbered over 13,000; and considerations of space and sanitation demanded the location elsewhere of the Provincial Camps with their 35,000 inhabitants, of the Military Camps with their strength of 56,000, and of the miscellaneous camps, which sheltered another 12,000. The most convenient sites were selected, but, even so, they extended over an area of 40 square miles, while the remaining 57,000 of additional population found quarters in the city and civil station. A map, showing the location of the different camps with the railways and roads, is one of the enclosures with this despatch.

13. It will be readily understood that an encampment of this size entailed elaborate preparations. Many thousands of tents had to be collected. Camp sites had to be levelled and 40 miles of new roads were constructed. A 2' 6" gauge light railway, 7 miles in length, was built to connect the city with the Central Camp and the Durbar Amphitheatre, and carried 102,098 passengers from first to last, exclusive of 850 holders of season tickets: extensions were also made from existing main lines to facilitate the delivery of the heavy material for the Camp. The existing water-supply was supplemented by 72 reservoirs, 45 wells, and 38 miles of pipes: and 2,475 persons were employed as a special sanitary staff. Special telegraph, telephone, and postal services were organised; and the Central Camp, the Fort, and the principal streets of the city were lighted by electricity, plant which had already been ordered by our Military Department, for the lighting and ventilation of barracks, being utilised for the purpose. The food-supply was catered for partly by private enterprise, and partly by the Supply and Transport Department. For the Durbar itself a temporary Amphitheatre in white and gold was erected, according to a plan prepared by the Viceroy, with the assistance of Sir Swinton Jacob. This structure, which turned out to be pre-eminently well adapted for its purpose, and which was also utilised for the Retainers' Review and the military assault-at-arms, was designed exclusively in the Indo-Saracenic, or Mogul, style, every detail being copied from buildings at Delhi or Agra. It was erected on approximately the same site as Lord Lytton's Amphitheatre in 1877; but it was entirely different in size and shape, and it held three times the number of spectators, since it provided seating and standing accommodation for no fewer than 16,000 persons. A plan of the Amphitheatre, showing the seating arrangements, is enclosed.

The whole of the arrangements were under the supervision of a Central and an Executive Committee. The former was the initiatory and controlling authority, and its decisions were carried out by the Executive Committee or by the Government Department concerned.

Thus the Home Department undertook the control of the Police arrangements, the Military Works Department that of the electric installation, and the Military Department that of the markets managed by the Supply and Transport Corps, while the control of ceremonies remained with the Foreign Department.

To make provision for the peace and the maintenance of good order at the Coronation Durbar, and to provide a simple and speedy procedure for dealing with the various petty offences that were likely to occur in the camps, a short Act, called the Delhi Durbar Police Act, 1902, was passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, and of this we enclose a copy.

In other ways we received valuable assistance from the Punjab Government which deputed its Sanitary Commissioner to take charge of the Sanitation and Conservancy of the Camps, its Inspector-General of Police to control the Police arrangements and its Chief Engineer to supervise the buildings, water-supply, and roads. The further special agency included a Camp Officer in executive charge of each Camp; a Special Magistrate for the Central Camp, and one for each group of Provincial Camps; an Executive Sanitary Officer, a Health Officer, and a Plague Officer; a Railway Officer for the construction and management of the light railway; and a staff of Attachés to attend to the details of the various ceremonies and to the reception of the Chiefs.

14. How successful were the exertions of all these different agents, and how fortune waited upon their enterprise, may be illustrated by the fact that, so far as we are aware among the vast crowds temporarily assembled at Delhi, with few of the advantages offered by great European cities, not a single serious accident occurred. The proceedings were also favoured with the most agreeable weather, rain only falling upon a single night and then only in sufficient quantity to lay the dust and to add greatly to the comfort as well as to the spectacular effect of the great Military Review. Though the temperature was cold at night in the concluding weeks of December, it continued to get warmer every day, and throughout the fortnight of official celebrations may be said to have been perfect.

15. From this description of the preliminaries, we now pass to an account of the Durbar itself. Of the picturesque side of this memorable gathering we need say but little. The long lines of troops: the wide plain filled with a multitude of all races of the Empire: the great assembly in the Amphitheatre, where the Chiefs, Governors, Colonial and Foreign representatives, and leading officials occupied seats on either side of the Viceroy's Dais; the emotion stirred by the entry of the small band of Mutiny heroes; these have all been described in the columns of the Press. Similarly full justice has been rendered to the combined magnificence and variety of a display which brought together, in their national dresses or garbs of State, figures so widely separated by race and residence as the Arab Sheikhs of the Aden Protectorate, the Baluch and Pathan Chieftains of the Indian border, the heirs or representatives of the States of Nepal, Sikkim, and Maskat, and the picturesquely clad Shan Chieftains from the Salween and the Mekong. To Muhammadans the day was the anniversary of the Id-ul-Fitr, and to allow of their devotions, the Durbar was fixed for noon. Punctually to the hour His Excellency the Viceroy drove into the arena escorted by his Body Guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps, and ascended the Dais, whither he had been preceded, in a separate procession, by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Herald then advanced on horseback accompanied by his trumpeters, and by command of the Viceroy read aloud the Proclamation, announcing the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. On the conclusion of the Proclamation, the Royal Standard was unfurled to the sound of the National Anthem and an Imperial Salute of 101 guns. His Excellency then addressed the Assemblage, gathered, as he said, that day to symbolise and give expression to the united loyalty of the Empire to His Majesty's mighty and benevolent rule. The announcement of the gracious message which His Majesty had desired to be conveyed to his Indian people was received with enthusiastic cheering, and repeated applause greeted the Viceroy's references to the Princes and peoples of India, to the great future lying before the country, and to the favours which the Government desired to associate with the occasion. Translations of His Excellency's speech in Urdu had been distributed to the Ruling Chiefs and Native gentlemen on their arrival at the Amphitheatre, so that they might more readily follow the proceedings.

At the conclusion of the address, of which copies in English and Urdu are included in the enclosures to this despatch, three cheers for His Majesty were given by the audience and repeated with overpowering effect by the troops and spectators outside. The Ruling Chiefs were then presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. This proceeding, which was in reality a reversion to the time honoured practice of Indian Accession Durbars, had been introduced by the Viceroy and specially explained by him to the Chiefs, in order to enable them to play a personal part in the proceedings, and to testify individually their sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Throne by tendering to the Representative and to the Brother of His Majesty with their own lips the congratulations and heartfelt vows of attachment evoked by the moving character of the scene, in which they thus became chief actors instead of mere spectators. The suggestion was cordially welcomed by the Chiefs as soon as they realised its import. The whole of

them came forward, without exception, attended in some cases by a son or a Minister, and in accents of unmistakable pleasure and sincerity offered their dutiful and loyal congratulations to his Majesty on his accession to the Throne, and expressed their satisfaction at being present at the great and notable solemnity held to proclaim the fact to the Princes and people of India. This ceremony, which was perhaps the most impressive feature of the Durbar, brought the latter to a close.

16. On the evening of the same day a State Dinner was given by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Camp to the principal official guests, and the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught were proposed by His Excellency, and enthusiastically received. We enclose copies of the speeches made by the Viceroy on this occasion and of the Duke of Connaught's reply.

17. His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Delhi on Saturday, the 10th January, the same ceremonies being observed at their departure as on their arrival.

18. There thus came to an end the most imposing ceremony, or rather series of ceremonies, that has ever been held in India in British or perhaps in any times. The conception of the Durbar, the control of the arrangements and supervision of the thousand and one details which were essential to success, were the work of the Viceroy, who made himself responsible for the entire undertaking, and visited Delhi no fewer than four times in the nine months preceding the Durbar. As regards the policy which underlay the conception and inspired the execution of a scheme with which we regard it as a privilege to have been associated, we cannot better describe it than in His Excellency's own words during the recent Budget Debate on the 25th March 1903:

"But to me, and I hope to the majority of us, the Durbar meant not a panorama or a procession. It was a landmark in the history of the people, and a chapter in the ritual of the State. What was it intended for? It was meant to remind all the Princes and peoples of the Asiatic Empire of the British Crown that they had passed under the dominion of a new and single sovereign, to enable them to solemnise that great and momentous event, and to receive the Royal assurance and greeting. And what was its effect? They learned that under that benign influence they were one, that they were not scattered atoms in a heterogeneous and cumbersome mass, but co-ordinate units in a harmonious and majestic whole. The scales of isolation and prejudice and distrust fell from their eyes, and from the Arab Sheikhs of Aden on the west to the Shan Chiefs of the Mekong on the borders of China, they felt the thrill of a common loyalty and the inspiration of a single aim. Was there nothing in this? Is it nothing that the Sovereign at his Coronation should exchange pledges with his assembled lieges, of protection and respect on the one side, of spontaneous allegiance on the other? Is it nothing that the citizens of the Empire should learn what that Empire means? Even if we take the rest of India, which could not be present at Delhi, but held its own rejoicings in its own place, is it nothing to lift an entire people for a little space out of the rut of their narrow and parochial lives, and to let them catch a glimpse of a higher ideal, an appreciation of the hidden laws that regulate the march of nations and the destinies of men? I believe that the Durbar, more than any event in modern history, showed to the Indian people the path which, under the guidance of Providence, they are treading, taught the Indian Empire its unity, and impressed the world with its moral as well as material force. It will not be forgotten. The sound of the trumpets has already died away. The Captains and the Kings have departed. But the effect produced by this overwhelming display of unity and patriotism is still alive, and will not perish. Everywhere it is known that upon the throne of the East is seated a power that has made of the sentiments, the aspirations, and the interests of 300 millions of Asiatics a living thing, and the units in that great aggregation have learned that in their incorporation lies their strength. As a disinterested spectator of the Durbar remarked, 'Not until to-day did I realise that the destinies of the East still lie, as they always have done, in the hollow of India's hand.' I think too that the Durbar taught the lesson not only of power but of duty. There was not an officer of Government there present, there was not a Ruling Prince, nor a thoughtful spectator, who must not at one moment or other have felt that participation in so great a conception carried with it responsibility as well as pride, and that he owed something in return for whatever of dignity or security or opportunity the Empire had given to him."

19. The feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and of pride in the might of an Empire, of which they realised that they were integral parts, were clearly testified by the remarks made by the Chiefs as they tendered to the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught their felicitations and assurances of homage to the Crown. Sometimes a Chief had rehearsed a short speech, but the power of the moment was upon him, and his formal utterance melted into a simple but heartfelt and obviously sincere expression of the pride and pleasure that he felt in assisting as a partner in the toils and joys of Empire, and in tendering his congratulations to the Sovereign. Could any studied oration have been more eloquent than the few words of the aged Raja of Nabha?

"Now," said he, "I can die in peace, as I have discharged the three duties of a true Sikh,—I have lived according to the precepts of the Gurus, I have aided the State with my sword, and now I have paid my personal homage to my Sovereign."

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, who took her place, veiled, among the other Chiefs, presented a written address in which, after referring to the auspicious circumstance in the eyes of Muhammadans that the Durbar should coincide with their Id,

she, "as the well-wisher and sincere admirer of the British Paramount Power," assured Government, "on this historic occasion, not only of the fidelity, devotion and affection of myself, my sons, my people and of the women of my State, but also of the loyalty of the whole Muhammadan population of India, for faithfulness and obedience to the Ruler are both strictly ordained by the Muhammadan religion."

We could multiply such quotations from every speech made that day, but as these will be collected in the Official History, we will only now refer to an address subsequently delivered by His Highness the Nizam on his return from Delhi to Hyderabad, in which he said:—"It was a source of great pleasure to me that I was enabled to take my part in the Coronation Durbar of His Majesty the Emperor of India (may his generosity last for ever), and after the custom of my ancestors to show, in a simple, straightforward, and soldierly manner, by word and deed, my historical friendship and loyalty. * * * I also count this journey particularly fortunate in that it enabled me to meet at Delhi my contemporary Chiefs and high officers."

20. We trust we have brought home to Your Lordship the extent to which the ceremony of the Durbar was regarded by the Ruling Chiefs and by those who took part in it as a solemn and almost religious observance, and also as a great ceremonial of Imperial and awe-inspiring significance. The occasion was wholly disinterested from the ideas or associations of an ordinary Durbar. It was felt that this was the Sovereign's Durbar, held by his orders for the celebration of the most auspicious event in his reign. Accordingly it was the message of the Sovereign that excited the loudest applause at the Durbar. Every mention of his name evoked a similar demonstration, while the reception accorded to his Royal Brother was pregnant with the same lesson. No one who was present can have failed to carry away the conviction that the most potent force in the union of Great Britain with India is the veneration and affection that are entertained for the Throne.

If such was the immediate effect of the ceremony on those Princes and Chiefs of India whose lives had been passed under the immediate hegemony of the British Government, its influence upon those who have more recently come under our sway, or who are not so intimately connected with our rule, was even more marked. The Afghan Envoy at the Durbar enquired if the representatives of foreign Powers were present, for, said he, this assembly, resembling the final gathering at the Day of Judgment, could only bring home to them the futility of opposing a Power, which could thus assemble without force or compulsion, but simply by the ties of loyalty and affection, an entire universe of peoples and creeds. Much the same ideas were expressed by the Prime Minister of Nepal; while the representatives of the distant Gilgit tribes laughed when they thought of the day when they had attempted to pit their puny strength against even a feudatory of such a Power.

The effect of the display of military power at the Review was no less remarkable, and undoubtedly impressed the representatives of foreign Powers who were present. We attach special importance to the impression caused by the eagerness of the Chiefs to appear in public at the head of their troops as feudatories of the Empire. The interest taken by the Chiefs as a body in the contingents of the Imperial Service Troops was noticeable and cannot fail greatly to promote this most useful and patriotic movement. Their appearance on parade was highly creditable, so much so, indeed, that the Baluch Chiefs remarked that they only differed, if at all, from the regular army in the greater perfection of their equipment and drill.

We believe that these impressions were no mere transient phases of sensuous emotion, but that the striking incidents, of which they were the privileged spectators, and the general sense of well ordered power and popular contentment, of good governance on the one hand and identity of interest on the other, which marked the whole proceedings, will continue to produce their effect on all who were there present long after the Delhi Durbar has passed away, save as the treasured memory of a splendid and ennobling scene.

21. There is still another sense in which, as His Excellency anticipated, the Durbar has achieved a most beneficial result, and has had a far-reaching effect. The growing power of the railway, of the press, and other means of communication, has done much to bring the different parts of India into contact with one another, and to obliterate their divergences; but on no previous occasion have so many of the Chiefs and nobles and representative persons of India of all races and religions had an opportunity of meeting together, not for an hour or a day, but for a period of weeks. Much was done by the friendly exchange of ideas at social gatherings and official functions to break down the barriers of ignorance or distrust which have tended to keep different classes and individuals apart, and have proved a serious obstacle to the cohesion of the body politic. That the Chiefs themselves thoroughly appreciated the opportunities afforded is clearly shown by the remarks of His Highness the Nizam already quoted, and by messages of a similar character which have reached the Viceroy from many other quarters. Nor is it the Chiefs alone who benefited in this way. Advantage was taken of the occasion by our civil and military officers of different Provinces who were assembled for the Durbar, and who are precluded by their duties at ordinary times from meeting, to discuss together many matters

of the highest administrative importance, and to compare ideas on points of policy or practice in a way which, within the narrow limits of their own Provinces, would have been impossible. We are confident that there was not an officer present, British or Indian, who did not feel a sense of pride at serving the Government of an Empire so vast and beneficent, or who did not carry away with him the stimulus of an added zeal to give of his best to the service of his Sovereign and country.

22. But the Durbar did not produce its effect only on those who were able to attend. We have reason to believe that the great mass of the people of India, whether in British territory or in the States under His Majesty's protection, were profoundly impressed by the report of the ceremonies that took place, and that their imaginations were not untouched by the great idea of which these were but the outward form. Local celebrations were held everywhere throughout the country on the same day; and even the humblest participant can hardly have failed to entertain some conception of a national unity achieved under the firm but kindly sway of the British sceptre, and carrying with it the privileges of common citizenship in a world-wide Empire. In other ways too, the event was brought home to the minds of the populace. By an act of grace 16,188 prisoners were released from British Indian Jails, and similar clemency was shown in the majority of the Native States. Nor must we omit to mention in this connection the impetus which was given to internal trade, more especially in the Native States, by the requirements of an assembly on so vast a scale as that recently held, and for those of the very numerous local celebrations.

23. Upon the effect of the Durbar beyond the limits of India, we are not in a position to pronounce with authority, but from the references to it contained in the newspapers of all countries, we are entitled to believe that it was very great and that the outside world has thereby been enabled to form a more correct idea of the scale and polity of our Indian Empire, to judge of the difficulties that have been met and surmounted in its creation, and to realise the power and prestige which must attach to the State, that for the first time in history has not only succeeded in moulding into a single whole the scattered and often warring atoms, which hitherto formed the congeries of countries and peoples included within the Indian continent, but has also by the justice and high purpose of its administration infused the entire mass with a spirit of devotion to a common Sovereign.

24. Of the honours, favours, and concessions, by which the occasion was marked, a complete list will be found in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 1st January. We have already alluded to the promotions in, and appointments to, the Orders of the Bath, the Star of India and the Indian Empire, and to the honours of Knighthood conferred by His Majesty. His Majesty was graciously pleased also to award 15 Kaiser-i-Hind Medals of the 1st class, and 18 of the 2nd class. Further honours, reserved for Chiefs only, consisted of the addition of 2 guns to the permanent salute of the Nawab of Janjira, the grant of permanent salutes of 9 guns to the Sawbwas of Keng Tung, Mong Nai and Hsi Paw, who are the three principal Shan Chiefs, and the grant of personal salutes of 9 guns each to the Chiefs of Bhur and Danta and to Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Loharu.

The British officers of the Indian Army were intensely gratified by the grant to them of that designation, while the Native officers equally appreciated the announcement that six of their number would be annually appointed as orderly officers in attendance upon His Majesty. Other favours to the Army included the addition of 20 appointments to the first class and 60 to the second class of the Order of British India, the grant of honorary rank, on retirement, to Native officers in possession of that decoration, the grant of extra meritorious service medals and extra long service and good conduct medals, with gratuities in each case, money grants to all British and Native Corps, the grant of special privileges to the Native Mountain Artillery, and the release or mitigation of punishment of various classes of military offenders. His Highness the Raja of Nabha received the honorary rank of Colonel of the 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry, and His Highness the Maharao of Kota the honorary rank of Major in the Deoli Irregular Force, whose head-quarters adjoin his State.

Various civil titles were conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on distinguished Native gentleman, and in six very special cases grants of land or *inams* were bestowed. We have already alluded to the release of prisoners in British India. In the Viceroy's speech, in addition to certain measures of financial relief to those Native States which had suffered from famine, was foreshadowed the very considerable reduction of taxation that was definitely announced in the Budget three months later, and that will always be associated by the people with the year of His Majesty's Coronation.

25. We should be guilty of an inexcusable omission if we did not acknowledge the devotion and ability with which the many duties connected with the Durbar were discharged. From first to last the preparations proceeded rapidly and harmoniously, every programme for the Durbar fortnight was carried out without a hitch, and the difficult task of winding up the Camp was expeditiously and satisfactorily performed, the final meeting of the Committees being held on the 10th April.

Where all did so well, it is difficult to particularise ; but the following names appear to call for particular notice. Our cordial thanks are due to the Central and Executive Committees. Of the former, we must specially mention Sir Hugh Barnes, the President, and Major-General G. Henry : and of the latter, Captain A. D. Bannerman, the Secretary, and Major H. Hudson. Mr. Gordon Walker and Major M. W. Douglas combined their membership of these Committees with other arduous duties as Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Delhi : similarly Colonel H. F. Lyons-Montgomery of the Executive Committee was also the Officer of the Supply and Transport Corps, who was responsible for the very complete Commissariat arrangements.

To Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, as Sanitary Commissioner, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, as Executive Sanitary Officer, is chiefly due, under Providence, the immunity of the Camp from any serious outbreak of disease, though plague was rife over the greater part of the Continent, and, but for the precautions taken, there would certainly have been danger of cholera. From the time the Camp was started in July 1902, there were altogether ten cases of plague, of which nine were imported, but the arrangements effectually prevented the disease from taking hold.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram was in executive charge of the numerous public works including the building of the Amphitheatre, the structural additions in the Fort, the construction of roads, and the provision of the water-supply. The electric installation for the Fort was undertaken by Messrs. Osler & Co., and that for the Central Camp by Messrs. Kilburn & Co. The latter included 100 arc lights, and more than 8,000 incandescent lamps disposed among the various tents. We can pay no higher compliment to the efficiency of the work done by the firm under the supervision of Major A. M. Stuart and Captain C. O. Halliday, R.E., than to say that during the month for which the light was employed there was not a single failure.

The postal arrangements included 16 special offices and numerous pillar boxes, and were satisfactorily carried out by Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I.E., under the supervision of the Postmaster-General of the Punjab. The Telegraph Department, under Mr. O. Lees, opened 11 telegraph offices and a telephone exchange with 25 branches to the more important camps ; it gave general satisfaction, the facilities afforded to the Press being, we understand, particularly appreciated.

The Punjab Police under the orders of Mr. C. Brown, the Inspector-General, added to their well-earned reputation by the excellence of their arrangements for the regulation of traffic and the prevention of disorder and crime. Their powers of suppression were never called into action, as disorder and crime were non-existent.

The light railway constructed and managed by Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., proved of the greatest service. The efforts of the main lines to meet the very heavy traffic incidental to the Durbar also deserve recognition. Crowding and some delay, were inevitable, and the difficulty of preventing these was enhanced by the awkward and confined situation of the Delhi main station, into which most of the traffic had perforce to be brought. The experience gained will doubtless lead to improved arrangements on any future occasion of the kind, while the remodelling of the station on the present occasion has been a great advantage to what has now become the centre of the Indian Railway system.

We have already alluded to the striking success with which the programmes of the various ceremonies were carried out. Sir Hugh Barnes was in immediate charge of all matters of ceremonial. Of the staff which ably assisted him, he has specially brought to our notice the name of Mr. R. Hughes-Buller of the Indian Civil Service. The ticket arrangements were successfully undertaken by Mr. W. E. Jardine, also of the Civil Service.

Of the amusements provided for visitors, the Club and the Polo Tournament, organised by Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, were deservedly popular.

Interesting notes by the officers in charge of the various branches of the arrangements are included among the enclosures with this despatch.

26. As regards the expenditure from public revenues on the Durbar, we are not yet in a position to give final figures for certain of the heads included in the actual cost. Our most recent calculations were stated in paragraphs 138 to 140 of Part II of the Financial Statement for 1903-04, where it was shown that the aggregate net charge to Imperial Revenues seemed unlikely to exceed Rs. 12,61,000, while the net charge against Provincial Revenues was estimated at Rs. 14,83,000 : or a total under the two headings of about £180,000. It is possible that the credit side of the account may be increased by further recoveries, and a close scrutiny of the charges debited to the Durbar, which has been taken in hand, may show that some items ought properly to be debited to ordinary heads of expenditure. On the other hand, some difficulty has been experienced in distributing the total military expenditure, which has shown a considerable excess over the original forecast, between the Durbar and the manœuvres that preceded it ; and we have not yet

completed the enquiries which will enable us to apply a fair and reasonable principle of division.

27. In accordance with His Majesty's Command special gold and silver medals were struck in honour of the occasion, the head of His Majesty being depicted on the one side, and a suitable inscription in the Persian character on the other. We are now engaged in distributing these medals to the principal official participants in the Durbar, and to selected officers and men of the British and Indian armies who were present. The gold medals are for presentation to the Ruling Chiefs and a few high officers of Government. The total of the silver medals is about 2,500.

28. In a supplementary despatch we propose to send, for Your Lordship's information, copies of reports which we have called for from the various Local Governments and Administrations as to the local celebrations of the Coronation that were held throughout India on the same day as the Delhi Durbar, *vis.*, 1st January 1903.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed.) CURZON.

" KITCHENER.

" T. RALEIGH.

" E. FG. LAW.

" E. R. ELLES.

" A. T. ARUNDEL.

" DENZIL IBBETSON.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT THE OPENING OF THE ART EXHIBITION, 30TH DECEMBER, 1902.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is now my pleasant duty to proceed to the first of the functions of the present fortnight, and to declare open the Delhi Art Exhibition. A good many of our visitors would scarcely believe that almost everything that we see before us, except the trees, is the creation of the last eight months. When I came here in April last to select the site, there was not a trace of this great building, of these terraces, and of all the amenities that we now see around. They have all sprung into existence for the sake of this Exhibition, and though the effects of the Exhibition will, I hope, not be so quickly wiped out, the *mise en scène* is, I am sorry to say, destined to disappear.

Perhaps you will expect me to say a few words about the circumstances in which this Exhibition started into being. Ever since I have been in India I have made a careful study of the art industries and handicrafts of this country, once so famous and beautiful, and I have lamented, as many others have done, their progressive deterioration and decline. When it was settled that we were to hold this great gathering at Delhi, at which there would be assembled representatives of every Province and State in India, Indian Princes and Chiefs and Nobles, high officials, Native gentlemen, and visitors from all parts of the globe, it struck me that here at last was the long-sought opportunity of doing something to resuscitate these threatened handicrafts, to show to the world of what India is still capable, and, if possible, to arrest the process of decay. I accordingly sent for Dr. Watt, and I appointed him my right hand for the purpose. Far and wide throughout India have he and his Assistant, Mr. Percy Brown, proceeded, travelling thousands of miles, everywhere interviewing the artisans, selecting specimens, giving orders, where necessary supplying models, and advancing money to those who needed it. Three conditions I laid down to be observed like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

First, I stipulated that this must be an Arts Exhibition, and nothing else. We could easily have given you a wonderful show illustrating the industrial and economic development of India. Dr. Watt has such an exhibition, and a very good one too, at Calcutta.

We could have shown you timbers, and minerals, and raw stuffs, and hides, and manufactured articles, to any extent that you pleased. It would all have been very satisfying but also very ugly. But I did not want that. I did not mean this to be an industrial or economic Exhibition. I mean it to be an Arts Exhibition, and that only.

My second condition was that I would not have anything European or quasi-European in it. I declined to admit any of those horrible objects, such as lamps on gorgeous pedestals, coloured glass lustres, or fantastic statuettes, that find such a surprising vogue among certain classes in this country, but that are bad anywhere in the world, and worst of all in India, which has an art of its own. I laid down that I wanted only the work that represented the ideas, the traditions, the instincts, and the beliefs of the people. It is possible that a few articles that do not answer to my definition may have crept in, because the process of Europeadisation is going on apace in this country, and the number of teapots, cream jugs, napkin rings, salt cellars, and cigarette cases that the Indian artisan is called upon to turn out is appalling. But, generally speaking, my condition has been observed.

Then my third condition was that I would only have the best. I did not want cheap cottons and wax-cloths, vulgar lacquer, trinkets and tinsel, brass gods and bowls made to order in Birmingham, or perhaps made in Birmingham itself. What I desired was an exhibition of all that is rare, characteristic, or beautiful in Indian art, our gold and silver ware, our metal work and enamels, and jewelry, our carving in wood and ivory, and stone, our best pottery and tiles, our carpets of old Oriental patterns, our muslins and silks and embroideries, and the incomparable Indian brocades. All of these you will see inside this building. But please remember it is not a bazar; but an exhibition. Our object has been to encourage and revive good work, not to satisfy the requirements of the thinly lined purse.

Such is the general character of the exhibition. But we have added to it something much more important. Conscious that taste is declining and that many of our modern models are debased and bad, we have endeavoured to set up alongside the products of the present the standards and samples of the past. This is the meaning of the Loan Collection, which has a hall to itself, in which you will see many beautiful specimens of old Indian artware, lent to us by the generosity of Indian Chiefs and connoisseurs, some of it coming from our own Indian Museums, and some from the unrivalled collection in the South Kensington Museum in London. Many of these objects are beautiful in themselves: but we hope that the Indian workmen who are here, and also the patrons who employ them, will study them not merely as objects of antiquarian or even artistic interest: but as supplying them with fresh or rather resuscitated ideas which may be useful to them in inspiring their own work in the future. For this may be laid down as a truism, that Indian art will never be revived by borrowing foreign ideals, but only by fidelity to its own.

And now I may be asked, what is the object of this Exhibition, and what good do I expect to result from it? I will answer in a very few words. In so far as the decline of the Indian arts represents the ascendancy of commercialism, the superiority of steam power to hand power, the triumph of the test of utility over that of taste, then I have not much hope. We are witnessing in India only one aspect of a process that is going on throughout the world, that has long ago extinguished the old manual industries of England and that is rapidly extinguishing those of China and Japan. Nothing can stop it. The power loom will drive out the hand loom, and the factory will get the better of the workshop, just as surely as the steam car is superseding the horsed carriage, and as the hand-pulled punkah is being replaced by the electric fan. All that is inevitable, and in an age which wants things cheap, and does not mind their being ugly, which cares a good deal for comfort, and not much for beauty, and which is never happy unless it is deserting its own models and traditions, and running about in quest of something foreign and strange, we may be certain that a great many of the old arts and handicrafts are doomed.

There is another symptom that to my mind is even more ominous. I am one of those as I have said, who believe that no national art is capable of continued existence unless it satisfies the ideals, and expresses the wants, of the nation that has produced it. No art can be kept alive by globetrotters or curio-hunters alone. If it has got to that point, it becomes a mere mechanical reproduction of certain fashionable patterns: and when fashion changes, and they cease to be popular, it dies. If Indian art, therefore, is to continue to flourish, or is to be revived, it can only be if the Indian Chiefs and aristocracy and people of culture and high degree, undertake to patronise it. So long as they prefer to fill their palaces with flaming Brussels carpets, with Tottenham Court Road furniture, with cheap Italian mosaics, with French oleographs, with Austrian lustres, and with German tissues and cheap brocades, I fear there is not much hope. I speak in no terms of reproach, because I think that in England we are just as bad in our pursuit of anything that takes our fancy in foreign lands. But I do say that if Indian arts and handicrafts are to be kept alive, it can never be by outside patronage alone. It can only be because they find a market within the country and express the ideas and culture of its people. I should like to see a movement spring up among the Indian Chiefs and nobility for the expurgation, or at any rate the purification, of modern tastes, and for a reversion to the

old-fashioned but exquisite styles and patterns of their own country. Some day I have not a doubt that it will come. But it may then be too late.

If these are the omens, what then is the aim of this Exhibition, and what purpose do I think that it will serve? I can answer in a word. The Exhibition is intended as an object lesson. It is meant to show what India can still imagine, and create, and do. It is meant to show that the artistic sense is not dead among its workmen, but that all they want is a little stimulus and encouragement. It is meant to show that for the beautification of an Indian house or the furniture of an Indian home, there is no need to rush to the European shops at Calcutta or Bombay, but that in almost every Indian State and Province, in most Indian towns, and in many Indian villages, there still survives the art, and there still exist the artificers who can satisfy the artistic, as well as the utilitarian, tastes of their countrymen, and who are competent to keep alive this precious inheritance that we have received from the past. It is with this object that Dr. Watt and I have laboured in creating this Exhibition; and in now declaring it open, it only remains for me to express the earnest hope that it may in some measure fulfil the strictly patriotic purpose for which it has been designed.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT THE DELHI DURBAR ON 1ST JANUARY 1903.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES, PRINCES, AND PEOPLES OF INDIA,—Five months ago in London His Majesty King Edward VII, King of England and Emperor of India, was invested with the crown and sceptre of the English Kings. Only a few representatives of the Indian Empire had the good fortune to be present at that ceremony. Today His Majesty has by his royal favour afforded an opportunity to all his Indian people to take part in similar rejoicings, and here, and elsewhere throughout India, are gathered together in honour of the event the Princes and Chiefs and Nobles, who are the pillars of his throne, the European and Indian officials who conduct his administration with an integrity and devotion to duty beyond compare, the Army, British and Native, which with such pre-eminent bravery defends his frontiers and fights his wars, and the vast body of the loyal inhabitants of India, of all races who, amid a thousand varieties of circumstance and feeling and custom, are united in their spontaneous allegiance to the Imperial Crown. It was with the special object of thus solemnising his Coronation in India that His Majesty commanded me, as his Viceroy, to convene this great Durbar, and it is to signify the supreme value that he attaches to the occasion that he has honoured us by deputing his own brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, to join in this celebration.

It is 26 years since, on the anniversary of this day, in this city of Imperial memories and traditions, and on this very spot, Queen Victoria was proclaimed the first Empress of India. That act was a vindication of her profound interest in her Indian subjects, and of the accomplished unity of her Indian dominions under the paramountcy of the British Crown. Today, a quarter of a century later, that Empire is not less but more united. The sovereign to whom we are met to render homage is not less dear to his Indian people, for they have seen his features, and heard his voice. He has succeeded to a throne not only the most illustrious, but the most stable in the world; and ill-informed would be the critic who would deny that not the least of the bases of its security—nay, I think, a principal condition of its strength—is the possession of the Indian Empire, and the faithful attachment and service of His Majesty's Indian people. Rich in her ancient traditions, India is also rich in the loyalty which has been kindled anew in her by the West. Amid the crowd of noble suitors who, through all the centuries, have sought her hand, she has given it only to the one who has also gained her trust.

Nowhere else in the world would such a spectacle be possible as that which we witness here today. I do not speak of this great and imposing assemblage, unparalleled as I believe it to be. I refer to that which this gathering symbolises, and those to whose feelings it gives expression. Over 100 rulers of separate States, whose united population amounts to 60 millions of people, and whose territories extend over 55 degrees of longitude, have come here to testify their allegiance to their common sovereign. We greatly esteem the sentiments of loyalty that have brought them to Delhi from such great distances, and often at considerable sacrifice; and I shall presently be honoured by receiving from their own lips their message of personal congratulation to the King. The officers and soldiers present are drawn from a force in India of nearly 230,000 men, whose pride it is that they are the King's Army. The leaders of Indian society, official and unofficial, who are here, are the mouthpieces of a community of over 230 million souls. In spirit therefore and one may almost say, through their rulers and deputies, in person, there is represented in this arena nearly one-fifth of the entire human race. All are animated by a single feeling and all bow before a single throne. And should it be asked how it is that any one sentiment can draw together these vast and scattered forces and make them one, the answer is that loyalty to the sovereign is synonymous with confidence in the equity and benignity of his rule. It is not merely the expression of an emotion, but the record of an experience and the declaration of a belief. For to the majority of these millions the King's Government has given freedom from invasion and anarchy; to others it has guaranteed

their rights and privileges ; to others it opens ever widening avenues of honourable employment ; to the masses it dispenses mercy in the hour of suffering ; and to all it endeavours to give equal justice, immunity from oppression, and the blessings of enlightenment and peace. To have won such a dominion is a great achievement. To hold it by fair and righteous dealing is a greater. To weld it by prudent statemanship into a single and compact whole will be and is the greatest of all.

Such are the ideas and aims that are embodied in the summoning of this Coronation Durbar. It is now my duty to read to you the gracious message which His Majesty has desired me to convey to his Indian people :—

“ It gives me much pleasure to send a message of greeting to my Indian people, on the solemn occasion when they are celebrating my Coronation. Only a small number of the Indian Princes and representatives were able to be present at the Ceremony which took place in London ; and I accordingly instructed my Viceroy and Governor-General to hold a great Durbar at Delhi, in order to afford an opportunity to all the Indian Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples, and to the Officials of my Government, to commemorate this auspicious event. Ever since my visit to India in 1875, I have regarded that Country and its Peoples with deep affection : and I am conscious of their earnest and loyal devotion to my House and throne. During recent years many evidences of their attachment have reached me : and my Indian Troops have rendered conspicuous services in the Wars and Victories of my Empire.

“ I confidently hope that my beloved Son, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales, may before long be able to make themselves personally acquainted with India and the Country which I have always desired that they should see and which they are equally anxious to visit. Gladly would I have come to India upon this eventful occasion myself had this been found possible. I have, however, sent my dear Brother, the Duke of Connaught, who is already so well known in India, in order that my Family may be represented at the Ceremony held to celebrate my Coronation.

“ My desire, since I succeeded to the Throne of my revered Mother, the late Queen Victoria, the First Empress of India, has been to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration which secured for her in so wonderful a degree the veneration and affection of her Indian Subjects. To all my Feudatories and Subjects throughout India, I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of my rule, and which, under the Blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire, and the greater happiness of its People.”

Princes and Peoples of India, these are the words of the Sovereign whose Coronation we are assembled to celebrate. They provide a stimulus and an inspiration to the officers who serve him, and they breathe the lessons of magnanimity and good will to all. To those of us who, like my colleagues and myself, are the direct instruments of His Majesty's Government, they suggest the spirit that should guide our conduct and infuse our administration. Never was there a time when we were more desirous that that administration should be characterised by generosity and lenience. Those who have suffered much deserve much ; and those who have wrought well deserve well. The Princes of India have offered us their soldiers and their own swords in the recent campaigns of the Empire ; and in other struggles, such as those against drought and famine, they have conducted themselves with equal gallantry and credit. It is difficult to give to them more than they already enjoy, and impossible to add to a security whose inviolability is beyond dispute. Nevertheless, it has been a pleasure to us to propose that Government shall cease to exact any interest for a period of three years upon all loans that have been made or guaranteed by the Government of India to Native States in connection with the last famine and we hope that this benefaction may be acceptable to those to whom it is offered. Other and more numerous classes there are in this great country to whom we would gladly extend, and to whom we hope before long to be in a position to announce, relief. In the midst of a financial year it is not always expedient to make announcements, or easy to frame calculations. If, however, the present conditions continue, and if, as we have good reason to believe, we have entered upon a period of prosperity in Indian finance, then I trust that these early years of His Majesty's reign may not pass by without the Government of India being able to demonstrate their feelings of sympathy and regard for the Indian population by measures of financial relief, which their patient and loyal conduct in years of depression and distress renders it especially gratifying to me to contemplate. I need not now refer to other acts of consideration or favour which we have associated with the present occasion since they are recorded elsewhere. But it is my privilege to make the announcement to the officers of the Army that henceforward the name of the Indian Staff Corps will cease to exist, and that they will belong to the single and homogeneous Indian Army of the King.

Princes and Peoples; if we turn our gaze for a moment to the future, a great development appears with little doubt to lie before this country. There is no Indian problem, be it of population or education or labour or subsistence, which it is not in the power of statesmanship to solve. The solution of many is even now proceeding before our eyes. If the combined arms of Great Britain and India can secure continued peace upon our borders, if unity prevails within them, between princes and people, between European and Indian, and between rulers and ruled, and if the seasons fail not in their bounty, then nothing can arrest the march of progress. The India of the future will, under Providence, not be an India of diminishing plenty, of empty prospect, or of justifiable discontent; but one of expanding industry, of awakened faculties, of increasing prosperity, and of more widely distributed comfort and wealth. I have faith in the conscience and the purpose of my own country; and I believe in the almost illimitable capacities of this. But under no other conditions can this future be realised than the unchallenged supremacy of the paramount power, and under no other controlling authority is this capable of being maintained than that of the British Crown.

And now I will bring these remarks to a close. It is my earnest hope that this great assemblage may long be remembered by the peoples of India as having brought them into contact at a moment of great solemnity with the personality and the sentiments of their Sovereign. I hope that its memories will be those of happiness and rejoicing, and that the reign of King Edward VII, so auspiciously begun, will live in the annals of India and in the hearts of its people. We pray that, under the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, his sovereignty and power may last for long years, that the well-being of his subjects may grow from day to day, that the administration of his officers may be stamped with wisdom and virtue, and that the security and beneficence of his dominion may endure for ever.

Long live the King, Emperor of India!

STATE BANQUET AT DELHI, 1ST JANUARY 1903.

[On the evening of Thursday, the 1st January 1903, His Excellency the Viceroy entertained at a State Banquet in his Camp at Delhi, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and a large and distinguished Company. His Excellency in proposing the toast of the King-Emperor after dinner spoke as follows:—]

Your Royal Highnesses Your Excellencies, My Lords, and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. This afternoon we carried through, I hope with success, the great ceremony that had been devised for the celebration of His Majesty's Coronation in this country, and the spectacle was one that must have stirred the heart of every beholder. It brought home to every European or Indian inhabitant of this land the vivid reality of the constitution under which we live, and by which a far away and invisible mainspring guides with resistless energy and power every movement of this vast political machine; and I hope that it may also have impressed our various illustrious visitors and guests with the conviction that this Indian possession of His Majesty is no mere dead-weight tied on to the heels of the British Empire, but a Dominion, a Continent, an Empire by itself, rich in its own personality and memories, self-confident in its own strength, and aglow with abundant potentialities for the future. To be King of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions beyond the Seas is a great and noble title. But to be Emperor of India is in no respect less, and is in some respects greater. For powerful Empires existed and flourished here, while Englishmen were still wandering painted in the woods, and when the British Colonies were wilderness and jungle; and India has left a deeper mark upon the history, the philosophy, and the religion of mankind than any other territorial unit in the universe. That a British Sovereign should in the fulness of time have been able to do what no predecessor of his ever accomplished, what Alexander never dreamed of, what Akbar never performed, namely, to pacify, unify, and consolidate this great mass into a single homogeneous whole, is in my judgment, the most impressive phenomenon in history, and the greatest wonder of the modern world.

Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, and Gentlemen, I venture to say that but one regret has filled all our minds here to-day. It is that His Majesty the King-Emperor has not been able to be present here in person to receive the homage of his loyal Feudatories and the acclamations of his Indian people. There is, indeed, no necessity for an Emperor of India to come out here to be crowned. His Majesty, was our acknowledged and sovereign lord as soon as the throne was vacant nearly two years ago. But India would dearly have loved to see the face of her Emperor and to listen to his voice: and some day we may hope that, as time and distance continue to dwindle under the magic finger of science, it may be found possible for the Viceroy on some future occasion like the present to be eliminated as a superfluous phantom, and for the real figure to appear upon the scene.

However that may be, we are met here in honour of a Sovereign who, though he may be absent in person, is with us in spirit, and whose royal message, which I had the privilege of reading this afternoon, shows how proud he is of the allegiance, and how devoted

to the interests, of his Indian people. At the Durbar it was my duty to address more particularly the various classes of His Majesty's Feudatories and subjects who had assembled to render him their homage and to listen to his words. But the presence at this table here to-night of so many illustrious representatives of foreign Powers and of eminent persons from all quarters of the globe, enables me to point to the fact, that the possession of India draws with it other and outside responsibilities, and brings us into relation, I am glad to say, peaceful and amicable relation, with all the Powers and Principalities of the East. We are honoured here by the company of a distinguished representative of the great and allied Empire of Japan, and by an Envoy from that enlightened monarch the King of Siam; and at our Durbar there were present to-day the Envoys or representatives of our friend and ally the Amir of Afghanistan, of the friendly Kingdom of Nepal, and of the Sultan of Muscat. Among our guests are the Governors-General of the Indian possessions of two powerful and allied nations, France and Portugal, with whom our relations are those of unbroken peacefulness and concord. Further, there have appeared for the first time at a gathering such as this, representatives of those great British Colonies beyond the seas, Australia and South Africa, whose star is destined to rise ever higher and higher, and whose Governments, as time passes on, must be brought into still closer connection with our own. Finally, we have here prominent Members of the Imperial Legislature, of the British Lords and Commons, who have journeyed across the ocean to join hands with us in this great ceremonial. I think I am entitled, therefore, to claim that it is no mere local celebration, but a great and Imperial solemnity of far-reaching interest and application, that we have been enacting to-day, and it is before an audience that is typical of all that is best in the British Empire, of our established dominion in Asia, of the friendly sentiments of our neighbours, and of the sympathetic regard of our own kith and kin across the seas, that I now propose my toast.

I give you all, Gentlemen, with feelings of profound respect, of devotion, and of enthusiasm, the health of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India.

[The toast was drunk with all honours.]

The Viceroy then rose to propose the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. His Excellency said:—

Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, My Lords, and Gentlemen,—There is only one other toast that I shall present to you this evening. I said just now how greatly His Majesty the King-Emperor had regretted that he could not be present here in person at the celebration of his own Coronation. But as this was impossible, His Majesty took the one step that, had there been a plebiscite on the subject in India, we should all have voted for unanimously—namely, he deputed a member of the Royal Family, a near relative of his own, to represent his family on this occasion; and—the Prince and Princess of Wales finding it impossible to visit India in the present winter, though we hope that that is an honour only for a little while delayed—His Majesty's choice fell upon his Royal brother, the Duke of Connaught, whose presence at the ceremony to-day, and here again to-night, is regarded by all of us with quite exceptional pleasure and delight. These are our feelings, both because we regard His Royal Highness's visit as testifying in the most unmistakeable way to the attitude and interest of the Sovereign, and also because there is no Prince, I might go further and say no officer—for after all His Royal Highness has been one of ourselves, and has served the Crown in India—who has more endeared himself to the people of all classes in this country, to soldiers and civilians, to Europeans and Natives, than His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. He comes back to us, therefore, not merely as the delegate of our illustrious Sovereign, but as the old friend whom all India reveres and loves; and, if I may be permitted to diverge for one moment from the strict track of my toast, I would add that these sentiments on our part are enhanced by the knowledge that His Royal Highness has brought with him the gracious Princess whose popularity in India is not second even to his own. May I also say, though it is not perhaps absolutely germane to my toast, with what pleasure we see here another member of the Royal Family, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, himself a reigning sovereign, and a grandson of our late Queen, who has honoured us by joining our company, and whose presence is a compliment and a delight to us all.

And now, to revert to the subject of my toast, I hope that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will carry away to His Majesty the King a favourable impression of the prosperity and loyalty of his great Indian dominion. I can assure him that we regard it as the highest honour that he should have come out to be with us on this momentous occasion. When our Delhi functions are over, we hope to arrange for him a pleasant tour through the scenes and among the people to whom he is so much attached; and when he sails away from our shores, I hope that India will always keep the firm and agreeable resting-place in his memory that the Duchess and he already occupy, and will by their present visit confirm, in the affections of Europeans and Indians alike in this country.

Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking the good health, pleasant journey, and safe return of our illustrious guest, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

[The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

His Royal Highness, who, on rising to respond to the toast, was very warmly received said :—]

Your Excellencies, Your Royal Highness, My Lords, and Gentlemen.—I am indeed very sensible of the very kind manner in which you have proposed my health on this great and auspicious day. I can assure you that it was a great pleasure and satisfaction to myself when His Majesty the King informed me that it was his wish to send me out to India for the Coronation Durbar to represent his own family. I never expected that I should have such good fortune. My soldiering days now are cast in a very different climate. Ireland is a very different place from India, and Dublin is a very different place from Delhi and I was never more astonished than I was on being told that I should come out to India again. It is a great pleasure to me to come—a pleasure to come again to a country to which anybody at all interested and having served the Crown in it, must feel deeply attached.

There is also the feeling—I must say a somewhat sorrowful one—that when I was here before I had the good fortune to serve under three Viceroys and two Commanders-in-Chief and that now I am no longer connected with India, except in my heart. But I think it requires very little assurance from me that I do, and always shall, take the very deepest interest in everything that affects the happiness and prosperity and the greatness of His Majesty's Indian Empire.

I have many friends here, both British and Native, and to see them again—to see them well and getting on in the world—is a great satisfaction to me; and what especially gives me pleasure is to meet the Native Army once again. As you know, Sir, I was first connected with the Bengal Army, as it was then; in this Command—the Meerut Division—and with that of the Rawal Pindi Division; after that for nearly four years, I had the Command of the Bombay Army, and, therefore, I may say that my interests are Indian, and not confined to one Presidency or another. But during the twelve years since I was in India, the Indian troops have taken their share in the defence of our frontiers and of our interests both in India and beyond the seas, and I am happy to think that whether it was in Africa, whether it was in China, or whether it was on the frontiers of India, every branch of the Indian Army has known how to maintain its reputation, and I can say with confidence that the Indian Army is respected by the armies of all other nations. It is a bad day for any Army when it does not get the chance of active service, and it would be especially so for the Indian Army if they were to be locked up year after year in their own country. However, this is a slight digression from the toast. May I be allowed to say for the Duchess of Connaught that she, equally with myself, rejoices to be again in India, and that she was very proud to be present at the ceremony of to-day; and may I also with reference to Your Excellency's remarks about my nephew, the Grand Duke of Hesse, say how highly he appreciates the pleasure of visiting India and of being your guest, and further may I, on this New Year's Day, tell you, Lord Curzon, how grateful we all are for your great hospitality and for the very kind and cordial welcome you have given us.

I thank you all, Gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health.

REPORT BY THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, CORONATION CAMP, DELHI.

The cases decided between the 22nd November 1902 and the 31st January 1903 were as detailed in Appendix.

Considering the very large numbers of people in and near the camps, the total number of cases, *vis.*, 196, reads very well. Out of these no less than 187 were of a trivial nature and were tried summarily, leaving only nine regular trials.

2. Only two cases against soldiers came before me. In one case the man was convicted of running off with money from a gambling den, and in the other a soldier was charged with causing the death of a native. This man was acquitted on appeal, having been convicted under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code, by the Magistrate (causing death by a rash act).

3. Looking to the enormous numbers of soldiers at Delhi during the Durbar period, this speaks well for the behaviour of the British troops, under circumstances of considerable temptation.

4. I had exceptional opportunities of watching the out-door work of the Punjab Police, and I was much struck at the very good work carried out by them, often under circumstances of extreme difficulty, especially as regards the regulation of traffic.

The 4th April 1903.

H. B. THORNHILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,

*Special Magistrate,
Coronation Camp, Delhi.*

Appendix.

Statement showing the cases decided by Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Special Magistrate, Delhi Durbar Camp.

1	2	3	4		5	6		7	
	Act under which case was brought.	Duration.	ON SUMMARY TRIALS.		Total.	ON REGULAR TRIALS		Total.	REMARKS.
			Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.		
	Section 34, Police Act.	From 22-11-02 to 18-12-02.	9	...	9	During the whole period 196 cases were decided, of which 187 cases were tried summarily, and 9 cases were regular trials; of these cases, in 32 cases there were acquittal and in the remaining the accused were convicted.
	Indian Penal Code.	Ditto ...	4	...	4	1	1	2	
	Coronation Act	From 18-12-02 to 25-12-02.	16	3	19				
	Indian Penal Code.	Ditto ...	4	3	7				
	Total ...	From 22-11-02 to 25-12-02.	33	6	39	1	1	2	
	Coronation Act	From 25-12-02 to 1-2-03.	109	15	124				
	Indian Penal Code.	Ditto ...	15	6	21	2	2	4	
	Acts ...	Ditto ...	3	...	3	1	2	3	
	Total ...	From 25-12-02 to 1-2-03.	127	21	148	3	4	7	
	GRAND TOTAL...	From 22-11-02 to 31-1-03.	161	27	187	4	5	9	

H. B. THORNHILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Special Magistrate, Coronation Camp, Delhi.

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS, AND ON THE HEALTH OF THE CORONATION DURBAR CAMPS.

In submitting this short report on the Sanitary and Medical History of the Central and Provincial Camps of the Coronation Durbar, it is satisfactory to be able to note that from the point of view of health, as well as in other respects, the assemblage has been a remarkable success.

The collection of such an enormous number of natives from all parts of India on one spot, which rendered the importation of many cases of disease not only possible but probable, was effected with the occurrence of a few cases of plague only which could be attributed to importation. These cases were all isolated, and did not act as foci for the spread of the disease. This immunity was owing to the excellence of the arrangements for the selection and inspection of all natives so carefully devised and carried out by the various Provincial Governments, and by the Officials of the various Native States, and to the efficient Railway Plague Inspections on all the lines entering Delhi.

The weather also contributed greatly to the good health of the Durbar, both through the absence of rain, so usual at that season, and from the fact that the temperature was, for most of the time, from five to ten degrees above the mean.

The difficulties to be contended with in the creation of a large town of about 100,000 inhabitants with four suburbs of from five to ten thousand inhabitants each, on a bare plain among the fields, and the arrangements for the adequate supply of food, water, hospital accommodation, conservancy, etc., for them, were necessarily great. It therefore speaks volumes for the forethought and organising powers of the officials who have been toiling for the past six months at the formation of the camps, that all the arrangements worked so perfectly, and that no hitch occurred.

There was abundance of food, and the establishment of a public market by the Supply and Transport Department prevented prices in Delhi from rising much, if at all, above the normal.

The supply of water in the Central Camps was unlimited. Drawn from the Jumna above Delhi, it was passed through the filter-beds of the Delhi water-works, and distributed through all the camps in pipes, so that contamination was impossible.

In the Provincial and Native Chiefs' Camps, which were too far from the Jumna for a pipe supply to be arranged for (except in the case of the Punjab and Rajputana Chiefs' Camps, where pipe water was supplied) wells were dug by the Durbar authorities, minute instructions were drawn up by the Administrative Medical and Sanitary Officer for the regulation and safeguarding of these wells by the supply of special vessels for the withdrawal of water, and by the posting of special guards over them to prevent chance contamination by unauthorized individuals.

The abundant supply of water enabled the Durbar authorities to combat and to a great extent, remove the nuisance and discomfort arising from the dust, which is always so bad in Indian camps, by watering all the main roads. Roads within camp limits were kept watered by the camps themselves.

The Medical and Sanitary arrangements were under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, as Administrative Medical and Sanitary Officer, with Major F. Wyville-Thomson, I.M.S., as Special Health Officer, and Captain C. H. James, I.M.S., as Special Plague Officer. Under these there was a staff of two Assistant Surgeon and eight Hospital Assistants.

In addition to the above Durbar Staff, the Camp of each Provincial Government and Native State brought its own Medical Officer and Subordinates, with tents and equipment for a small hospital capable of treating ordinary cases of sickness up to three per cent. of the population of each camp, with arrangements to extend up to seven per cent., if necessary. Daily sick reports were furnished to the Administrative Medical Officer by each camp from the 20th December to the 10th January.

An out-door dispensary was established in the Central Camp in charge of a Hospital Assistant for the treatment of natives employed on the Durbar work from June 1902. In November it was removed to a supply house on the Alipur Road, where an Ambulance Station was also arranged. The latter was luckily never required, as owing to the excellent Police management of the traffic, no serious carriage or other accident was reported. Considering the very crowded state of the main roads this was most satisfactory.

This Dispensary proved very useful, and was largely attended, 5,000 cases being treated between the end of June and the end of January.

In November a Civil Followers' Hospital of 32 beds was opened near Chandrawal village for all natives not otherwise arranged for, and any overflow cases from the Central Camps. It was built of thatched huts, and completely equipped with medicines and appliances, and had a staff of two Hospital Assistants and the usual servants.

Separate arrangements for the segregation and treatment of Infectious Diseases were made by the Durbar Medical Staff, who kept this branch under their own control, medical officers of Provincial Camps being directed to report all such cases to the Health or Plague Officer for removal to a Segregation Hospital.

To enable any outbreak of plague to be effectually dealt with, Special Plague Regulations for the Durbar Area were issued by the Punjab Government, under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) giving the Central Committee general control over plague operations, and detailing the steps to be taken and rules to be observed on the appearance of plague by the officials deputed by them.

Four Segregation Hospitals, consisting of thatched huts of matting plastered over with mud, and fully equipped with beds, blankets, cooking vessels, lamps, etc., were erected at four different points.

One near Azadpur village was for cases occurring in the Central and Punjab Chiefs' Camps. It consisted of two wards for the accommodation of 28 plague patients, two wards of 4 beds each at some distance apart, for cholera or smallpox, observation ward, dispensary, store room, servants' quarters, etc., and a number of small huts for the segregation of contacts. It had a staff of one Hospital Assistant, Compounder, Matron, Bhisti, Sweeper and Cook.

Similar but slightly smaller Segregation Hospitals were erected about a quarter of a mile from the Bombay and Rajputana Chiefs' Camps respectively, and another on the Rohtak Road, which was intended for cases coming from the Central India and United Provinces, Baroda, Mysore, Burma, Bengal and the other camps up to the Pembari Bridge. Each of these was in the charge of a Hospital Assistant with a staff of servants.

Of the two Assistant Surgeons employed, one was stationed at the Segregation Hospital at the Bombay Provincial Camp and the other at the Outdoor Dispensary on the Alipur Road. The latter was in charge of the Postal and Telegraph Establishments, and with the assistance of another Hospital Assistant, made a daily sanitary inspection of the Central Camps.

The instructions given to the medical officers of camps were that on the appearance of any illness suspected to be of an infectious character, they were to take immediate steps to isolate the case temporarily on the outskirts of their camp, and to inform the Durbar Medical Authorities, who would inspect and, if necessary, remove the patient and contacts to a Segregation Hospital, and carry out the required disinfection.

Most fortunately the above arrangements were never severely taxed, owing to the immunity of the Durbar from plague and other infectious diseases.

Only ten cases of plague occurred altogether, in eight different camps. They were all menial natives, and recent arrivals, save one. They came in good health, but were evidently incubating the disease, and sickened from a few hours to a few days after arrival. The one exception was a man in the Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport, who had been a month in camp. The source of his infection could not be traced.

Although there were thus eight separate *foci* for causing plague distributed widely over the camps, in no instance did a second case follow the original one. This was doubtless due to the open air life in tents, to the prompt recognition of the disease, and to the rapidity with which preventive measures were taken. It also supports the accepted theory that plague need not be feared in camps, and that the turning out of the inhabitants of infected villages into camp is a certain method of arresting the disease.

The ten cases of plague occurred in the following places :—

Three coolies, who had arrived from Amritsar a few days before, were attacked simultaneously early in November.

They were living along with fifty others in an old building in the Baroda Central Camp on the King's Road. The sick men were removed and the contacts segregated. No further cases occurred. The building was disinfected, and the doorways built up. One case was severe, the other two mild. They all recovered.

Single fatal cases occurred at the Punjab Chiefs', Baroda Provincial, Central India Chiefs', Volunteer, Transport Lines, and the Bharatpur Imperial Service Corps Camps. A plague-stricken man was found on the road near Azadpur by Captain James. He died and no information about him could be obtained.

With regard to other infectious diseases the Durbar was practically free from them. No cholera appeared, and there were five cases of smallpox confined to the Military Camps, which were under the control of the Military Authorities.

As for general diseases, the camps were very healthy. Owing to the warm weather and freedom from rain and cold winds, chest diseases and pneumonia were not frequent or severe. Camps coming from Southern India were warned of the necessity to bring extra warm clothing for their followers and the large number of sweepers employed in the Conservancy Department were provided with blankets and tents. With neglect of these precautions, and adverse conditions of weather, the mortality from pneumonia among the followers in such a gathering might be very severe.

The total number of cases treated in the Chandrawal Civil Followers' Hospital, and reported by the Medical Officers of the different camps (excluding all the troops), for the period from the 20th December to the 10th of January is given below, but as the Medical Officers in many in-

stances included their out-patients in the returns, the figures show a large excess over what were really serious cases in hospital :

				Cases.	Deaths.
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	1,534	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	365	22
Chest Diseases	...	...	...	1,570	11
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	548	3
All other Causes	...	...	...	2,828	29
TOTAL				6,875	69

Conservancy.

The Conservancy arrangements, devised and carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Thornhill, Executive Sanitary Officer and Special Magistrate for the Durbar, were a perfect success. It is only when one is

actually concerned with this department that the magnitude of the task can be appreciated, and the greatest praise which can be bestowed on it was, as happened in this case, that things worked so smoothly and unobtrusively that they passed unnoticed. In no case was any objectionable sight or smell noticed, nor was a single serious complaint made. A liberal supply of latrines and of removal staff and plant insured the rapid disposal of the night-soil, and no accumulation ever occurred. Special roads, metalled and lighted, were made to the trenches, on which the carts worked all night, so that they were never in evidence.

The Removal System was carried out in the whole of the Central Camps, and in the greater part of the Military Camps. This meant the removal and burial every night of the soil from an estimated population of 100,000 people. Trenches were dug at three spots on the outskirts of the camps, to which the night-soil was removed either in Crowley's carts, or the iron receptacles were removed bodily on trollies drawn by bullocks, emptied, washed, and brought back.

The trenches were in the form of shallow pits, one foot deep. The earth removed in digging them was pulverised by wooden mallets, and heaped on the side so that as soon as a cart of filth was emptied into the trench spreading itself out to a depth of about three inches, the powdered earth was immediately thrown on the top. No smell was noticeable except when the carts were actually being emptied. It never penetrated through the earth, and the absence of flies from the pits testified to the thoroughness of the system. The carts or receptacles were then washed with Condy's Fluid or Phenyle, and the washings poured into a separate pit.

The latrines, which were usually made of mat screens were furnished with a special pattern of double iron bucket devised by Lieutenant-Colonel Thornhill. These were so arranged with a semi-circular iron plate on the top for the feet of the performer that the urine and faeces were bound to pass into their own receptacles, and all soiling of the ground was thereby avoided. These buckets were then emptied into the receptacles, which were iron cylinders with double lids fixed by a clamp. They could be emptied into the Crowley's carts or removed when full on the trollies.

Each latrine had a separate compartment for washing in, to prevent the slopping of water the natives indulge in.

It was found impossible to remove the water from the urinals, so these were made in the form of heaps or pits full of sawdust. They acted perfectly, as they absorbed an enormous quantity of urine, and no smell or unpleasantness ever resulted.

The Provincial Camps made their own Conservancy arrangements under the supervision of the Durbar Sanitary authorities, a circular with instructions on sanitary matters being issued to them by Lieutenant-Colonel Bamber. In these camps trench latrines were used, being constructed and served by the camp staff.

Numerous Police Patrols round all these camps prevented the soiling of the ground, and any chance contamination was removed from their outskirts by a body of sweepers from the Durbar Conservancy Staff told off for that purpose, under a Native Non-Commissioned Officer for each camp as Sanitary Inspector.

In the Central Camps, each camp brought its own sweepers, who were responsible for the tent work and cleaning up of kitchens, stables, etc., and for the transporting of receptacles to central depôts, whence their contents were removed to the trenches by the Durbar Staff.

Kitchen slops were disposed of in small absorption pits, filled with broken bricks; bath-water was poured out on flower-beds or lawns, and kitchen rubbish and stable-litter were collected in convenient spots for removal by the Durbar Conservancy Staff in carts.

Exact instructions were issued in printed circulars on all the above mentioned points, and distributed to all Camps by the Medical and Sanitary Administrative Officer, and any instance of an insanitary condition in the Central Camps was found to be caused by the neglect of the Camp Authorities to carry out the directions given them, which in many cases were not adhered to as closely as they might have been.

The large number of *Dhobies* employed in the Civil and Military Camps, were not allowed to wash clothes inside their camps, or in the Najafgarh Canal. The Jumna below the intake of the water-works was set apart for their use. The Najafgarh Canal was used only for bathing and watering horses.

C. J. BAMBER, *Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,*

Dated the 2nd March 1903.

*Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab,
and Administrative Medical Officer,
Coronation Durbar, Delhi.*

REPORT ON THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI.

1. In paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 949-I. A., dated the 7th March 1902, it was directed that the General Police arrangements in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi should be placed under the control of the Punjab Government, and that, as regards the camps of the various Local Governments and Administrations, the Punjab Government should enquire direct whether these Governments would prefer to arrange for the protection of their camps themselves or to leave the arrangements in the hands of the Punjab Government.

2. *Protection of Camps of other Provinces.*—The Governments of Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Baluchistan elected to employ their own police for the protection of their camps while the other provinces desired that the Punjab Government would undertake the responsibility.

With the exceptions above noted, the protection of the whole of the camps as well as all duties connected with law and order were entrusted to the Punjab Police.

It was, however, subsequently arranged with the Government which had placed the protection of their camps in the hands of the Punjab Government that they should supply a small number of police for employment in the interior of their respective camps, but the responsibility for protection from without rested with the police of this province.

3. *Detective Police.*—In accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 6 of Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 640, dated the 20th August 1902, Mr. McCracken, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, was placed directly under the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, for the control of an establishment of detectives drawn from the police forces of all provinces in India. Mr. McCracken was subsequently relieved of this duty by Mr. H. L. Kemball.

4. *Strength of the Police employed.*—The attached statement A shows the strength of police employed on all duties in connection with the Durbar. It will be seen that of the total of—

36 Gazetted Officers,
165 Non-Gazetted Officers,
5,031 Sergeants and Constables,

the Punjab Police furnished—

29 Gazetted Officers,
105 Non-Gazetted Officers,
3,661 Sergeants and Constables,

and the following particulars relate to the duties performed by the latter force.

PART I.

Strength of the Force and the manner in which it was provided.

5. Including two Gazetted Officers of the North-West Frontier Province who were associated with the Punjab Police for all duties, the force consisted of—

- 1 Inspector-General.
- 2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
- 17 District Superintendents of Police.
- 12 Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
- 5 European Inspectors.
- 9 Native Inspectors.
- 3 European Deputy Inspectors.
- 88 Native Deputy Inspectors.
- 347 Sergeants.
- 70 Mounted Constables.
- 3,236 Constables.
- 1,441 Village Chaukidars.

Substitutes.—The districts from which the Non-Gazetted Officers and men were taken are shown in statement B-I, which also gives the number of substitutes entertained in the places of the constables withdrawn. The total number of substitutes was 2 500; they were employed on an average for two months at Rs. 7 per mensem.

Chaukidars, pay of.—The chaukidars received Rs. 7 per mensem while away from their villages, and local arrangements were made for their duties during their absence.

Period for which the Police were employed.—Statement B-II gives the dates on which the different parties of Police reached Delhi, the period spent there and the dates of their return to their districts. It shows that while the total strength was present from 20th December to 11th January the average for two months was—

- 20 Gazetted Officers.
- 87 Non-Gazetted Officers.
- 3,015 Sergeants and Constables.

Strength of Military Police.—The services of 20 non-commissioned officers and men of British Cavalry Regiments were borrowed from the military authorities, 10 for 15 days and 10 for 13 days.

PART II.

Distribution and duties of the force.

6. *Divisions formed.*—Three Divisions were formed as shown below :—

No. of Division.	Officer in charge.	District Superintendent of Police.	Assistant District Supt. of Police.	INSPECTORS.		DEPUTY INSPECTORS.		Sergeants.	Mounted Constables.	Foot Constables.	Chaukidars.	Military non-commissioned officers.	
				European.	Native.	European.	Native.						
I	Mr. Hammond, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	10	7	3	3	3	47	173	41	1,554	251	10	
II	Mr. Sydney Smith, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	5	2	...	4	...	22	80	16	801	906	...	
III	Mr. Dunstford, District Superintendent of Police.	3	3	2	3	...	19	95	13	771	284	10	
	Total	...	17	12	5	9	3	88	347	70	3,236	1,441	20

The 1st Division was posted to the Central and Military Camps.

The 2nd Division to the Provincial and Native Chiefs' Camps; and

The 3rd Division to the City and suburbs of Delhi.

Details of the location and duties of each Division are given in statement C-I, II and III.

The area included in the three Police Divisions was about 50 square miles.

Protective arrangements in Divisions.—In the first Division chaukidars were employed in picketing the Ridge and the space to the east of the Central Camps between the Ridge and the Najufgarh Canal, while all duties in the camps themselves were performed by Regular Police.

In the second Division the Native Chiefs made their own arrangements for the protection of the interior of their camps, the only exception being in the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was supplied with Regular Police for this duty. A cordon of chaukidars was posted round every group of Camps, the pickets being 100 yards apart. Parties of police were employed as patrols and to supervise the chaukidars. This system of protection worked remarkably well as not a single case of theft by outsiders was committed.

The strength of police in the 3rd Division is inclusive of the force ordinarily attached to the Delhi District. This Division was in charge of Mr. Dunsford, District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

7. *Investigation.*—In accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Durbar Police Act, special police stations were created. In the 1st Division there were three such police stations. In the 2nd Division the Provincial Camps were formed into five groups, in each of which a police station was located. In the 3rd Division two jurisdictions in addition to the ordinary municipal police stations were arranged for.

8. *Crime reported.*—Statement D shows the offences reported between the 15th December and 15th January with the figures for the corresponding period in 1901-02.

Considering the great influx of visitors, the amount of valuables in their possession and the area over which the camps were spread, the remarkably small number of offences, in excess of the ordinary crime of the locality, was very satisfactory.

This result was, in a great part, due to the activity of the Detective Agency who discovered, in and about Delhi, 180 persons from different parts of the country, all of whom had been previously convicted of offences against property. 51 of the persons were ordered to furnish security and 16 were deported.

One case of murder was reported. The body was found on the bank of the Najufgarh Canal in a decomposed state. The medical report showed that the deceased had several ribs broken, but the body was not recognised, and no clue to the offender was obtained.

9. *Regulation of Traffic.*—The paucity of European Subordinate Officers and the fact that the native police, drawn from every district in the province, had had no previous experience in such duties at first caused much difficulty in the regulation of traffic on the main thoroughfares which were crowded with vehicles of all descriptions.

I applied to the military authorities for 20 non-commissioned officers of British Cavalry Regiments to be temporarily attached to the police from 23rd December, but it was not till 26th December that 10 men of the 15th Hussars were placed at my disposal. On 29th this number was increased by 10 men of the 9th Lancers. These non-commissioned officers and men proved most valuable. In the meantime the native police had learnt their duties, and by 1st January the traffic was fairly under control.

Gazetted Officers had not only to supervise but also to take an active part in performing these irksome duties.

The coachmen of the Native Chiefs and others imagined that they could ignore the authority of the police and it was only by the exercise of much patience and firmness that the regulations could be enforced.

10. *Motor Cars.*—In the rules framed by the Punjab Government under Section 7 (1) of the Delhi Durbar Police Act, every Motor Car had to be licensed by the Inspector-General of Police before being used within the area to which the Act applied.

I licensed 22 Motor Cars, most of which were petrol ones.

The points I was directed to pay attention to were the stopping and turning powers of the vehicle, the amount of noise it created and the ability of the driver to control the vehicle. The conditions of the license provided that the speed should not exceed eight miles an hour, that the vehicle should not be used between sunset and sunrise or on the days of the State Entry, the Durbar and the review of the troops.

No accidents occurred which could be attributed to Motor Cars.

I attach a list of the vehicles licensed (Statement E).

11. *Ceremonials.*—The attached statement marked F shows the number of police employed on the occasion of the State Entry, the Durbar and other public functions.

The reserve intended to provide for such duties was insufficient, and men had to be withdrawn from the protection of Camps, thus throwing extra work on those who remained in charge. On the day of the Durbar, the police were on duty from early in the morning till nearly sunset and on the night of the State Ball, from sunset to sunrise.

12. *Parking of carriages.*—The number of carriages parked on each of the great functions is given in Statement G.

The system of parking is explained in the extract from the carriage Traffic Regulations for 1st January given in Appendix G. I.

The same system with slight modifications was adopted at all the other Great Functions. At the State Ball the carriage ticket numbers instead of being given to the coachmen were affixed to the lamp on the near side of each carriage.

The use of carriage tickets of colors, corresponding with the flags of the different parking grounds, with block numbers, worked very well, and there was no difficulty in ascertaining the position of any carriage on seeing the ticket in possession of the occupier of the carriage.

Some non-commissioned officers and men of British Infantry Regiments were employed in issuing carriage tickets at the arrival platforms; they proved most useful.

The difficulty in connection with the carriages occurred on the conclusion of the functions when everybody endeavoured to get away at once. But directly the main roads were reached, a proper line was established.

On the night of the illuminations there was necessarily much confusion when the public rushed to their carriages and blocked the roads of exit. There were, however, no serious accidents.

On future occasions it would, I think, be better for the fireworks to be viewed from the walls and glacis of the fort rather than from the Jumma Masjid.

In 1877 the display of fireworks was held soon after dark; the spectators reached their seats, and their carriages were parked by day light. On the 2nd January 1903, the darkness added very much to the difficulties of the police.

13. *Accidents.*—Eighteen accidents to natives were reported as having been caused by carriages or horses. Six of them ended fatally, in the others the injuries were not serious.

Nearly all of these cases occurred in the city and bazars. The only other fatal accident was that in which an elephant belonging to the Maharaja of Rewah killed its Mahout.

14. *Fires.*—Sixteen fires occurred in the different camps. The amount of damage done was slight.

The swords of the police employed in Camps had been sharpened, so that on the first alarm of fire they could cut the ropes of any neighbouring tents and thus prevent the fire from spreading.

15. *Lost property.*—One hundred and fifty-eight articles were reported lost, of which all but 90 were recovered.

PART III.

HEALTH AND CONDUCT OF THE FORCE.

16. *Health.*—Of the 3,263 officers and men of the Punjab Police deputed from other districts, 135 were admitted to hospital; there were eight deaths, all from pneumonia.

Of the 1,441 chowkidars, 15 were admitted to hospital, and six died.

The Civil Surgeon of Delhi placed at my disposal four hospital assistants, two of whom were employed in visiting the police in the different Camps.

Two Gazetted Officers, Messrs. Dunsford and Baskett, were on the sick list for some days.

17. *Tents for the Police and Chowkidars.*—Particulars of the tents used are given in Statement H. Nearly every serviceable tent in possession of the Department was sent to Delhi.

Mr. Rundle, District Superintendent of Police, was appointed Quarter Master from 1st November. Prior to that date, Mr. Cocks, Assistant District Superintendent, acted in this capacity.

The Quarter Master had to receive and distribute all tents, to arrange for the carriage of the luggage of parties of police on arrival and departure from Delhi and to draw and distribute the pay of the force.

18. *Conduct of the Force.*—There was only one complaint of incivility on the part of the police. Discipline was well maintained, and the conduct of the police and the chaukidars was excellent. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab authorised a reward of Rs. 1,000, which with a similar sum given by the Central Committee, and Rs. 250 by the officer in charge of Visitors' Camp No. II was distributed among the constables, each man receiving 10 annas.

The officers and men worked with much spirit. The duties of the officers were irksome and often required the exercise of much patience and good temper.

19. *Notice of Officers*—When all did well it is invidious to make distinctions, but I must mention the names of Messrs. Hammond and Sydney Smith, Deputy Inspectors-General, also of Mr. French, who held charge of the 2nd Division till 15th December. Mr. Lake, my Personal Assistant, in addition to his ordinary duties, controlled traffic on several occasions.

Although the police of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bengal, Central Provinces and Baluchistan took no part in the duties connected with law and order, they guarded their respective Camps most efficiently.

Mr. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, in charge of the United Provinces Police, was most courteous and anxious to assist on every occasion.

Messrs. Tomkins and Stead, whose services were placed at my disposal by Mr. Hastings, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police of the North-West Frontier Province, were employed on all duties and rendered valuable assistance.

I wish to bring very prominently to notice the excellent work done by Inspector Sandhe Khan, the Kotwal of Delhi, to whose tact and energy the success of the arrangements in the city was in a great measure due.

20. *Rewards.*—I have already recommended that the constables should receive double halting allowances or two annas instead of one anna per diem.

The village chaukidars worked remarkably well, and as already mentioned, not a single theft was committed by outsiders in Camps guarded by them. I recommend that each of the 1,441 chaukidars be given a present of one rupee, and that the families of the six men who died at Delhi, should receive Rs. 10 each.

The Gazetted officers of the force had no Christmas holidays, and while other officers were enjoying themselves had to work day and night. I venture to suggest that the European members of the force should be given 15 days' special privilege leave on the condition attaching to the Mahsud Blockade Leave.

C. BROWN,

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

D.

Statement showing the offences reported between the 15th December 1902 and 15th January 1903, with the figures for the corresponding period in 1901-02.

Division.	NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED UNDER				REMARKS.
	Indian Penal Code.	Durbar Act.	Other Acts.	Total.	
1st Division	55	224	1	280	
2nd Division	10	155	2	167	
3rd Division	115	30	43	188	
TOTAL	180	409	46	635	
Less reported during same period of 1901-02.	43	...	4	47	
Balance attributed to Durbar ...	137	409	42	588	

DELHI DURBAR LIGHT RAILWAY

The Durbar Light Railway was constructed to facilitate the movement of the crowds of people, European and Native, attending the Durbar, to relieve the traffic on the roads and to keep down the price of hired conveyances.

The sites for the various camps had been fixed before the construction of a railway was decided on, and the alignment had therefore to be chosen more with reference to the positions of the camps than to considerations affecting the financial aspect of the project.

The Railway consisted of a main line laid from near the Kashmir Gate to the Polo Grounds with two branches, one to the Amphitheatre and the other to the Review Ground.

A plan is attached giving the general alignment and positions of stations. The main line, 4 miles long, was a double line with a single line loop at each of the termini. The terminal station at Kashmir Gate was situated on the loop and the other six main line stations were on the Double line, the effect produced being that of a continuous circular railway of 8 miles circumference divided into 13 sections.

The length of the Amphitheatre branch from its junction with the main line was 1·78 miles and the length of the Review Ground branch from its junction with the Amphitheatre Branch 1·45 miles. The total mileage was thus—

Double line	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles,
Single line	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00
							3·23

or 11·23 miles of single track.

In addition to which there were sidings for stabling Rolling Stock at Kashmir Gate aggregating about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Both the branch lines were single, loops being formed at the termini.

The construction presented few difficulties from an engineering point of view, but the crossing of the line over the Ridge and the Bridge over the Najafgarh Canal, especially the former, were somewhat difficult in view of the short time available for the work.

The crossing of the Ridge entailed a mile of line on rough rocky ground and the Ridge itself, at the point the line crossed it, presented an irregular mass of practically bare rock necessitating a large amount of blasting and the transport of earth for the embankment from a considerable distance. The Bridge over the Najafgarh Canal was a timber structure of 3 spans of 10' each on piles driven into the bed of the canal. There were numerous culverts but they were all of small size.

The gauge was 2' 6"; the permanent way and rolling stock being lent by the Military Authorities from their Light Railway Reserve stock. The General Service wagons, temporarily fitted with light garden seats to adapt them to passenger traffic, answered the purpose very well.

The construction was commenced on August 1st, 1902, and the line was opened for passenger traffic, at a maximum speed of 12 miles per hour, on December 1st, 1902, the work having been done by two Companies of the Sappers and Miners supplemented by civil labour engaged locally and supervised by the officers of the Sapper Companies.

The stations consisted of temporary thatched buildings with low platforms enclosed with bamboo fencing. Signals and telegraphic communication were provided and the line was worked on the Absolute Block system to ensure the maximum of safety with high carrying capacity. The junction of the Amphitheatre branch with the main line was interlocked and the Main Line was fenced in places where it ran close to important roads. Signals, fencing material, water column, tanks, stores, etc., were borrowed from the North Western Railway.

The trained traffic and locomotive staff was lent by the North Western Railway, but British soldiers were used as Ticket Collectors and Platform Sergeants, and Police were provided by the Inspector General, Railway Police, Lahore.

The Traffic Department was under the control of Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E., of the Traffic Department of the North Western Railway and the Locomotive Department was in the hands of an experienced Locomotive Foreman, also lent by that railway.

A feature of the lines was the large number of level crossings over public and camp roads; there were 32 of these in all, mostly on the main line. Gates were provided to prevent accidents and three of the more important level crossings were in charge of British soldiers in addition to the native gate-keepers.

Tickets were issued for any distance and were collected, before the passengers entered the train, at the entrance wicket by a British soldier who at once placed the tickets in a locked box, on the principle adopted on the "Tube" railways in London. Season tickets were issued for the Durbar period only. The fares during the Durbar were Re. 1 first and 8 annas second class but half these prices before and after the Durbar period.

The line was opened on December 1st with a few trains daily and a small staff, the number of trains and the staff being gradually increased to suit the requirements of the traffic.

In addition to the trains running on the main line a shuttle train was run daily between the Durbar Road junction and the Amphitheatre. The Review Ground branch was used on the day of the review only.

During the Durbar period trains were run on the main line at intervals of 15 minutes from 8 A.M. until 10 P.M.

The maximum number of trains run in one day was 92 on the main line (46 each way) and 16 (8 trips) on the Amphitheatre branch, or a total of 108 trains per day, equal to 406 train miles.

The maximum number of passengers carried on any one day was 1,000 first (exclusive of season ticket-holders) and 8,354 second class passengers and the maximum number of tickets issued at any one station was 224 first and 2,657 second class tickets.

The line was closed for traffic on January 18th, the total figures for working being as under:—

Total number of train miles run	...	...	...	...	Miles. 8,567
Number of passengers carried, first	...	...	...	...	No. 12,182
exclusive of season ticket holders, second	...	...	...	...	89,916
Receipts by sale of ordinary tickets	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 47,692 11 0
Receipts by sale of season tickets	...	...	...	...	20,530 0 0
Total earnings	...	...	...	...	68,222 11 0

The cost of constructing and working the line are given below:—

Cost of construction including all staff and Locomotive charges prior to opening, carriage of permanent way, engines, rolling stock and stores to Delhi	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 71,430 0 0
Cost of working including staff and stores for working for 7 weeks, dismantling all staff and Locomotive charges subsequent to closing with carriage of permanent way engines, rolling stock and stores from Delhi	...	...	...	...	54,462 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,25,856 0 0

The net cost of the railway was thus Rs. 57,633-5-0, but as out of this sum about Rs. 30,000 represents carriage charges (paid principally to the North Western State railway and thus a credit to the Government of India), the actual ultimate cost to the Government of India may be taken at under Rs. 30,000.

Although the line was open for 7 weeks there was a very small traffic before the Durbar and it fell off again immediately afterwards. There was actually only about 10 days' heavy traffic, but during these 10 days the rush was very great and fully justified the precautions that had been taken in the way of solid construction, expensive trained staff, signals, fencing, gates, etc.

In other words the line had to be constructed, equipped and staffed on a scale enabling it to deal efficiently, and above all safely, with a traffic which suddenly assumed enormous proportions, lasted ten days only and then disappeared.

Having regard to the heavy traffic on the railway and on the ordinary roads crossed by it, the large number of trains it was necessary to run and the arrangement necessary to ensure the proper check and collection of fares, the expenditure on construction and working could hardly have been reduced with safety, whilst it is difficult to see how a larger amount could have been earned.

It would perhaps have been better had the positions of the camp allowed of a main line (without branches) some 7 to 8 miles long being laid with the whole of the camps on either side of it, but the condition did not admit of such an arrangement.

LAHORE;
The 7th March 1903.

H. A. L. HEPPER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Special Railway Officer, Delhi Coronation Durbar.

NOTE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LATE DELHI DURBAR.

The duties devolving upon the Supply and Transport Corps were onerous in the extreme, inasmuch as they had to collect supplies for about 60,000 men and 30,000 animals to say nothing of the visitors residing in the several Civil camps, and when it is remembered that this meant about 17,000 tons of stores, the situation will perhaps be better understood,

2. The work was practically subdivided into two main headings—

I. Military camps, which generally drew their supplies under conditions similar to those adopted in field service ; and

II. Civil camps, which were supplied from a Central Market on cash payment.

3. As regards I, Supply Depôts were established at Mubarakpore and at Badli, from which the troops drew their supplies in a systematic manner ; while for the meat-supply a large slaughter-house was erected at Badli which turned out about ten tons of meat per diem—during the Durbar period.

4. As regards the Civil camps, the Central Market was established upon the assumption that—

4,000 Europeans,
10,000 Natives,
6,000 animals

would have to be provided for, and although this estimate was somewhat in excess of requirements in consequence of the competition of other agencies, yet on the whole it was not very wide of the mark.

5 Two systems were at work in respect to the market—

(a) one the sale of articles in Government stalls, such as meat, bread, fuel, fodder and grain which were drawn from Government stocks ; and

(b) the other in which certain tradesmen hired stalls at a fixed rate and sold their goods as they ordinarily do. In this way the following business were represented :—

I. Wine and spirit merchants.

II. Chemists and Druggists.

III. Drapers.

IV. Fish and game salesmen.

V. Vegetables and fruits salesmen.

VI. Flower salesman.

VII. Restaurants for the natives of India, including both Hindus and Muhammadans.

6. About Rs. 90,000 was taken over at Government stalls, and although it could hardly be expected that tradesmen would give any idea as to the extent of their sales, it certainly did not fall below this amount.

7. Putting aside its general convenience to the Central and Visitors' camps, the Market exercised a most beneficial effect to the community at large, as it most effectually controlled prices in the city which otherwise would have been most exorbitant.

8. As it was, the city folk and traders generally tried to undersell it, thereby creating a competition most favourable to the general assembly. The rates were not high, all things considered, as is shown by the fact that after meeting the expenditure involved in its establishment and maintenance the nett profit amount to about Rs. 1,000.

9. It was not the intention of Government by establishing the market to undersell or compete with local trade to any considerable extent, but chiefly for sanitary reasons it was deemed advisable to prevent an influx of townspeople to camps, and this was effected to an appreciable degree—the number of meat hawkers and others being decidedly less than might have been anticipated, apart from which, even they had to endeavour to work up to the standard of the market which in itself ensured a clean and excellent supply under European supervision.

CALCUTTA ;

The 15th April 1903. }

W. M. ALVES, Lieutenant,

for Director of Supply and Transport,

Delhi Durbar.

No. 157-T., dated the 28th March 1903.

From—F. G. MACLEAN, Esq., C.I.E., Director General of Telegraphs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

With reference to your letter No. 232-C.W.—T., dated the 18th of February 1903, I have the honour to report for the information of the Government of India, that while, as stated in my letter No. 37-A.T., dated the 12th of February 1903, the estimated value of

the special traffic earned by this Department in connection with the Delhi Durbar was Rs. 1,13,429, the actual revenue earned at Delhi was Rs. 1,23,202, excluding the revenue collected at other offices throughout India and Burma, on account of telegrams sent to Delhi. It may be interesting to point out that the number of paid telegrams sent from the Delhi offices, for the period—1st November 1902 to 31st January 1903, numbered 67,710, whereas the number sent to the Delhi offices from elsewhere, numbered 118,670 and that if this latter traffic be also credited to the Delhi Durbar, taking the average value of a paid telegram at 13½ annas, a further sum of Rs. 1,03,000 should be added to the figures (Rs. 1,23,202) above making a grand total of Rs. 2,23,202. It is necessary, however, to state that it is unusual in calculations of this kind, to take into consideration the value of received telegrams.

2. *Other work done by the Telegraph Department in connection with the Delhi Durbar.*—To meet the abnormal traffic which was anticipated in connection with the Durbar, the following measures were carried out :

(i) Special additional telegraph circuits were arranged from Delhi to Bombay, Karachi, Sukkur, Lahore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta which involved the erection of 2,797 miles of extra telegraph wire for Departmental purposes.

(ii) A large Departmental Telegraph Office was established in the Central Camp, and it was placed in direct telegraphic communication with the Delhi Government Telegraph Office, the ten local telegraph offices, and with all the principal Telegraph offices in India.

- (1) His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp.
- (2) Consuls and Press Camp.
- (3) Visitors' Camp No. 1.
- (4) Badli Supply Depot.
- (5) Central Supply Depot.
- (6) Azadpur Military Camps.
- (7) Bombay Chiefs.
- (8) Central India Chiefs.
- (9) Mysore Camp.
- (10) Rajputana Chiefs.

(iii) Ten local Telegraph Offices were opened in the different Camps enumerated in the margin and necessitated the erection of 138·36 miles of extra telegraph wires.

(iv) An extensive Telephone Exchange system connecting the different Camps, etc., was established.

(v) Additional Railway Telegraph and Telephone Offices were opened, and 714·665 miles of extra telegraph wire erected for Railway requirements, as given below :—

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	...	...	...	100·545
North Western Railway...	...	...	...	324·85
East Indian Railway	...	...	...	130·62
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	...	...	139·17
Delhi Light Railway	...	...	...	19·48
Total				714·665

(vi) For the Central Camp Telegraph Office and Central Telephone Exchange a large brick structure, 160 feet in length, was constructed and supplied with electric light throughout. The staff attached to that office, numbered about 300 men, and accommodation for them was provided to the rear of the office building in the Camp consisting of 160 field service tents which were arranged in 8 sections, each section being complete with its own mess tent, cook-house and staff of servants.

3. The two most important measures taken and which I consider led to the disposal in a highly satisfactory manner, of the unprecedented press traffic were, (1) in arranging for the Delhi Central Camp Telegraph Office to be in direct telegraphic communication with all the principal Telegraph stations in India, and (2) the extensive use of the Automatic system of transmission.

4. There were no less than 63 special Press correspondents (including 9 for Foreign Newspapers) at Delhi, who contributed messages regularly between the 29th December 1902 and the 13th January 1903, and the fact that all their requirements in regard to their telegraphic correspondence were satisfactorily met, may be considered to be a very creditable achievement to the Telegraph Department.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar Speech, of 1st January 1903, was telegraphed *verbatim* to the London Press and is the first speech in the history of this Department, ever so telegraphed.

DELHI DURBAR POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The actual postal work in connection with the Durbar began on the 8th October 1902 when two temporary Camp Sub-Offices were opened for the convenience of the members of the Durbar Executive Committee and other officers who had come to arrange for the Durbar Camp. On the 3rd November 1902, Kai Daulat Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., took up his appointment as Chief Superintendent of Post Offices, Coronation Durbar.

2. The two temporary Camp Offices were abolished on the 20th November and in their place the Coronation Durbar Head Office was opened with two subordinate post offices at the Punjab Chiefs' Camp and the Central Camp Railway Station. Between the 20th November and the 26th December, 16 additional post offices were opened for the Baroda and Mysore Camps, the Viceroy's Camp, the Bombay Chiefs' Camp, the Rajputana Chiefs' Camp, the Central India Chiefs' Camp, Visitors' Camp No. 1, the Madras Chiefs' Camp, the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, the Bombay Government Camp, the Punjab Government Camp, the North-West Frontier Camp, Visitors' Camp No. 2, the Viceroy's Escort Camp, the United Provinces Government Camp, the Bengal Government Camp, and the Camp of the Muhammadan Educational Conference. At the same time the Delhi Head Office and its town sub-offices had their establishments increased in order to meet the fast-growing postal traffic.

3. On the 23rd December 8 Military Camp Post Offices were opened to serve the troops which had come in from the Manœuvres to join the Durbar Camp. These offices had been working during the Manœuvres almost exactly under field service rules, and to prevent confusion they were still styled "Field Post Offices." They were severally located at the Camps of the first Cavalry Division, the Mounted Infantry and Field Artillery, the Royal Horse Artillery, the Imperial Service Contingent, the Third and Fourth Infantry Brigades and Sappers, the Fifth and Sixth Infantry Brigades, the First and Second Infantry Brigades, and the First and Second Infantry Divisions.

4. There were thus in all 27 Post Offices opened to serve the Delhi Durbar Camps with the following establishment :

- 1 Chief Superintendent.
- 7 Superintendents.
- 5 Inspectors.
- 25 Postmasters of various grades.
- 181 Deputy Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters and clerks.
- 145 Postmen.
- 45 Packers
- 30 Cycle and Orderly Peons.
- 12 Overseers.
- 73 Sweepers and other inferior servants.

The Railway Mail Service was also strengthened by the addition of—

- 5 Assistant Superintendents and
- 88 Sorters besides inferior establishments.

Twenty-one tongas supplied from the Simla-Kalka line were employed on the mail service at the Durbar and 80 tongas were furnished by the Post Office for the use of the Foreign and Press Camps.

The entire additional postal establishment for the Durbar consisted of 931 men.

5. The Coronation Durbar Head Office was held in a large masonry building specially erected for the purpose. The various Camp Offices in the Central Camp were in masonry Kiosks and most of the other Camp and Field Post Offices were in tents.

6. The Coronation Durbar Head Office comprised three offices. The first was the Head Office properly so called, the second was a Base Post Office for the 8 Field Post Offices, and the third was the Enquiry Office. The business of the Enquiry Office was generally to act as the brains of the Durbar postal system. It collected the names and addresses of the residents of and visitors to the various Camps and establishments connected with the Durbar assemblage, received all special instructions for delivery, and daily circulated the information thus obtained among the various departments of the Head Office proper. It also undertook deposit work and all the functions of the Enquiry Branch of a Dead Letter Office. In order to carry out the latter duty, it had attached to it clerks who were able to read almost all the Vernaculars of India from Burmese to Kashmiri, besides Persian and other languages. The Enquiry Office, thus organised, had to deliver many thousands of letters very inadequately or wrongly addressed, and to undertake the task of redirecting the correspondence of departing visitors. It was also in practice used by the general public as a guide to the Durbar Camp and its proceedings, and information of all kinds was largely sought for from it by all classes of the public at all hours.

7. Until the 17th December the Head Office made 4 deliveries daily and the outlying Camp Offices 2 deliveries. From the 18th December the deliveries were increased to 8 and 4 respectively, beginning at 7-0 A.M. and ending at 6-0 P.M. Each official Camp was required by the Executive Committee to have attached to it an Enquiry Office, and in most cases the officer in charge of the Camp arranged that the postmen should leave all articles for delivery to the residents in the Camp with the Enquiry Office, the delivery to the individual residents being arranged for by himself. By this plan it was possible to keep down the staff of postmen to a minimum and to get through the deliveries more quickly than would otherwise have been feasible. There were over 80 pillar letter-boxes distributed throughout the Camp and clearances were made from 4 to 7 times a day by 20 cyclist peons.

8. It was not practicable to count the actual number of unregistered articles received and despatched but it is estimated that the entire volume of extra unregistered correspondence delivered at Delhi on account of the Durbar approached 2½ million articles. The extra number of parcels, value-payable articles, and registered articles received was more than 76,000 and the extra number of money orders issued was in round figures 28,000 for Rs. 6,68,500. The Comptroller's estimate of the total postal revenue attributable to the Durbar shows a considerable excess over all the additional expenditure incurred.

9. The organisation and supervision of all the postal arrangements were carried out by Mr. C. H. Harrison, Officiating Postmaster General of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, up to the 12th November 1902, and from that date by Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, the permanent Postmaster General.

SIMLA;

The 18th April 1903.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Actual to 31st March 1903.		Probable further expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Actual to 31st March 1903.		Probable further receipts.		Total.		Probable net expenditure.		REMARKS.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
	(a)—Works carried out by the Superintendent of Works.															
1	Preliminary operations, minor roads and culverts for troops, etc.	9,843	6 9	830	0 0	10,673	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,673	6 9	
2	Roads	1,80,501	11 11	3,600	0 0	1,84,101	11 11	2,732	5 4	...	...	2,732	5 4	1,81,369	6 7	
3	Water-supply, Central Camp	2,15,544	4 0	3,548	0 0	2,19,092	4 0	78,771	9 4	50,075	0 0	1,23,846	9 4	90,245	10 8	
4	Water-supply, Native Chiefs' Camp	19,344	8 0	...	...	19,344	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,344	8 0	
5	Water-supply, Rajputana Chiefs	11,463	11 4	425	0 0	11,888	11 4	200	5 9	...	...	200	5 9	10,838	5 7	
6	Conservancy arrangements	44,802	0 6	...	...	44,802	0 6	8,921	13 7	17,604	0 0	20,365	13 7	18,436	2 11	
7	Dais and Amphitheatre	3,37,094	3 7	845	0 0	3,38,839	3 7	22,748	0 5	35,389	0 0	65,158	0 5	2,73,711	3 2	Gross outlay Rs. 21,038-11-4, out of which Rs. 10,000 contributed by the Rajputana Chiefs through S. E., Rajputana.
8	Additions to Fort Buildings for Investiture and State Ball	1,83,178	0 10	2,613	0 0	1,85,791	0 10	32,822	19 6	2,536	0 0	35,358	10 6	1,50,432	6 4	
9	Clearing Central Camp with roads, culverts and drainage	58,840	15 5	...	...	58,840	15 5	647	9 10	...	...	647	9 10	58,193	5 7	
10	Interior roads and footpaths of His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp.	12,228	15 3	...	...	12,228	15 3	366	1 10	...	...	366	1 10	11,862	13 5	
11	Polo-ground with club pavilion and other subsidiary works	61,670	7 5	...	...	61,670	7 5	58,729	7 0	2,210	0 0	61,939	7 0	368	15 7	
12	Spectators' stand in front of Amphitheatre	3,354	11 1	...	...	3,354	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,354	11 1	
13	Grand stand for review	12,298	6 10	...	...	12,298	6 10	1,142	12 9	1,000	0 0	2,142	12 9	10,155	10 1	
14	Central Telegraph Office	7,359	8 7	...	...	7,359	8 7	65	12 10	1,488	0 0	1,553	12 10	5,805	11 9	
15	Church in Central Camp	979	5 10	...	...	979	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	5 10	
16	Stand for massed bands	2,399	6 7	...	...	2,399	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,399	6 7	
17	Nepal Camp	4,743	1 4	...	...	4,743	1 4	632	11 2	...	...	632	11 2	4,110	6 2	
18	Foreign and Press Camp	18,108	4 8	...	...	18,108	4 8	2,528	13 6	1,000	0 0	3,358	13 6	14,779	7 2	
19	Native Press Camp	5,577	12 4	500	0 0	6,277	12 4	753	13 9	1,000	0 0	1,753	13 9	4,523	14 7	
20	Executive Committee's Camp	1,449	0 3	75	0 0	1,524	0 3	13	12 4	70	0 0	83	12 4	1,440	3 11	
21	Ticket Office	1,224	15 3	...	...	1,224	15 3	74	13 4	...	...	74	13 4	1,150	1 11	
22	Fireworks	979	2 0	...	...	979	2 0	148	10 0	...	...	148	10 0	830	8 0	
23	Mess buildings for Visitors' Camp, No. 2	7,727	9 6	...	...	7,727	9 6	9,032	5 7	400	0 0	9,432	5 7	1,634	12 1	
24	Miscellaneous functions	4,181	8 0	...	...	4,181	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,181	8 0	
24(a)	Veterinary Hospital	157	5 5	...	...	157	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	5 5	
	Total	12,06,222	6 8	11,586	0 0	12,17,808	6 8	2,27,883	8 10	1,12,853	0 0	3,40,736	8 10	8,77,971	13 10	
25	Establishment and Tools and Plant	91,026	9 0	13,302	15 0	1,05,229	8 0	15,891	6 4	793	0 0	16,684	6 4	88,545	1 8	
	GRAND TOTAL	12,98,148	15 8	24,888	15 0	13,23,037	14 8	2,43,774	15 2	1,13,646	0 0	3,57,420	15 2	9,65,616	15 6	

Gross outlay Rs. 2,814-5-10, out of which Rs. 1,853 received from the Bishop of Calcutta.

Statement of expenditure on works debitable to Durbar Grant—contd.

Serial No.	Name of work.	GROSS OUTLAY.			RECEIPTS.			Probable net expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Actual to 31st March 1903.	Probable further expenditure.	Total.	Actual to 31st March 1903.	Probable further receipts.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(b)—Works carried out by other Departments but accounts of which passed through the books of the Superintendent of Works.								
26	Durbar Light Railway	64,513 12 8	44 13 3	64,558 9 11	...	...	...	64,558 9 11	
27	Widening and improving Provincial Roads ...	8,596 11 11	...	8,596 11 11	...	...	...	8,596 11 11	
28	Canal Works	19,693 1 4	...	19,693 1 4	...	...	...	19,693 1 4	Out of this Rs. 3,786-12-4 expended by Superintendent of Works.
29	Triumphal arch	335 10 6	...	335 10 6	...	...	...	335 10 6	
30	Chairs for Foreign Office	3,934 0 0	...	3,934 0 0	1,128 12 11	1,000 0 0	2,128 12 11	1,805 3 1	
31	Restoration of land occupied by several camps ...	25,000 0 0	4,725 0 0	29,725 0 0	...	...	...	29,725 0 3	
	TOTAL	1,22,073 4 5	4,769 13 3	1,26,843 1 8	1,128 12 11	1,000 0 0	2,128 12 11	1,24,714 4 9	

Durbar works for which funds were provided by other Departments.

Serial No.	Name of work.	GROSS OUTLAY.			RECEIPTS.			Putable net outlay to end.	REMARKS.
		Actual up to 31st March 1903.	Probable further expenditure.	Total.	Actual up to 31st March 1903.	Probable further receipts to end.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
32	Provincial Public Works Department Grant.								
	Circuit House ...	55,102 12 11	2,009 0 0	57,111 12 11	275 7 7	...	275 7 7	56,836 5 4	
33	Imperial Postal Grant.								
	Constructing Central Post Office ...	9,939 6 6	...	9,939 6 6	1,250 0 0	750 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,939 6 6	
34	Imperial Public Works Department Grant.								
	One Kiosk Post Office ...	1,202 0 7	...	1,202 0 7	105 12 0	...	105 12 0	1,096 4 7	
35	Imperial Postal Grant.								
	Five Kiosk Post Offices ...	6,010 3 3	...	6,010 3 3	529 0 6	...	529 0 6	5,481 2 9	
36	Civil Department other than Durbar Grant.								
	Thatched Post Office at junction of Durbar and Alipore Road.	223 14 5	...	223 14 5	19 6 0	...	19 6 0	204 8 5	
37	Civil Department other than Durbar Grant.								
	Counters in the Central and Branch Post Offices ...	1,690 3 4	...	1,690 3 4	...	...	...	1,690 3 4	
38	Civil Department other than Durbar Grant.								
	East Indian Railway Branch Post Office ...	897 14 11	...	897 14 11	46 3 1	...	46 3 1	851 11 10	
39	Civil Department other than Durbar Grant.								
	Constructing thatched huts for stables, etc., in Central Post Office.	1,204 12 4	...	1,204 12 4	...	...	...	1,204 12 4	
40	Civil Department other than Durbar Grant.								
	Exhibition Building ...	1,65,410 10 0	500 0 0	1,65,910 10 0	5,207 10 1	30,000 5 11	35,208 0 0	1,30,702 10 0	
41	TOTAL	2,41,681 14 3	2,509 0 0	2,44,190 14 3	7,433 7 3	30,700 5 11	38,183 13 2	2,06,007 1 1	

GANGA RAM,
Superintendent of Works, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.

CLASS C.

Works carried out by the Superintendent of Works on behalf of other Local Governments and Administrations who provided funds for the same.

Works.	GROSS OUTLAY.			RECEIPTS.			Probable net outlay to end.	REMARKS.
	Actual to end of 31st March 1903.	Probable further expenditure.	Total.	Actual up to 31st March 1903.	Probable further receipts.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal Camp	4,912 4 1	...	4,912 4 1	...	...	...	4,912 4 1	
Mysore "	402 6 10	...	402 6 10	...	...	...	402 6 10	
Assam "	310 0 9	...	310 0 9	...	...	...	310 0 9	
Burma "	1,162 0 7	...	1,162 0 7	...	...	...	1,162 0 7	
North-West Frontier Province Camp	956 1 8	...	956 1 8	...	...	...	956 1 8	
Rajputana and Central India "	1,050 7 5	...	1,050 7 5	...	...	...	1,050 7 5	
Madras Camp	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	
United Provinces Camp	71 11 2	...	71 11 2	...	...	...	71 11 2	
Central Provinces Camp	523 1 2	...	523 1 2	...	...	...	523 1 2	
Commander-in-Chief's Camp	2,101 5 11	...	2,101 5 11	...	...	...	2,101 5 11	
Bombay Camp	8 1 7	...	8 1 7	...	...	...	8 1 7	
Hyderabad Camp	1,689 9 0	...	1,689 9 0	...	...	...	1,689 9 0	
Imperial Cadet Corps Camp	1,284 3 5	...	1,284 3 5	...	...	...	1,284 3 5	
Imperial Service Troops	1,376 0 4	...	1,376 0 4	...	...	...	1,376 0 4	
Viceroy's Stables	3,704 1 7	...	3,704 1 7	...	1,711 0 3	1,711 0 3	1,993 1 4	
TOTAL	19,561 7 6	...	19,561 7 6	...	1,711 0 3	1,711 0 3	17,850 7 3	

GANGA RAM,

Superintendent of Works, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.

MEMORANDUM.

GIVING A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARRANGEMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE CORONATION DURBAR HELD AT DELHI ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1903.

* * * * *

2. *Central Committee.*—The Central Committee was composed of—

PRESIDENT:

H. S. BARNES, ESQ., C.S.I., *Foreign Secretary.*

MEMBERS:

MAJOR-GENERAL G. HENRY, *Quartermaster-General in India.*

T. GORDON WALKER, ESQ., *Commissioner, Delhi Division.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE E. BARING, *Military Secretary.*

J. M. CAMPION, ESQ., *Chief Engineer, Punjab.*

SECRETARY.

F. S. COWIE, ESQ., *Foreign Department.*

Mr. J. M. Campion retired from the service in August 1902, and was succeeded by Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E. Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, joined the Committee in December 1902.

3. *Executive Committee.*—The members of the Executive Committee were:

COLONEL H. F. LYONS MONTGOMERY, *Supply and Transport Corps.*

MAJOR M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.*

MAJOR H. HUDSON, *Assistant Quartermaster-General.*

CAPTAIN A. D. BANNERMAN, *Political Department (Secretary).*

4. *Duties of the Executive Committee.*—The duties entrusted to the Executive Committee were the selection of sites for the different camps, and the submission of proposals, for the approval of the Central Committee, for the making and maintenance of roads; provision of a sufficient supply of good drinking water and of water for the large numbers of elephants, horses, camels, bullocks, etc., belonging to the different civil and military camps; supplies for the Provincial Camps; the affording of railway, postal and telegraph facilities; the watch and ward of the encampments; conservancy and other arrangements necessary for the convenience, safety and comfort of the large concourse of people who would be present. An experienced Engineer Officer of the Punjab Public Works Department, Rai Bahadur Gunga Ram, was appointed to be Superintendent of Works and was deputed, to Delhi, to assist the Executive Committee with advice and to carry out under their directions the construction of the necessary buildings, roads, etc., and all engineering details connected with the laying out of the camp sites, water-supply, conservancy arrangements, etc.

5. *Committee Meetings.*—The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Delhi on the 2nd December 1901, and was attended by representatives of the East Indian, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Administrations. After the temporary railway extensions and general additional facilities for passenger and goods traffic which it appeared advisable to secure had been discussed, the position of the main camps was determined and general proposals regarding sanitation, communications and other matters connected with the camps were drawn up and submitted for the approval of the Central Committee. Meetings were subsequently held from time to time to determine the action to be taken with respect to the details of the general arrangements which

Re constituted Committee.

had to be made and other matters which required settlement. The number of meetings held were

19. After the 17th January 1903, the date of the last meeting, the two Committees were amalgamated and a new Committee formed, consisting of—

T. Gordon Walker, Esq., Commissioner of Delhi (*President*).

Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Chief Engineer, Punjab.

Colonel H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

Major M. W. Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

Major H. Hudson, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain A. D. Bannerman, Political Department (*Secretary*).

Rai Bahadur Gunga Ram, Superintendent of Works.

This Committee examined the accounts with which the Executive Committee had to deal such as the accounts of Visitors' Camps No. 2 and No. 3 and of the Polo-ground, and decided upon the measures to be adopted for the clearance of the camp sites and restoration of the land to the cultivators. They also passed orders on various matters relating to the accounts of the Superintendent of Works which came up for settlement. The final meeting of the Committee was held on the 10th April 1903.

* * * * *

11. *Visitors' Camps.*—To supplement the hotel accommodation of Delhi which is limited, arrangements were made for three Visitors' Camps.

No. 1 which was occupied chiefly by visitors from England was located at Maiden's Hôtel, and in tents pitched on land adjacent to the hotel building. The number of visitors for whom arrangements were made was at first 150, but this number was subsequently increased. Applications for accommodation in this camp had to be made to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

No. 2 Camp, which was arranged for 200 visitors, was situated near the Mori Gate of the city and was under the management of the Executive Committee. Applications being dealt with by the Secretary.

In both these camps (No. 1 and No. 2) fully furnished tents fitted with boarded floors were provided, a staff of menial servants engaged, catering arrangements made at a fixed daily charge, and conveyances supplied to those who notified their wish to engage a vehicle for the fortnight. The articles provided in the tents comprised the usual camp furniture, including beds, mattresses and pillows but not bed linen or towels. The residents of No. 1 Camp had their meals served in the dining room of the hotel, and for the occupants of No. 2 Camp, as no large mess tents were obtainable, a temporary Mess building was constructed containing dining and drawing rooms, a smoking room, card room and cloak rooms. The camps were opened on the 20th December 1902 and closed on the 18th January 1903. The actual numbers accommodated in each camp were—

				Europeans.	Servants.	Total.
No. 1	...	...	..	180	300	480
No. 2	...	...	..	191	306	497

Appendices Nos. 1 and 2 are copies of the notices relating to these camps which were sent to the applicants for accommodation.

In Camp No. 3, which was situated to the north of and close to the Central Camp, sites only were given to visitors who brought their own tents and made their own arrangements. An officer working under the Executive Committee had the ground marked off into convenient encamping sites and arranged for the water-supply and conservancy. The number of occupants of this camp was Europeans 355, servants 888; total 1,243.

Special officers were appointed to hold charge of each of these three Visitors' Camps during the period that they were open and to give the occupants all necessary information and assistance.

* * * * *

20. *Railways.*—The railway arrangements specially made for the Durbar Camps, in addition to the Light Railway, were as follows :

A branch line was constructed from the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway near the village of Azadpur up to the Durbar road, close to which was located the terminal station named the Central Camp station. This branch line proved of the greatest value. The tent equipage and stores for the Central Camp and Military Camps situated east of Azadpur, and most of the occupants of the Central Camp were conveyed by it, thus easing the city station of an enormous amount of traffic which, judging from the pressure experienced, the railway authorities would hardly have been able to cope with satisfactorily.

A short length of line was also constructed taking off from the main line just north of the Cavalry Camp station to the Supply Depot.

The following temporary stations were opened near the sites of the Provincial Camps and the Corps troops :

- (i) Cavalry Camp station on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway—a rail level passenger station.
- (ii) Azadpur junction on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway which served the Punjab, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, and Provincial Camps and the Imperial Service Troops.
- (iii) Tannery station on the Southern Punjab Railway which served the Bengal, Madras, Burma, Assam, Mysore, Baroda, United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Central India Provincial Camps. It was also used by the occupants of the Rajputana Provincial Camp who travelled to Delhi by the broad-gauge line.

- (iv) West Camp station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway close to the Tannery station which was established for the convenience of the occupants of the camps just mentioned travelling by the narrow-gauge line.
- (v) Rohilla Serai station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the Rajputana Provincial Camp.
- (vi) Selimgarh station on the East Indian Railway close to the fort to which special trains were run from the Central Camp station on the nights of the State Ball and Investiture.

In addition to these stations the Southern Punjab Railway authorities established a flag station on the main line about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the United Provinces Camp for residents of the camps travelling to and from the city.

* * * * *

25. *Water-courses.*—The number and lengths of the water-courses utilised by the camps is given in Appendix No. 3, the figures in which have been extracted from a statement furnished by the Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal. From this table it will be seen that the total length of existing water-courses was 14·28 miles and of specially constructed extensions to these water-courses 20·75 miles.

* * * * *

47. *Accounts of Visitors' Camps No. 2 and No. 3 and of the Polo Club and ground.*—Abstracts of the accounts of the Visitors' Camps Nos. 2 and 3 which were managed by the Executive Committee and of the Polo-ground are attached (appendices No. 11 to No. 13). From these it will be seen that the receipts exceeded the expenditure as noted below :

							Rs.	A.	P.
Visitors' Camp No. 2 balance credit	...	...	...	...	...	4,238	15	5	
" " No. 3 " "	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	
Polo Club and ground " "	...	...	...	...	...	902	4	8	

These sums have been credited to Government. The balance credit of Visitors' Camp No. 2 is mainly due to the cost of the carriage of the tents supplied by the Ordnance Department, for which a provision of Rs. 4,000 had been made in the estimate of the camp expenditure having been included for convenience of account in the general charge against the Durbar grant.

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*

Dated the 28th April 1903.

Secretary, Executive Committee.

Coronation Durbar, Delhi.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1903.

No. 3349-P.—The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr. R. C. Chapman, officiating Deputy Auditor General, in the Notification in this Department No. 2270-P., dated the 27th of April 1903, is extended by ten days.

The 12th June, 1903.

No. 3527-P.—The furlough for one year granted in continuation of privilege leave for three months to Mr. B. Laville, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Burma, in the Notification in this Department, No. 1801-P., dated the 3rd April 1902, is extended by two months and twenty days.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.MINT.*The 11th June, 1903.*

No. 3492-A.—The following accounts of the Gold Reserve Fund are published for general information :

I.—Accounts of Receipts and Charges and the Balance of the Fund for the quarter ending 31st March 1903 :

<i>Dr.</i>	£	<i>Cr.</i>	£
Opening Balance . . .	3,784,405		
Net profit on coinage . . .	1,251		
Interest on investments . . .	25,702	Closing balance . . .	3,811,358
Total . . .	3,811,358	Total . . .	3,811,358

II.—Statement showing the form in which the Balance of the Fund was held on the 31st March 1903 :

As a book credit . . .	£
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock of the nominal value of £ 4,052,561 . . .	1,027*
	3,810,331
Total . . .	3,811,358

* This amount was paid in gold to the Fund on the 13th May 1903.

SEPARATE REVENUE.POST OFFICE.*The 12th June, 1903.*

No. 3518-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the British Protectorate of Somaliland shall be added to the list of British Possessions for which the letter rate of postage from India is one anna per half ounce, mentioned in Part I, Rule 3 of the Notification in this Department, No. 1429-C.—S.R., dated March 30th, 1899, published in the *Gazette of India* of the same date.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.CUSTOMS.*The 11th June, 1903.*

No. 3494-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896, XIV of 1899 and VIII of 1902), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar exported from Holland, mentioned in the Notification in this Department, No. 6460-S.R., dated the 5th December 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 20th of June 1903 :

For

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. a. p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots . . .	1'16 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined " . . .	0 11 9
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland . . .	1'31 florins per 100 kilograms . . .	0 13 3
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar . . .	15 florin per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 1 6 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ash, and one and-a-half per cent. for loss in refining.

Read

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. a. p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots ..	175 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined* ...	1 1 9
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	194 florins per 100 kilograms ...	1 3 8
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar ...	19 florin per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 1 11 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and-a-half per cent. for loss in refining.

No. 3496-S.R.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Dutch sugar imported into India which were shipped from Holland, or from ports of other countries, from the 1st September 1901 to the 31st August 1902, inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Government of the Netherlands. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid, on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was exported from Holland during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector :

Kinds of sugar.	(a) RATES OF ADDITIONAL DUTY ACTUALLY CHARGED.		(b) RATES NOW ASCERTAINED TO BE CHARGEABLE.	DIFFERENCE TO BE REFUNDED.	
	From the 1st September 1901 to the 28th Feb- ruary 1902.	From the 1st March 1902 to the 31st August 1902.	From the 1st September 1901 to the 31st August 1902.	On sugar on which the rates in column 2 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 3 have been charged.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Per cwt. Rs. A. P.	Per cwt. Rs. A. P.	Per cwt. Rs. A. P.	Per cwt. Rs. A. P.	Per cwt. Rs. A. P.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	0 15 3	0 14 0	0 11 9	0 3 6	0 2 3
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	1 1 5	0 15 11	0 13 3	0 4 2	0 2 8
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar.	0 2 3	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 0 5

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th June, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 553.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Harry Burnett Stevenson,—9th May 1903.

No. 554.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

William Arthur Gover, 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Double Company officer, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry. Dated 7th May 1903.

Cyprian Edward Borton, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; Double Company officer, 29th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluch Infantry. Dated 15th May 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Philip Mortimer, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment; Double Company officer, 18th Musalman Rajput Infantry. Dated 7th May 1903.

Herbert George Henry Grant-Smith, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment officiating Squadron officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers. Dated 1st April 1903.

Robert Rowat Hart, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, officiating Double Company officer, 11th Coorg Infantry. Dated 18th May 1903.

Frederic Cooke Bannatyne, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; officiating Double Company officer, 9th Bombay Infantry. Dated 12th May 1903.

George Ernest Wannell, 18th Hussars, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; officiating Wing officer, Deoli Irregular Force. Dated 17th May 1903.

Theodore Sherring Johnson, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 7th Madras Infantry. Dated 10th May 1903.

Second-Lieutenants Mortimer and Grant-Smith are promoted to the rank of Lieutenants in the Indian Army, with effect from the 7th May and 1st April 1903, respectively, subject to His Majesty's approval.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 555.—The following correction is made in G. G. O. No. 422, dated 8th May 1903:

Under "No. 52 Silladar Camel Corps" against Kot-Dafadar Shaikh Shubrati, *for* "6th (Prince of Wales') Bengal Cavalry," *read* "6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)".

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 556.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Ashak Ali Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 557.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 15th May 1903, page 3073.

WAR OFFICE;

Fall Mall, 15th May, 1903.

* * * * *

STAFF.

Major-General D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, and to be promoted accordingly. Dated 7th May 1903.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 19th May 1903, page 3152.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 19th May, 1903.

• • • • •

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel George Frederick Young, C.B., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 5th May 1903.

• • • • •

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 558.—Second-Lieutenant John Peake Wildeblood, Infantry Branch, India Army Reserve of Officers, resigns his commission.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 559.—With reference to paragraph IX of G. G. O. No. 1005 of 1902, it is hereby notified that the War Office will bear a proportionate share of any pensions or gratuities which may be earned under Indian regulations by men of the late Hong Kong Regiment re-enlisted into the Indian Army.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 560.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Richard Wapshare,—18th May 1903.

Francis Bernard Walter Richardson,—26th May 1903.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 561.—Conductor Edwin Winkworth, Barrack Sergeant, 1st class, is promoted to the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th March 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 562.—Store-Sergeant William Baker to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st May 1903, *vice* Sub-Conductor T. H. Wensley, *seconded*, on appointment as a clerk in the office of the Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Southern Circle.

No. 563.—Sub-Conductor Sidney Winter Thatcher to be Conductor ;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Robert Henry Burke to be absorbed in this grade,—with effect from the 2nd March 1903, *vice* Conductor Thomas Jackson, retired.

No. 564.—G. G. O. No. 398 of 1903 is corrected as under, in consequence of the promotions notified in the preceding order ;

Expunge "Sub-Conductor Sidney Winter Thatcher to be Conductor."

After "Sub-Conductor Frederick Dillow to be Conductor" *insert* "Sub-Conductor Charles Samuel Hodges, Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*," and "Sub-Conductor William James Woodthorpe to be Conductor" ;

Expunge "Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Robert Henry Burke to be absorbed" and *after* "Store-Sergeant Thomas Clarke to be Sub-Conductor" *insert* "Store-Sergeant William Coates to be Sub-Conductor."

No. 565.—Store-Sergeant Edward Humphreys to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th April 1903, *vice* Sub-Conductor Frederick William Kaye, *seconded*, on appointment as a clerk in the office of the Director-General of Ordnance in India.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 566.—Conductor Charles Batterbury to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor Robert James Rossiter to be Conductor ;

Sergeant Thomas John Hunter to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 29th April 1901, *vice* Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant P. Lyons seconded as supernumerary.

No. 567.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Craig to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Ethelred Elder Hutchins to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor (supernumerary Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Lancelot Falkland to be absorbed in the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary ;

Sub-Conductor Walter Green to be Conductor ;

Sergeant James North to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 24th June 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain G. Grevelink, retired.

No. 568.—Sergeant Peter Carrigan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 16th July 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. G. Sharples, remanded to regimental duty.

Sub-Conductor Peter Carrigan is specially promoted as a supernumerary to the grade of Conductor, with effect from 16th July 1901, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95 of 1894.

No. 569.—Sergeant Thomas Whittaker to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 17th July 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. A. Armstrong, retired.

No. 570.—Sergeant William John Lyttle to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 23rd July 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor Jim Blaker, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 571.—Sergeant Arthur William Morton to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 7th August 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. G. Roach, deceased.

No. 572.—Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Cullen to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor John James Canterbury to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor William Henry Emmett to be Conductor ;

Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) James Tibbs to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 31st August 1901, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Wiltshire, retired.

No. 573.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Arthur Youles to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor ;

Sergeant William Robert Parsons (since remanded) to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 19th September 1901, *vice* Conductor J. Scutt, deceased.

No. 574.—Sergeant Alfred Lang to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 2nd October 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor P. F. Massey, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 575.—Sub-Conductor Theodore Rossiter to be Sub-Conductor ;

Sergeant William Rumbold to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 24th October 1901, *vice* Conductor P. Jones, retired.

No. 576.—Sergeant Edwin Charles Jackson to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th October 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Calvert, retired.

No. 577.—Conductor (supernumerary Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Alfred Stoddard to be absorbed in the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary ;

Sub-Conductor William Henry Dare to be Conductor,—

with effect from 7th December 1901 to complete establishment.

No. 578.—Sub-Conductor Michael Joseph Doyle to be Conductor ;

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Michael Neill to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor and to stand next above Conductor Doyle,—

with effect from 1st February 1902, *vice* Conductor H. Williams transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 579.—Sub-Conductor Henry Clark (since retired) to be Conductor ;

Sergeant Richard John Holmes to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 1st February 1902, *vice* Conductor S. F. W. Matthews transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 580.—Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Alfred Lucking to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 25th March 1902, *vice* Sub-Conductor R. Chadwick, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 581.—Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick Lvons, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Wilson to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Amos Denton to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor Henry David William Hutchins to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) George William Hoare to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor ;

Sergeant James Archibald Willis to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 1st April 1902, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain S. Craig, retired.

No. 582.—Sub-Conductor William Symonds to be Conductor ;

Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Roland Martin Quinn to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 1st April 1902, *vice* Conductor B. A. G. Wiggin, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 583.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Lewis Walters to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor ;

Sergeant James Kenny to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 7th April 1902, *vice* Conductor W. E. Keogh, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 584.—Sub-Conductor William Henry Grindley to be Conductor ;

Sergeant William Shirvell to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 1st May 1902, *vice* Conductor J. Gregory, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 585.—Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Thomas William Lloyd to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from 19th May 1902, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. Bowcher, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 586.—Sergeant Richard Abel to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 3rd June 1902, *vice* Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) W. Alves, permanently *seconded*.

No. 587.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Ethelred Elder Hutchins to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas George Cole to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor Joseph Baker to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) William Alves to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) John Wallis Lombard Young to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant George Augustus Salew to be Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant Frank Augustus Powell to be Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant Charles Satherley to be Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant George Anderson, 2nd Assistant Master Tailor, Army Clothing Department, Bengal, to be Sub-Conductor, and graded next above Sub-Conductor Satherley,—

with effect from 1st July 1902 on increase of establishment.

No. 588.—Sub-Conductor William Reeves to be Conductor;

Sergeant Robert Lancelot Bristow to be Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) John Terry to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor;

Sergeant William Allan to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 1st September 1902, to complete establishment.

These cancel the promotions notified in G. G. O. Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 104, 564, 565, 685, 686, 687, 688, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 939 and 940 of 1902 and G. G. O. No. 97 of 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 589.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

27th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Kashmir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhiuddin, promoted, with effect from the 2nd March 1903.

Jemadar Shahbaz Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Mir Akbar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gul Baz, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd April 1903.

13th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Pati Gujar to be Subadar and Havildar Jahandad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Farzand Ali Shah, deceased, with effect from the 24th April 1903.

20th Bombay Infantry.

Havildar Manna Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhurra, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 590.—Colonel Harvey Hamilton Harvey-Kelly, Indian Army (since deceased), was permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th January 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 591.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:

Colonel John Robert Burlton-Bennet, unemployed supernumerary list, Indian Army,—1st May 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Denis Peter Macdonald, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Medical Storekeeper, Bengal Command,—6th July 1903.

No. 592.—Honorary Captain Alexander William Shepherd, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, Chief Clerk, office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th July 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 593.—The undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good-conduct medals with and without gratuities, under the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1903.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

- No. 1302, Dafadar Sayyid Zainulabuddin, 1st Madras Lancers.
- No. 1496, Kot-Dafadar Rahman Khan, 2nd Madras Lancers.
- No. 371, Kot-Dafadar Major Ibrahim Sharaf, 3rd Madras Lancers.
- No. 318, Colour-Havildar Virappan, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
- No. 525, Colour-Havildar Muhammad Makhidun, 1st Madras Pioneers.
- No. 1055, Colour-Havildar Shaikh Daud, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 1228, Colour-Havildar Yasvanta Rao, 4th Madras Pioneers.
- No. 552, Quarter Master Havildar Ramasami, 5th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1836, Colour-Havildar Vasudeva Singh, 11th Coorg Infantry.
- No. 1320, Havildar-Major Muhammad Ali Beg, 13th Madras Infantry.
- Havildar Sher Singh, 14th Madras Infantry.
- No. 746, Colour-Havildar Sayyid Rahim, 15th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1468, Colour-Havildar Jagannayakulu, 16th Madras Infantry.
- No. 3458, Havildar-Major Kistnamah, 19th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1705, Havildar Umar Khan, 20th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1268, Colour-Havildar Muhammad Jafar, 21st Madras Pioneers.
- No. 815, Havildar Ahmad Sharaf, 22nd Madras Infantry.
- No. 1653, Colour-Havildar Somaji Rao, 23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 55, Colour-Havildar Hamir Singh, 24th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1780, Colour-Havildar Daud Khan, 26th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1255, Colour-Havildar Ramasami, 27th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1684, Havildar Guruvulu, 28th Madras Infantry.
- No. 27, Drum-Major Samuel David Michael, 32nd Burma Infantry.
- No. 851, Havildar Sher Singh, 33rd Burma Infantry.
- No. 2750, Havildar Muhammad Tipu, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles.
- No. 1059, Havildar Joseph, 2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles

Medals inscribed for "Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

- No. 1425, Sowar Jafar Khan, 1st Madras Lancers.
- No. 1453, Sowar Muhammad Yunus, 1st Madras Lancers.
- No. 705, Naick Abdur Rasul, 3rd Madras Lancers.
- No. 307, Sowar Abdul Wahab Khan, 3rd Madras Lancers.
- No. 679, Sapper Ramasami, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
- No. 757, Sapper Rayappan, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
- No. 444, Private Daniel, 1st Madras Pioneers.
- No. 460, Private Venkanna, 1st Madras Pioneers.
- No. 1050, Private Musician James Ward, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 1077, Private Rabel, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 1890, Naick Hayat Beg, 4th Madras Pioneers.
- No. 36, Bugler S. Curtis, 4th Madras Pioneers.
- No. 3306, Naick Shaikh Muhiyuddin, 5th Madras Infantry.
- No. 791, Private Venkatesu, 5th Madras Infantry.
- No. 987, Private Jagannatham Mudali, 11th Coorg Infantry.
- No. 1126, Private Ismail Sharaf, 11th Coorg Infantry.
- No. 2041, Private Musician F. Michael, 13th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1104, Private Musician J. Michael, 13th Madras Infantry.
- Lance-Naick Surjan Singh, 14th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1233, Private Muhammad Yakub, 15th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1775, Private Sayyid Lal, 15th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1440, Private Sayyid Hayat, 16th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1500, Private Muhammad Kadir, 16th Madras Infantry.
- No. 3434, Private Saminadam, 19th Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 3625, Private Suryanarayana, 19th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1274, Private Namasivayam, 20th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1713, Private Ghulam Kadir, 20th Madras Infantry.

- No. 1176, Naick Umar Khan, 21st Madras Pioneers.
 No. 1221, Private Sesayya, 21st Madras Pioneers.
 No. 397, Private Budri, 22nd Madras Infantry.
 No. 409, Private Kandasami, 22nd Madras Infantry.
 No. 1641, Naick Hyath Husain, 23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry.
 No. 1659, Private Lal Khan, 23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry.
 No. 1060, Private Shamsher Khan, 26th Madras Infantry.
 No. 1867, Private Tanikachalam, 26th Madras Infantry.
 No. 1050, Private Raja Singh, 27th Madras Infantry.
 No. 1168, Private Krishnayya, 27th Madras Infantry.
 No. 1924, Private Marayya, 28th Madras Infantry.
 No. 546, Private Mitha Singh, 32nd Burma Infantry.
 No. 3059, Private Cawtiah, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles.
 No. 3325, Private Abdul Ghafur, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles.
 No. 1414, Private Ramanna, 2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles.
 No. 1513, Private Madurai, 2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 594.—Lieutenant John Sidney Adams resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th April 1903.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

No. 595.—In G. G. O. No. 410, dated 1st May 1903, the first Christian name of Captain Leather should be John and not James, as therein notified.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 596.—Major Augustus Henry Deane to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 21st February 1903, *vice* St. Leger, resigned.

Captain Reginald Childers Culling Carr to be Major, with effect from the 21st February 1903, *vice* Deane, promoted.

Lieutenant William Hutton to be Captain, with effect from the 21st February 1903, *vice* Carr, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Donald William Garden Cowie to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st February 1903, *vice* Hutton, promoted.

Herbert Vandervord Noone, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st February 1903, *vice* Cowie, promoted.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 597.—Lieutenant John Thomas Marten resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 598.—Second-Lieutenant Gerald Oswald Ware to be Captain, *vice* Lee, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Horace Albert Lyon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ware, promoted.

Robert Hay, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Plomer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Charles Christian Barthmann resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st May 1903.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 599.—Captain Walter Evan Bade Rowsell resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th May 1903.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 600.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Earnshaw Cooper, K.T., C.I.E., Commandant, resigns his commission.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 601.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pardey Lukis, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Anderson, resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 602.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force:

Assam Valley Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Showers.

Surgeon-Major Andrew James Elliot, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Nagporz Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Herbert Arthur Pickford.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 33.—Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Karachi, *vice* Commander W. Aves, on leave, with effect from the 23rd May 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 34.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant G. N. Forteath, Royal Indian Marine, for five months (m. c.).

Engineer E. G. Venn, Royal Indian Marine, for three days (p. a.).

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1903.

No. 215.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th May 1903.

The 9th June, 1903.

No. 216.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company, for an extension of the Dudwa Branch, Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, from Sonaripur to Ramnagar Ghat, a distance of about 20 miles.

The 10th June, 1903.

No. 217.—Mr. F. M. Neuville, Traffic Inspector, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, with effect from 1st May 1903, and until further orders.

The 11th June, 1903.

No. 226.—Mr. A. Conley, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. P. Dunne, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 227.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in despatch No. 41 Railway, dated the 15th May 1903, sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 33,76,699, for the construction of a railway on the standard gauge from Hyderabad (Sindh) to Badin, a distance of 61 miles, as an integral part of the North Western Railway.

The construction of the line, which will be known as the Lower Sind Extension Railway, is placed under the orders of the Director of Railway Construction.

The 12th June, 1903.

No. 229.—Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for three months in continuation of the fifteen months and nineteen days' leave referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 363 Railways, dated 9th October 1902.

No. 230.—Mr. Harold Cooper is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1903.

No. 225.—Mr. H. C. Granville, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 3rd June 1903, and until further orders.

No. 228.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1903.
Boyce, H. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary.	23rd February.
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Reversion.	Ditto.
Wood, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Reversion.	Ditto.
Watts, G. K.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Reversion.	4th March.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Reversion.	Ditto.
Gwyther, W. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Reversion.	Ditto.
Butler, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent.	2nd April.
Maconchy, G. C.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary.	24th June.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 10th June 1903.

No 218.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 34 (1) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of September 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules relating to the supply of energy to the public under Part II of the said Act, namely:—

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (1) the expression "consumer's wires" means any electric conductors on a consumer's premises which are connected with the service lines of the undertakers at the consumer's terminals;
- (2) the expression "current" means an electric current;
- (3) the expression "cut-out" means any appliance for interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above the amount which the conductor is intended to transmit, and includes a safety fuse or other automatic disconnecter;
- (4) the expression "feeder" means a portion of any main used to convey energy from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use;
- (5) the expression "generator" means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy;
- (6) the expression "motor" means any electric motor used for the conversion of energy;
- (7) the expression "pressure" means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth;
- (8) the expressions "pressure," "high-pressure," and "extra high-pressure" are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof;
 - (a) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure in any distributing main or in the case of electric traction, in any trolley line or other conductor used in direct electrical and mechanical connection with any tramcar, may at any time exceed 500 volts, if continuous, or 250 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high-pressure supply";
 - (b) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on any system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an "extra high-pressure supply";
- (9) the expression "the Act" means the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903);
- (10) the expressions "transformer," "transformed," and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which energy of higher potential is converted to energy of lower potential, or *vice versa*;

NOTE.—The expressions ohm, ampère and v. It shall have the meanings assigned to them in the order of Council No. 211 of 1894 under the Weights and Measures Act of 1889.

2. Where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth" such body shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy.

RULES WITH RESPECT TO APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES, AND CERTAIN POINTS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

3. (1) Every application for a license shall be made in writing and shall be signed by, or on behalf of, the applicant and addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department. Every such application shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the pro-

posed undertaking (corresponding with that at the head of the advertisement hereinafter mentioned), and be accompanied by—

- (a) Six copies of the draft license as proposed by the applicant, with the annexure or annexures (if any) referred therein ;
- (b) A copy of the map of the district or town published on a scale of not less than six inches to a mile, or if there is no such published map then the best map procurable, showing the boundaries of the proposed area of supply, and the streets and other places in, over, or along which it is proposed to place any electric supply-lines or other works ;
- (c) A statement describing any lands which the applicant proposes to acquire for the purpose of the license under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 ;
- (d) A list of any local authorities in whose districts the area of supply is situate ;
- (e) A list of any streets repairable—
 - (i) by the Local Government,
 - (ii) by a local authority,
 - (iii) by any private persons ;
 and of any railways, tramways and bridges which the applicant proposes to take powers to open, break up or interfere with ;
- (f) A list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant will be empowered under the license to cross ;
- (g) A statement of the capital proposed to be expended and employed in connection with the undertaking, and the mode in which such capital is to be provided ;
- (h) If the applicant is a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof or in British India or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, a copy of the memorandum and articles of association ;
- (i) A fee of Rs. 500 payable to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, to cover ordinary expenses : Provided that if, in consequence of enquiries or otherwise, additional expense is incurred, the amount shall be charged to the applicant and paid by him in addition to the ordinary fee.

4. The applicant shall also deposit at his own office or at that of his agents, and at the office of every local authority within the proposed area of supply,—

- (a) A copy of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (2), clause (b), for public inspection, and
- (b) A sufficient number of copies of the draft license to be furnished to all persons applying for them at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Form of the draft license.

5. (1) The draft license shall be in print, printed on one side only of the paper, and each annexure shall begin a new page.

(2) The name and address of the applicant for the license and of his agent (if any) shall be printed on the outside of the draft.

Contents of the draft license.

6. The draft license shall contain the following particulars, namely :

- (a) Address and description of the applicant ;
- (b) A description of the proposed area of supply ;
- (c) A statement of the purposes for which a supply is to be given ;
- (d) A general description of the proposed works and system of supply ;
- (e) A list of streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority, and of railways, tramways and bridges, where powers are sought to be obtained by the licensee for opening, breaking up or interfering with them ;
- (f) A list of the canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks powers to cross ;
- (g) Conditions of supply, including maximum prices, nature, and amount of supply (if limited), and the like ;
- (h) Terms and conditions of purchase by any local authority concerned, and periods after which the right to purchase enures ; and

(f) Any proposed modifications of the schedule to the Act, to be made, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by virtue of section 4, sub-section (1), clause (f), thereof.

7. (1) The applicant shall, within a week's time from the submission to the Local Government of the application under rule 3, publish notice of his application by public advertisement, accompanied by the following particulars, namely :

Advertisement of application and contents thereof.

- (a) Address and description of applicant ;
- (b) A description of the proposed area of supply ;
- (c) A statement of the purposes for which a supply is to be given ;
- (d) A general description of the nature of the proposed works ;
- (e) The names of any streets and other places in, over or along which it is proposed to place any electric lines or other works for the purposes of general supply ;
- (f) A list of any streets repairable—
 - (i) by the Local Government,
 - (ii) by a local authority,
 - (iii) by any private person ;
 and of any railways, tramways and bridges which the applicant proposes to take powers by the license to open, break up or interfere with ;
- (g) A list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant will be empowered under the license to cross ;
- (h) The office of the applicant, or his agent, if any, and of every local authority within the proposed area of supply at which a copy of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (2), clause (b), is deposited for public inspection, and at which printed copies of the draft license, and of the license hereinafter referred to in rule 10, can be obtained at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

(2) The advertisement shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the undertaking, and it shall state that every local or other public authority, company, or person desirous of making any representation to the Local Government, or of bringing before it any objection respecting the application, may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, within two months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

(3) The advertisement shall be inserted in at least ten successive issues of the same newspaper published or circulated in the proposed area of supply, or in such other newspaper as the Local Government may direct ; and once at least in the Local Gazette ; and the Local Government must be advised as to the dates of such publication.

8. In all cases of application for a license to which objection is made by any person locally interested, the Local Government shall, if either the applicant or the objector so desires, hold a local enquiry, of which due notice shall be given.

9. If any local or other public authority, company, or person desires to have any clause inserted or other amendment made in the license, they shall deliver the same to the applicant, and also to the Local Government, on or before the time limited for bringing objections.

10. When a license has been granted by the Local Government and delivered to the applicant, he shall forthwith deposit printed copies for public inspection in the offices specified in rule 7, sub-rule (1), clause (h) ; and shall supply copies to all persons applying for the same at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy, and shall further publish the same in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

11. Where a licensee desires the written consent of the Local Government under section 12 (4) of the Act to enable him to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway or tramway, application for such consent shall be made in writing and shall describe accurately the street, railway or tramway which he proposes to acquire power to open or break up and the extent to which he desires to open or break it up.

Application for written consent of Local Government to be by memorial.

Copies of license for public inspection.

Local enquiries.

Amendment of license.

RULES FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY.

General.

12. (1) Where a license has been granted to any person under section 3 of the Act, any electric inspector appointed under the Act may enter, inspect and examine any place in which the inspector has reason to believe that there are any appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity.

(2) The licensee shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such inspector or officer to make such examinations and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the Act, the license and the rules hereinafter contained; and shall, if and when required, forward to such inspector or officer all records of tests hereinafter specified to be made and recorded.

13. The licensee shall provide all means for carrying out tests by or under the Act of the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of energy.

14. The pressure of a supply delivered to any one consumer, other than a tramway authority, shall not exceed 250 volts at any two terminals, within reach of one another, and not under the sole control of the licensee, except with the express approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe.

15. The pressure of a supply delivered to a transforming station, or to a transforming apparatus, on a consumer's premises may exceed 250 volts, but shall not exceed the limits of high pressure, except with the express approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee, and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe.

16. The sectional area of the conductor in an electric supply-line placed in, over or along any street after the commencement of these rules shall not be less than the area of a circle of one-tenth of an inch diameter, or in the case of an aerial line, than the area of a No. 8 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge; and where the conductor is formed of a strand of wires, each separate wire shall be at least as large as No. 20 British Standard Wire Gauge.

17. Where the insulating material on any electric supply-line is protected wholly or partly by an external metallic covering, such metallic covering shall be efficiently connected with earth.

18. Every low pressure main shall be tested by the licensee for insulation after having been placed in position, and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being at least double the maximum working pressure; and the licensee shall record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main or distributing main.

19. Suitable means shall be provided by the licensee for the immediate indication and localisation of leakage, and every leakage shall be remedied without delay.

High-pressure and extra high-pressure supply.

20. (1) No high-pressure circuit shall be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application during one hour of pressure equal to, or exceeding, the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use to the following extent, that is to say—

(a) in the case of every high-pressure electric supply-line, twice the said maximum pressure, and in the case of every high-pressure machine, device, or apparatus, 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure, or,

(b) in the case of extra high pressure supply, equal to the said maximum working pressure in each case.

(2) The licensee shall record the results of each test.

21. In every case in which a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, the best available automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided by the licensee to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high-pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

22. (1) Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, the licensee shall adopt efficient means for protecting it against injury.

(2) Lightning arresters shall be capable of supporting successive discharges without attention.

Aërial Lines.

23. (1) Where the Local Government has approved of the methods of construction proposed for adoption in any system of aërial lines, it may, with due regard to climatic and electrical conditions, determine the maximum kilowatts which may be transmitted by any such line or system of lines carried on a single alignment of supports in any street.

(2) The licensee shall ascertain the maximum limit, if any, determined by the Local Government before commencing the erection of the aërial line, and efficient means shall be taken by the electric inspector to prove that this limit is not being at any time exceeded.

24. Where, in the opinion of an electric inspector, under rule 12 the nature of the ground admits of it—

(a) Every aërial line shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding the following spans where the direction of the line is straight, namely :

(i) For a line of copper of total section not exceeding .25 square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 200 feet ;

(ii) For a line of copper of total section .25 to .5 square inch, 175 feet ; and

(iii) For a line of copper of total section exceeding .5 square inch, 150 feet.

(b) Where the direction of the line is curved, or where the line makes a horizontal angle at the point of support, the spans shall not exceed two-thirds of those laid down in clause (a) :

Provided that the Local Government may in any license, or by order in writing, modify this rule as it thinks fit.

25. (1) Every support of an aërial line shall be of a durable material, firmly erected and, where necessary, properly staged against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line or unequal lengths of span.

(2) The factor of safety of the aërial line shall, at the minimum temperature of the locality, be at least four and the factor of safety of all other parts of the structure at least four under all conditions, the maximum possible wind pressure being taken at 50 lbs. per square foot.

(3) For cylindrical bodies, such as posts and wires, the effective area shall be taken as two-thirds of the total area exposed to pressure.

(4) Every support, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth in so far as the nature of the ground in which the support is fixed makes this practicable.

26. Except as otherwise directed in rules 67 and 68, no part of any aërial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 20 feet, or within 5 feet measured horizontally or 7 feet measured vertically from any building or erection other than a support for the line, unless it has been brought into a building for the purpose of supply :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this rule which it considers necessary.

27. Except with the approval of the Local Government and of the telegraph authority, aërial lines shall be carried along only one side of a street.

28. (1) Aërial service lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises and (unless surrounded or guarded by a suitable metallic guard efficiently connected with earth) at a distance not less than 5 feet therefrom.

(2) Such service lines shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, and from the point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with the rules hereinafter contained as to licensee's lines on consumer's premises.

29. (1) Where an aerial line, other than a trolley wire for electric traction, crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall not be less than 60°, and there shall be no joint in any wire at the place of crossing.

(2) Where the width of the street exceeds 30 feet, a support shall be erected by the licensee on each side of it, and the space between such supports shall be as short as practicable:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to service lines protected with a device, approved by the Local Government, for rendering any line harmless in case it breaks:

Provided also that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this rule which it considers necessary.

30. (1) Where an aerial line crosses, or is in proximity to, an aerial line belonging to another licensee, or to any telegraph wire not protected with a permanent insulating covering, adequate precautions shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of his line coming into contact with the other line or wire, or of the other line or wire coming into contact with his line, by breakage or otherwise.

(2) The guarding of aerial lines shall be carried out in such manner as the Local Government, after consultation with the telegraph authority, may by general or special order in any case direct.

(3) A licensee shall not commence the supply of energy through any aerial line until it has been guarded and protected as required by sub-rules (1) and (2) wherever it crosses or is crossed by any existing aerial line or telegraph wire.

(4) On receiving notice that a new aerial line or telegraph wire is, or will be, erected across an existing aerial line, the licensee shall arrange to have his line guarded at such place within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, and in such case the actual expense incurred in erecting the guard wires shall be refunded to the licensee by the owner of the new aerial line or telegraph wire.

(5) Where an aerial line crosses or is liable to be blown on to a metal roof or any other metallic substance, efficient means shall be taken by the licensee to prevent the electrical charging of the same in case of accident; and there shall be no joint in any such span of an aerial line.

High pressure and low-pressure aerial lines not allowed on same supports.

31. (1) High pressure and low pressure aerial lines shall in no case be carried on the same supports except when they cross one another at right angles.

(2) Whenever a high pressure aerial line crosses a low-pressure aerial line it shall pass at least 3 feet above the low-pressure aerial line, and the provisions of rule 31 shall apply.

High-pressure and extra high-pressure aerial lines.

32. The following precautions shall be taken by the licensee with regard to high-pressure and extra high-pressure aerial lines, namely:

(a) Every support of a high-pressure or extra high-pressure aerial line shall be painted bright red.

(b) Arrangement shall be made to prevent any person from climbing up such a support without the use of a ladder or special device.

(c) Where the high pressure conductors cross over a public road, railway or canal, a suitable device shall be fitted up to render any wire harmless if it should break.

(d) Stay wires on any such support shall be broken electrically below the line wires by the interposition of suitable strain insulators, unless efficiently connected with earth through a suitable earth plate.

33. (1) Every high-pressure aerial line, if continuously covered with insulating material, shall be efficiently suspended by means of insulating ligaments to suspending wires, so that the weight of the line may not produce any sensible stress in the direction of its length.

Suspending wires.

(2) All suspending wires, if of iron or steel, shall be galvanised.

34. Every aerial line, including its supports and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging to, or connected with, the line, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained by the licensee as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

Maintenance.

35. The licensee shall not leave an aerial line erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy, unless he intends within a reasonable time again to take it into use.

Unused aerial lines to be removed.

Electric Supply-lines and apparatus other than Aërial Lines.

36. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance precautions shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged.

Crossing metallic substances.

37. Where isolated lengths of metal conduits, pipes or casings are used for the protection of any electric supply-line at road crossings or in similar positions, special precautions shall be taken by the licensee to prevent the possibility of any electrical charging thereof.

Precautions against charging.

38. (1) Where the conductors of electric supply-lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material, they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit nor shall the pressure in such conductor be higher than 500 volts.

Precaution in case of bare underground conductors.

(2) Adequate precautions shall also be taken by the licensee to ensure that no accumulation of gas or water shall take place in any part of the conduit and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or the insulators.

(3) The insulators shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.

(4) The restriction in sub-rule (1) as to pressure shall not apply where an aërial line is taken into a conduit for the purpose of passing through an embankment or similar obstruction.

39. Every portion of a high-pressure electric supply-line placed above the surface of the ground (not being an aërial line) or in any sub-way not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or cement concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

High pressure electric supply-lines laid above ground.

40. Where a high-pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken by the licensee to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply-line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom.

High pressure electric supply-lines laid under ground.

41. (1) Transforming stations which are not on a consumer's premises, shall be established in suitable places in the sole occupation and charge of the licensee.

Transforming stations.

(2) The covers and frames and other metallic parts (other than parts of the electrical circuit) of all high pressure and extra high pressure apparatus of every description shall be either efficiently connected with earth or, if insulated, shall be so placed and arranged that it is impossible for any person to obtain a shock to earth from them.

42. (1) The cover of every street-box and junction pillar shall be so secured that it cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.

Street-boxes and junction pillars.

(2) The covers of all street-boxes and junction pillars containing high-pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected with strips of metal laid immediately beneath the adjacent roadway, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of such boxes, or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street, shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect or otherwise.

(3) Where street-boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken by the licensee to prevent, as far as possible, any influx of water either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes, and in the case of any such street-box exceeding one cubic yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the box, and for the prevention of danger from sparking.

(4) Every street-box shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and, if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the licensee shall give immediate notice to the authority or company (if any) whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood thereof.

Licensee's lines on Consumer's Premises.

43. The licensee shall be responsible that all electric conductors, fittings, and apparatus belonging to him, or under his control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, are maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

Responsibility of licensee for their conductors on consumer's premises.

44. (1) A suitable cut-out shall be inserted in each service line within a consumer's premises as close as possible to the point of entry and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction throughout, and shall be under the sole control of the licensee, except in cases where the service line is protected by fuses at the point of connection to the distributing main.

Main fuses or disconnectors to be provided in locked receptacles.

(2) If the receptacle is of porcelain or other substance liable to be easily broken, it shall be suitably protected against injury, and such protection shall also be fireproof.

45. So much of any service line as is not an aerial line and is placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and enclosed either in an electrically continuous metallic covering efficiently connected with earth or in a tube of porcelain or earthenware.

Service lines on consumer's premises.

46. Where the general supply of energy is a high-pressure supply and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high-pressure service lines, conductors, and apparatus, including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, and shall be securely fastened throughout.

Transformers and high pressure apparatus to be enclosed in metal.

47. The licensee shall not connect the wires and fittings on a consumer's premises with his mains unless he is reasonably satisfied that the connection will not cause a leakage from those wires and fittings exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the consumer's premises; and, where the licensee declines to make such a connection, he shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating his reasons for so declining.

Connections to consumers not to be made where leakage would result.

48. (1) If the licensee is reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a circuit of such extent as to be a source of danger, and that such leakage does not exist at any part of a circuit belonging to the licensee, then any person authorized in writing by the licensee in accordance with the provisions of the Act in that behalf, or, on the application of the licensee, an electric inspector under rule 12, may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, after giving the consumer reasonable notice in writing, inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit.

Discontinuance of supply on discovery of leakage on consumer's premises.

(2) Where the licensee obtains the services of an electric inspector under this rule, he shall pay such fee as the Local Government may fix in that behalf.

(3) If, on testing in the manner referred to in sub-rule (1), the person authorized by the licensee or the electric inspector as aforesaid discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, or if the consumer does not give all reasonable facilities for inspection and testing, the licensee may forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and need not recommence the supply until he is reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been stopped.

49. (1) If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of the licensee in refusing to give, or in discontinuing, or in not recommencing, the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of such consumer may, on his application and on payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an electric inspector authorized under rule 12.

Appeal to officer authorized under rule 12.

(2) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of rule 47 or rule 48.

Arc lighting.

50. An isolation switch shall be provided for every arc lamp on any high pressure electric supply-line, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—

Isolation switch.

- (a) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit;
- (b) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions;
- (c) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking, or heating being caused by the operation of the switch; and
- (d) that where the switch is accessible without the use of a ladder or special appliance, it shall be in a locked metallic receptacle efficiently connected with earth.

ADDITIONAL RULES FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION (CONTINUOUS CURRENT).

51. Any dynamo used as a continuous current generator shall be of such pattern and construction as to be capable of producing a continuous current without appreciable pulsation.
Continuous current.
52. (1) One of the two conductors used for transmitting energy from the generator to the motor, and hereinafter referred to as the "line," shall be in every case insulated from earth.
"Line," "return," and "trolley wire."
- (2) The other, hereinafter referred to as the "return," may be insulated throughout, or may be uninsulated in such parts and to such extent as is provided in the following rules.
- (3) A suspended aerial line from which energy is transmitted into any car is hereinafter referred to as a "trolley wire."
53. (1) Where any rails on which cars run or any conductors laid between or within three feet of such rails form any part of a return, such part may be uninsulated.
Insulation of "return."
- (2) All other returns or parts of a return shall be insulated, unless of such sectional area as will ensure compliance with rule 58.
54. (1) Where any uninsulated conductor forms any part of a return, it shall be of such section, and the several lengths shall be so connected together, as to ensure compliance with rule 57.
Bonding of "return."
- (2) Where any uninsulated conductor is laid between, or within three feet of, the rails, it shall be electrically connected to the rails at distances apart not exceeding 100 feet by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one sixteenth of a square inch, or by other means of equal conductivity.
55. (1) Where any part of a return is uninsulated, it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator, and in such case the negative terminal of the generator shall also be directly connected, through the current indicator hereinafter mentioned, with two separate earth connections which shall be placed not less than twenty yards apart :
Return to be negative and earthed.
- Provided that in place of such two earth connections the licensee may make one connection with a main for water-supply of not less than three inches internal diameter, with the consent of the owner thereof and of the person supplying the water :
- Provided, also, that where, from the nature of the soil or for other reasons, the licensee can show to the satisfaction of an electric inspector appointed under rule 12 that the earth connections herein specified cannot be constructed and maintained without unreasonable expense, the provisions of this rule shall not apply.
- (2) The earth connections referred to in this rule shall be constructed, laid, and maintained so as to secure electrical contact with the general mass of earth, and so that the resistance from one earth connection to the other through the earth shall not exceed two ohms; and a test shall be made by the licensee at least once in every month to ascertain whether this requirement is complied with.
- (3) No portion of either earth connection shall be placed within six feet of any pipe, except a main for water-supply of not less than three inches internal diameter which is metallically connected with the earth connections with the consent of the persons hereinafter specified.
56. (1) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the licensee shall, in the construction and maintenance of a tramway,—
Earth return current.
- (a) so separate the uninsulated return from the general mass of earth and from any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity,
- (b) so connect together the several lengths of the rail,
- (c) adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at any one point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point, and
- (d) so maintain the efficiency of the earth connections specified in the preceding rules,
- as to fulfil the following conditions, namely :
- (i) The current passing from the earth connections through the indicator to the generator shall not at any time exceed either two amperes per mile of single tramway line or 5 per cent. of the total current output of the station; and
- (ii) The difference of potential between the uninsulated return and any pipe, metallic structure, or substance in the vicinity shall not exceed five volts when the return is relatively positive or two volts when the return is relatively negative.

(2) In order to provide a continuous indication that the condition specified in clause (1) is complied with, the licensee shall provide a suitable recording ampèremetre, and shall keep it connected during the whole time that the line is charged.

(3) The owner of any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity of an uninsulated return may, in respect of the same, require the licensee at reasonable times and intervals to ascertain by test in his presence, or in that of his representatives, whether the conditions specified in clause (ii) are complied with; and if those conditions are found to be complied with, all reasonable expenses of and incidental to the carrying out of such test shall be borne by the owner, but if otherwise, by the licensee.

57. (1) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, a continuous record shall be kept by the licensee of the difference of potential during the working of the tramway between the points of the uninsulated return furthest from and nearest to the generating station.

(2) If at any time such difference of potential is found to exceed five volts, the licensee shall thereafter make a daily report to the Local Government, or to such officer as the Local Government may authorise in this behalf, of the result of the previous day's test, and if at any time it exceeds the limit of seven volts, the licensee shall take immediate steps to reduce it below that limit:

Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, relax the provisions of this rule in localities where it is unnecessary to enforce them:

Provided, also, that the limit of five volts shall in no case be considered a figure to be worked up to in calculating the fall of potential due to the full conductivity of the return.

58. Except with the written approval of the Local Government the line wire shall be divided up into sections not exceeding one-half of a mile in length, between every two of which shall be inserted an emergency switch, which apparatus shall be so enclosed as to be inaccessible to the public.

59. (1) The insulation of the line and of the return when insulated, and of all feeders and other conductors, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ampere per mile of tramway.

(2) The leakage current shall be ascertained daily by the licensee before or after the hours of running when the line is fully charged.

(3) If at any time it is found that the leakage current exceeds one-half of an ampere per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours:

Provided that this rule shall not apply where both line and return are placed within a conduit.

60. In the construction and working of the cars care shall be taken to provide for as gradual variation of the current as is practicable.

61. (1) The licensee shall, so far as may be applicable to his system of working, keep records as specified below.

(2) These records shall, if and when required, be forwarded for the information of any electric inspector authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

Daily Records.

Number of cars running.

Maximum working current.

Maximum working pressure.

Maximum current from the earth connections as prescribed by rule 56, sub-rule (1), clause (i).

Leakage current as prescribed by rule 59 and rule 70, clause (a).

Fall of potential in return prescribed by rule 57.

Monthly Records.

Condition of earth connections as prescribed by rule 55, sub-rule (2).

Occasional Records.

Any tests made under provisions of rule 56, sub-rule (3).

Localization and removal of leakage, stating time occupied.

Particulars of any abnormal occurrence affecting the electric working of the tramway.

62. Passengers shall not have access to any portion of the electric circuit having a greater difference of potential to earth than 100 volts.
 Circuit to be inaccessible to passengers.

63. All electric mains, leads, and connections used in or upon any car shall be of ample size and thoroughly insulated and protected by cut-outs, which will operate to break the circuit before the current has risen to an amount which would cause any injurious heating of the conductors, and the length of every safety fuse in the clear shall not be less than two inches.
 Connections on cars.

64. All electrical conductors fixed upon the carriages shall be protected wherever they are adjacent to any metal, so as to avoid risk of the metal becoming charged.
 Conductors on carriages.

65. Every collector standard which is accessible to passengers shall be electrically connected with the wheels of the carriage in such manner as to prevent the possibility of this standard becoming electrically charged from any defect in the electrical conductors contained within it.
 Collector standards.

66. The electrical pressure between suspended conductors used in direct electrical connection with the working of any tramway by electrical power and the earth, or between any two such suspended conductors, shall in no case, without the special permission of the Local Government, exceed 500 volts continuous pressure.
 Limit of pressure.

67. Unless the Local Government otherwise directs,—
 Height of conductors.

(a) The trolley wire shall be in no part at a less height from the surface of the street than 17 feet, except where the line passes under a bridge or other fixed structure, in which case the trolley wire must be suspended to the satisfaction of the inspector or other officer appointed in that behalf ;

(b) The intervals between the supports shall not exceed 120 feet.

68. Where the feeders of any tramway are on the same supports as the trolley wire, the provisions of rule 27 shall not apply.
 Height of feeders.

69. An emergency cut-off switch shall be provided and fixed so as to be conveniently reached by the driver in case of any failure of action of the controller switch.
 Emergency switch.

70. Where a conduit system of electric traction is employed, the following conditions shall be complied with in the construction and maintenance of such conduit, namely:
 Conduit system.

(a) The conduit shall be so constructed—

(i) as to admit of easy examination of, and access to, the conductors contained therein and their insulators and supports ;

(ii) as to be readily cleared of accumulation of dust or other debris, and no such accumulation shall be permitted by the licensee to remain ;

(b) The conduit shall be laid to such falls and so connected to sumps or other means of drainage as to clear itself automatically of water without danger of the water reaching the level of the conductors.

(c) Where the conduit is formed of metal, all separate lengths shall be so jointed as to secure efficient metallic continuity for the passage of electric currents ; and where the rails are used to form any part of the return, they shall be electrically connected to the conduit by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch or other means of equal conductivity, at distances not exceeding 100 feet ; and where the return is wholly insulated and contained within the conduit, the conduit shall be connected with earth at the generating station through an instrument suitable for the indication of any contact or partial contact of either the line or the return with the conduit.

(d) The leakage-current shall be ascertained by the licensee daily, before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged ; and, if at any time it shall be found to exceed half an ampère per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped, unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours.

RULES FOR THE SECURING OF A REGULAR AND SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY BY LICENSEES AND FOR TESTING THE SUPPLY THEREOF TO CONSUMERS.

71. Forty-eight hours at least before the licensee is ready to commence to supply energy through any main, he shall serve a notice upon the local authority and upon the electric inspector authorized under rule 12 of his intention to commence such supply.

Notice of intention to supply through mains.

72. From the time when the licensee commences to supply energy through any main, he shall, subject to the provisions of his license in this behalf, maintain a supply of sufficient power for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from such main; and such supply shall, except so far as may be otherwise agreed upon from time to time between the local authority and the licensee, be constantly maintained:

•Licensee to provide constant supply.

Provided that, for the purposes of testing, or for any other purposes connected with the efficient working of the undertaking, the Local Government, or such person as it may appoint in that behalf, may give permission to the licensee to discontinue the supply at such intervals of time and for such periods as it may think expedient: Provided also that, when the supply is to be so discontinued, notice of such discontinuance, and of the probable duration thereof, shall be previously served upon the local authority and upon every consumer affected thereby.

73. The system of distributing mains shall be so arranged that if in any case it becomes necessary to stop the supply through any portion of a main for more than one hour, for the purposes of repairs, or for any other reason, the stoppage of supply will in no case extend to more than one hundred service lines.

Provisions as regards stoppage.

74. Before commencing to give a supply of energy to any consumer, the licensee shall declare to such consumer the constant pressure at which he proposes to supply energy at that consumer's terminals, and the pressure so declared at any pair of consumer's terminals shall not at any time be altered or departed from, except with the consent of the Local Government:

Declared pressure at consumer's terminals and authorized variation of the same.

Provided that the licensee shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this rule so long as the variation of pressure at any consumer's terminals does not, under any conditions of the supply which the consumer is entitled to receive, exceed 4 per cent. from the declared constant pressure, unless changes in pressure recur so frequently as to cause unsteadiness in the supply.

RULES FOR THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF ACCOUNTS BY LICENSEES.

75. Every licensee shall prepare and render an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking to the Local Government on or before the 30th June of the year following that for which the accounts are made up.

Date for submission of accounts.

76. The accounts shall be made up to the 31st day of December in every year.

Date to which accounts are to be made up.

77. The accounts shall be made up in one or other of the forms hereto annexed, according as the licensee is not a local authority and according as the supply is for traction or for any other purpose.

Forms of accounts.

78. After rendering the annual statement of accounts to the Local Government, the licensee shall keep copies of the same, together with the report made by the auditor appointed under the Act or such portion of the report as the Local Government may in any case direct, and shall sell copies of the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee.

Accounts to be for sale.

RULES TO AUTHORIZE AND REGULATE THE LEVY OF FEES.

79. The following fees shall be paid to the Local Government for any testing or inspection by any electric inspector and for the services (other than testing or inspection) of any electric inspector, namely:

Levy of fees.

- (a) where any works belonging to any consumer using energy in the manner referred to in rule 80 are tested or inspected such consumer shall pay a fee of one rupee for every kilowatt of his maximum demand subject to a minimum of Rs. 16 and a maximum of Rs. 200;
- (b) where any difference or dispute arising under section 30, sub-section (7) of the Act is determined by an electric inspector a fee of Rs. 16 (in addition to the costs as laid down in the Act) shall be paid as therein directed; and

- (c) where any meter is certified, or any test is carried out other than those laid down herein, there shall be levied a fee of such amount, and payable by such person, as the Local Government, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, may determine.

GENERAL.

80. Where any consumer uses energy, supplied to him by a licensee, in any factory or other place mentioned in Part III, section 31, of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, he shall comply with the rules in force for persons using energy under Part III of that Act in the same manner as if the energy were not supplied by a licensee.

81. Any licensee who commits any breach of these rules shall be punishable for every such breach with fine which may extend to Rs. 100, and in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

No. 219.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 34 (1) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of September 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules imposing restrictions on the use of energy, not supplied under Part II of the said Act, at a pressure exceeding 100 volts, namely:—

Preliminary.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (1) The expression "current" means an electric current;
- (2) the expression "cut-out" means any appliance for interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above the amount which the conductor is intended to transmit, and includes a safety fuse or other automatic disconnector;
- (3) the expression "pressure" means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth;
- (4) the expressions "pressure," "high pressure," and "extra high pressure" are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits, and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof;
 - (a) Where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may at any time exceed 500 volts, if continuous, or 250 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high pressure supply";
 - (b) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on either system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an "extra high pressure supply";
- (5) the expression "the Act" means the Indian Electricity Act, 1903;
- (6) the expression "the owner" means any person using energy at a pressure exceeding 100 volts;
- (7) the expressions "transformer," "transformed," and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which energy of higher potential is converted to energy of lower potential, or *vice versa*;

2. Where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth," such body shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy.

Protection of Person and Property.

3. (1) Where notice has been given by any person under section 31 of the Act, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, shall, on receiving such notice, forthwith report the circumstance to the Local Government, and thereupon any electric inspector appointed under the Act may enter, inspect, and examine any place in which the inspector or officer has reason to believe that there is any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply, or use of electricity.

(2) The owner shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such inspector to make such inspections and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the Act and the rules hereinafter contained, and shall, if and when required, forward to such Inspector or Officer all records of tests hereinafter specified to be made and recorded.

4. The pressure of the supply generated by any owner shall not exceed the limits of low pressure except with the express approval of the Local Government in each case.
Pressure of supply.

5. The owner shall take reasonable precautions to guard against the liability of any person to shock due to accidental contact with exposed terminals.
Liability to shock.

6. Where the insulating material on any electric supply line is protected by an external metallic covering such metallic covering shall be efficiently connected with earth.
Earthing of metallic protection of insulating materials.

7. In every case in which a high pressure supply is transformed for the purposes of use, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the low pressure wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.
Safety devices for the protection of consumer's wires.

8. (1) Where any portion of an electric supply line or any support for an electric supply line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, the owner shall adopt efficient means for protecting it against such injury.
Protection from lightning.

(2) Lightning arresters shall be capable of supporting successive discharges without attention.

Aërial Lines.

9. The sectional area of the conductor in an aërial line erected by any owner after the commencement of these rules shall not be less than the area of a No. 8 wire or, where the span is less than 50 feet, a No. 14 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge.
Minimum size of conductors.

10. Every continuously insulated aërial line belonging to the owner shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 100 feet.
Span of insulated line.

11. (1) Every support of an aërial line shall be of a durable material firmly erected and, if necessary, properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line or unequal lengths of span.
Construction and erection of supports.

(2) Every post, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth.

12. (1) No part of any aërial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 15 feet :
Height from ground and inaccessibility.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this sub-rule which it considers necessary.

(2) All aërial lines shall be so erected as to be inaccessible except by the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

13. Where a metallic roof is crossed by an aërial line, the roof shall be efficiently connected with earth.
Crossing metal roof.

Electric Supply-lines other than Aërial Lines.

14. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance precautions shall be taken by the owner against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged.
Crossing pipes, etc.

15. Every portion of a high pressure electric supply-line placed above the surface of the ground (not being an aërial line) shall be completely enclosed, either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or cement concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.
High pressure electric supply-lines laid above ground.

16. Where a high pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply-line or conductor shall become charged by leakage there from.
High pressure electric supply-lines laid under ground.

Circuits within Buildings.

17. The owner shall maintain all electric conductors, fittings and apparatus belonging to him or under his control, which may be in use upon his premises, in a safe condition and in all respects fit for the use of energy and shall take all due precautions against fire.
Responsibility of owners for their conductors, etc.

18. A suitable cut-out shall be inserted in each main or branch circuit upon the owner's premises at the point of origin of the same.
Fuses or dis-connectors to be provided on all circuits.

19. The covers and frames and other metallic parts (other than parts of the electrical circuit) of all high pressure apparatus of every description shall be either efficiently connected with earth or, if insulated, shall be so placed and arranged that it is impossible for any person to obtain a shock to earth from them.
High pressure apparatus.

20. An isolation switch shall be provided for every arc lamp on any high pressure electric supply-line, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—
Isolation switch.

- (a) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit ;
- (b) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions ;
- (c) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking, or heating being caused by the operation of the switch ; and
- (d) that where the switch is accessible without the use of a ladder or special appliance it shall be in a locked metallic receptacle efficiently connected with earth.

21. Every installation to which these rules apply shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained by the owner to comply with the rules.
Maintenance.

Rules to authorize and regulate the levy of fees.

22. The following fees shall be paid to the Local Government for any testing or inspection by any electric inspector, and for the services (other than testing or inspection) of any electric inspector, namely :
Levy of fees.

- (a) where any works belonging to any owner are tested or inspected, such owner shall pay a fee of one rupee for every kilowatt of his electrical plant capacity, subject to a minimum of Rs. 16 and a maximum of Rs. 200 ; and
- (b) where any meter is certified, or any test is carried out or work done other than that laid down in clause (a), there shall be levied a fee of such amount, and payable by such person, as the Local Government, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, may determine.

23. Any owner who commits any breach of these rules shall be punishable, for every such breach, with fine which may extend to Rs. 100, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

No. 220.—The following draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 34 (1) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of September 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33, sub-section (2), clause (a), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the preparation and submission of accounts in the forms specified below :

I.—Statement as to loans authorised for the purposes of the undertaking referred to in the above-mentioned license prior to the 31st December 190 .

[illegible]

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

CR.

II.

For the year ending 31st December 190 .

	Expenditure up to 31st December 19 .	Expended during the year.	Total ex- penditure to 31st December 19 .		Receipts up to 31st December 19 .	Received during the year.	Total receipts to 31st December 19 .
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure to 31st December 19 .				1. By amount raised by Loans.		.	
enditure since that date.				2. By sale of patents or patent rights.			
To lands, including law charges incidental to acquisition.				3. By value of lands belonging to autho- rity appropriated for electrical pur- poses.			
To value of lands appropriated for elec- trical purposes, as per contra.				4. By value of surplus lands sold.			
To buildings . .				5. By other receipts (to be specified).			
To machinery . .							
To accumulators at generating and distri- buting stations.							
To mains, including cost of laying the mains and services.							
To transformers, mo- tors, &c.							
To meters and fees for certifying.							
To electrical instru- ments, &c.							
To general stores (cable, mains, lamps).							
To purchase of patents or patent rights.							
To transfer to Sinking Fund of value of lands sold, as per contra.							
To amount applied to the reduction of prin- cipal of borrowed money from value of 1, lands sold, as per contra.							
To other items (to be specified).							
Total Expenditure ...							
To balance of Capital Account.	.						
Rs. ...							

DR.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

CR.

No. III.

For the year ending 31st December 190 .

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>A.—To generation of electricity.</i>					
1. To coals or other fuel, including dues, carriage, unloading, storing, and all expenses of placing the same on the works.			1. By balance from last account.		
			Less bad debts written off.		
2. To oil, waste, water, and engine-room stores.			2. By sale of current for lighting purposes, by meter at per B. T. U.		
3. To wages at generating stations.			3. By sale of current for power purposes, by meter at per B. T. U.		
4. To repairs and maintenance as follows :—			4. By sale under contracts...		
Rs. A. P.			5. By public lighting ...		
Buildings ...			6. By rental of meters and other apparatus on consumers' premises.		
Engines, boilers			7. By sale and repairs of lamps, arc or incandescent.		
Dynamos, excitors, transformers, motors, &c.			By sale and repairs of other apparatus.		
Other machinery, instruments, and tools.			8 By royalties, licenses, &c.		
Accumulators and accessories.			9. By rents receivable ...		
Less received for old material.			10. By fees for inspection of maps.		
5. To other items (to be specified.)			11. By other items (to be specified.)		
<i>B.—To distribution of electricity.</i>					
1. To wages and other remuneration to line men, fitters, labourers.					
2. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains of all classes, including materials and laying the same.					
Less amounts refunded.					
Carried over ...			Total ...		

REVENUE ACCOUNT—concluded.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...					
<i>B.—To distribution of electricity—concluded.</i>					
. To repairs, maintenance, and renewal of transformers, meters, switches, fuses, and other apparatus, on consumers' premises, together with cost of materials and lamps sold, as per contra.					
. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of apparatus at distributing stations.					
<i>C.—To public lamps.</i>					
. To attending and repairs...					
. To renewals of lamps ...					
<i>D.—To royalties, &c.</i>					
. To royalties, &c., payable for use of patents or patent processes.					
<i>E.—To rents, rates, and taxes.</i>					
. To rents payable ...					
. To rates and taxes ...					
<i>F.—To management expenses.</i>					
. To salaries, viz. :—					
Engineer's Department...					
Accountant and clerical staff.					
. To salaries or commissions of Collectors.					
. To stationery and printing					
. To general establishment charges.					
<i>G.—To Law and Parliamentary Charges.</i>					
. To law expenses ...					
<i>H.—To special charges.</i>					
. To insurances, &c. ...					
. To expenses for certification of meters.					
Total expenditure ...					
Amount carried to net revenue account.					
Balance carried to next account to provide for bad debts.					
Total ...					

DR.

CR.

No. V.

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

	Stock.	Rs. A. P.		Stock.	Rs. A. P.
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified).			1. By balance brought from last account.		
2. To stock sold during period of account.			2. By amount brought from net revenue account.		
3. To amount of principal of borrowed money repaid.			3. By interest on investment.		
To amount of balance to next account.			4. By value of lands transferred from Account II.		
			5. By amount realised by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified).		
			6. By stock purchased.		
Rs.			Rs.		

DR.

CR.

No. VI.

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

	Stock.	Rs. A. P.		Stock.	Rs. A. P.
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified).			1. By balance brought from last account.		
2. To stock sold ...			2. By amount transferred from net revenue account.		
3. To sum transferred to revenue account.			3. By stock purchased.		
To amount of balance to next account.			4. By amount realised by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified).		
Rs.			Rs.		

CR.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	Rs. A. P.	<i>Assets.</i>	Rs. A. P.
1. To capital Account : ... Amount received as per Account No. II. ...		1. By capital account : ... Amount expended for works as per Account No. II	
2. To sundry creditors ...			Rs. A. P.
3. To net revenue account : Balance at credit thereof.		2. By stores on hand at 31st Decem- ber ...	
4. To sinking fund account ...		Coal ...	
5. To reserve fund account ...		Oils, waste, &c....	
6. To other items (to be specified)		General ... _____	
		3. By sundry debtors for current supplied to 31st December	
		4. By other debtors ...	
		5. By securities as held (cost price)	
		6. By other items (to be speci- fied)	
		7. By cash with treasurer ...	
		8. By cash in hand ...	
Total ...		Total ...	

No. 221.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 34 (1) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of September 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33, sub-section (2), clause (a), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the preparation and submission of accounts in the forms specified below :

ELECTRIC LICENSE.

THE COMPANY.

Year ending 31st December 190 .

Statement of share capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorised by the abovementioned license on the 31st December 190 .

No. I.

Description of Capital.	Authorised by	Number of shares issued.	Nominal amount of share.	Called up per share.	Total paid-up.	Issued not paid up.	Remaining unissued.	Total amount authorised.

Statement of loan capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorised by the above mentioned license, on the 31st December 190 .

No. II.

Description of loan.	AMOUNTS BORROWED.				Remaining borrowing powers.	Total amount of borrowing powers.	
	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.			

Total Share Capital Paid-up, see No. I.....Rs.
" Loan " Borrowed see No. IIRs.

Total Capital received...Rs. _____

DR.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

CR.

No. III.

For the year ending 31st December 190 .

	Expenditure up to 31st December 190 .	Expended during the year.	Total expenditure to 31st December 190 .		Receipts up to 31st December 190 .	Received during year.	Total receipts to 31st December 190 .
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To expenditure to 31st December 190 .				By ordinary shares of Rs.			
Expenditure since that date—				Ditto.			
1. To lands including law charges incidental to acquisition.				By preference shares of Rs.			
2. To buildings ...				By debenture stock ...			
3. To machinery ...				By mortgages and bonds.			
4. To accumulators at generating and distributing stations.				By amounts received in anticipation of calls.			
5. To mains, including cost of laying the mains.				By sale of patents or patent rights, &c.			
6. To transformers, motors, &c.				By other receipts (to be specified).			
7. To meters, and fees for certifying under the Act.							
8. To electrical instruments, &c.							
9. To general stores (cable, mains, lamps).							
10. To purchase of patents or patent rights.							
11. To cost of license ...							
12. To special items ...							
Total expenditure ...							
To balance of Capital Account.							
		Rs.		Rs.			

Dr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

No. IV.

For the year ending 31st December 190 .

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>A.—To generation of Electricity.</i>			1. By sale of current for lighting purposes by meter at B. T. U. per		
1. To coals or other fuel, including dues, carriage, unloading, storing, and all expenses of placing the same on the works.			2. By sale of current for power purposes by meter at B. T. U. per		
2. To oil, waste, water, and engine-room stores.			3. By sale under contracts ..		
3. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents, and officers, as certified by the Managing Director, Chairman, or Engineer.			4. By public lighting ...		
4. To wages and gratuities at generating stations.			5. By rental of meter and other apparatus on consumers' premises.		
5. To repairs and maintenance as follows :—			6. By sale and repair of lamps, arc or incandescent.		
Rs. A. P.			By sale and repair of other apparatus.		
Buildings ...			7. By royalties, licenses, &c.		
Engines, boilers			8. By rents receivable ...		
Dynamos, exciters, transformers, motors, &c.			9. By transfer fees ...		
Other machinery, instruments and tools.			10. By other items (to be specified).		
Accumulators and accessories.					
To special items.					
<i>B.—To distribution of Electricity.</i>					
1. To proportion of salaries of superintendents and officers, as certified by Managing Director, Managing Agents, Chairman, or Engineer.					
2. To wages and gratuities to linesmen, fitters, labourers.					
3. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains of all classes, including materials and laying the same.					
Less amounts refunded					
4. To repairs, maintenance, and renewal of transformers, meters, switches, fuses, and other apparatus on consumers' premises.					
5. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of apparatus at distributing stations.					

DR.

CR.

No. IV—continued.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—continued.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
C.—To Public Lamps.													
1. To attending and repairs ...													
2. To renewals of lamps ...													
D.—To Royalties, &c.													
To Royalties, &c., payable for use of patents or patent processes.													
E.—To Rents, Rates, and Taxes.													
. To rents payable ...													
. To rates and taxes ...													
F.—To Management Expenses.													
. To Directors' remuneration.													
. To salaries of managing engineers secretary, accountants, clerks, messengers, as certified by Managing Director, Chairman, or Engineer.													
. To salaries of commissions of Collectors.													
. To stationery and printing.													
. To general establishment charges.													
. To Auditors of Company													
. To Auditor appointed under the provisions of the Act.													
G.—To Law and Parliamentary Charges.													
. Law expenses ...													
H.—To Depreciation.													
To depreciation in respect of leasehold works. •													
Ditto buildings ...													
Ditto plants, machinery, &c.													
I.—To Special charges.													
To insurances, superannuation, &c.													
To expenses for certification of meters.													
Total expenditure ...													
Balance carried to net revenue													
	Rs.							Rs.					

DR.

CR.

No. V.

NEW REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. To interest on debentures accrued due to date.		1. By balance from last account.			
2. To interest on mortgages and bonds accrued due to date.		Less dividend paid.			
3. To interest on temporary loans accrued due to date.		By amount carried to reserve fund.			
4. To dividend on preference stocks.		2. By balance brought from revenue account (No. IV).			
5. To balance applicable to dividend on ordinary stock or shares.		3. By interest on money at deposit.			
	Rs.			Rs.	

DR.

CR.

No. VI.

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1. Amount paid out for ...		1. By balance brought from last account.	
2. Amount of balance to next account.		2. By amount brought from net revenue account.	
		3. By interest on amount invested.	
		(Description of investments to be specified.)	
	Rs.		Rs.

DR.

CR.

No. VII.

DEPRECIATION FUND ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. To balance		1. By balance from last account.	
		2. By interest on investments	
		3. By amount brought from revenue account (see No. IV H.)	
		(Description of investments to be specified.)	
	Rs.		Rs.

DR.

CR.

No. VIII.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
1. To capital account: amount received as per Account No. III		1. By capital accounts: amount expended for works as per Account No. III	
2. To sundry tradesmen and others, due on construction of plant and machinery, fuel, stores, etc., to 31st December 190		2. By stores on hand on 31st December 190 :—	
3. To sundry creditors on open accounts		Rs. A. P.	
4. To net revenue account: balance at credit thereof...		Coal	
5. To reserve fund account ..		Oils, waste, etc....	
Do. do.		General	
6. To depreciation fund account		3. By sundry debtors for amounts paid on account of contracts in course of completion ...	
		4. By preliminary expenses ...	
		5. By sundry debtors for current supplied to 31st December 190 .	
		6. By other debtors ...	
		7. By cash at bankers :—	
		Messrs.	
		Messrs.	
		Messrs.	
		(amount on deposit)	
		8. By cash in hand ...	
Total	Total ...	...

No. 222.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 34 (1) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of September 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33, sub-section (2), clause (a), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the preparation and submission of accounts in the forms specified below:

INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903.

Model form of accounts for Electric Tramways.

DESCRIPTION.

A.
 Name of undertaking
 General History and Description
 Date of special Acts or of agreements, licenses, etc.
 Owners
 Lessees
 Worked by
 Terms
 Description of Track: Gauge
 Rails: Weight per yard
 " Section
 " Average length in feet
 Fastenings: Ordinary
 "Ditto Joint
 Sleepers
 Foundation

System of working.	LENGTH IN MILES OF					Total length of single line miles $a + 2b + 2c + d = e.$
	Single line.	Interlaced.	Double.	Sidings other than passing places.	Road or route.	
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>		<i>e</i>
Third Rail 						
Surface contact 						
Conduit						
Overhead 						
Accumulators 						
Total ...						

Paving in miles.	Unmade ground.	Macpd.	Cobbles.	Setts.	Soft wood.	Hard wood.	Asphalte.	Bricks.
Tracks and 1' 6" outside ...								
Marginal paving ...								
Remainder of road ...								

Gradients: Total length, route miles
Average inclination, 1 in
Steepest, length, route miles
" inclination, 1 in
Curves: Total length, miles—single line
Average radius, feet
Sharpest length, feet—single line
" radius, feet
Station Buildings: Description
Offices ditto
Car sheds No. ditto
Dwellings No. ditto
Stables ditto

Engines.	No.	Description.
High pressure		
Low "		
Condensing "		
Non-condensing		
Partly non-condensing		
Total		

Motors
Dynamos
Boilers
Other machinery

	Number.	Weight.	Seating capacity.	Description.
Passenger motor-cars				
Trailers				
Freight cars				
Total				
Average				

Other cars and vehicles

Brakes, description of

Maximum load at works

Load factor $\frac{\text{units} \times 100}{\text{maximum load} \times \text{hours}}$

Plant capacity at end of year

	From commencement.	Year ended—	Average.
	A	B	C
Employees : Number			
Ditto Average weekly pay			

Renewals (whole).	Length.			Cost.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Rails						
Substructure						
Wire or cable						
Engines						
Cars						
Machinery						

Average of Rails years
Ditto Substructure do.
Ditto Wire or cable do.
Ditto Engines do.
Ditto Cars do.
Ditto Machinery do.

	Total.			Per mile single line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
B. of T. units consumed						
Car miles run						
Passengers carried (tickets issued)						
Ditto proportion to top. served						
Average No. cars run per diem						
Percentage of total number						
Stopping stations, number (including termini).						
Number of stoppages at stations						
Ditto ditto intermediate						
Average through speed of cars						
Mileage of car per diem						
Ditto horses ditto						
B. of T. units consumed per mile						
Average price of fuel per ton						

CAPITAL.

	Total.			Per mile single line (e).		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Capital, authorised						
Do. called up						
Do. issued						
Do. expended						
Borrowing powers						
Shares, ordinary						
Do. preference						
Do. debentures						
Do. mortgages						
Dividends paid						
Loans, original						
Do. additional						
Payments, loans						
Ditto sinking fund						
Value of building						
Do. machinery						
Do. rolling stock						
Do. horses						
Do. permanent-way						
Total Capital						

C.

EARNINGS.

Earnings.				Per cent. of C.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
				A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Passengers, 2 pice No.			...												
Do.	4	"	...												
Do.	5	"	...												
Do.	8	"	...												
Do.	etc.,	No.	...												
Total			...												
Average paid			...												
Do. season No.			...												
Average Total No.			...												
OTHER SOURCES															
Advertising			...												
Rents			...												
Parcels			...												
Fuels			...												
Goods			...												
Fanure, etc.			...												
Sale of old materials			...												
Miscellaneous			...												
Total			...												
Gross Earnings			...												

EXPENDITURE.

[illegible][illegible]

EXPENDITURE—contd.

Traffic (wages and materials issued).				Per B. O. T. unit.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
General Superintendence and offices	...														
Train staff												
Lighting												
Clothing												
Printing												
Stationery												
Tickets												
Punches												
Collecting and delivery												
Lubricating												
Cleaning												
Miscellaneous												
Total Traffic	...														

General (wages and materials issued).				Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
				A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Management (salaries and offices)									
Audit (ditto)									
Stores (ditto)									
Medical (salaries and offices, including vets)									
Directors' fees									
Rates and taxes									
Rents (including foreign lines)									
Wayleaves									
Law									
Compensation									
Insurance									
Payments to other lines									
Advertising									
Miscellaneous									
Total General	...											

[illegible]

Other expenditure.				Per cent of total earnings.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
				A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sinking fund												
Reserve fund												
Depreciation fund												
Interest to Corporation													
Ditto bank												
Ditto ordinary												
Ditto preference												
Ditto debentures												
Ditto mortgage												
Maintenance of roads outside 1 foot 6 inches from track												
Miscellaneous												
Total other expenditure	...														
D Total All Expenditure	...														

EXPENDITURE—concl'd.

Index No.	Result for year ended.	Total.	Per mile single line.	Per mile.
C	Balance brought forward { Cash Materials			
	Total Gross earnings { Cash Materials			
	Total all expenditure { Cash Materials			
	D Balance forward { Cash Materials			

GENERAL RESULTS.

	Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Capital						
Net earnings (C—D)						
„ per cent. on Capital						

No. 223.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 34 (1) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of September 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), and by clause VIII, sub-clause (4), of the schedule to the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following form of requisition requiring licensees to lay down distributory mains for the purpose of general supply throughout a street or part of a street :

Form of Requisition.

Prescribed under section 33 and clause VIII (4) of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, for laying down distributing mains.

_____ (name of licensee).

In the case of six or more owners or occupiers.

We the undersigned, being owners or occupiers of premises situated in _____ street, situated within the "area of supply" defined in the _____ license 19____, do

In the case of the Local Government or a local authority.

The Government of _____ (The local authority of _____) being charged with the public lighting of _____ street, situated within the area of supply defined in the _____ license 19____,

hereby require(s) you to provide and lay down, within six months of the date of this requisition, distributing mains for the purpose of general supply throughout the said street*
* or such part of the street as may be specified.
in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in clause VIII of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

DATED AT _____

The _____ day of _____ 19____

No. 224.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 34 (1) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of September 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), and by clause IX, sub-clause (4), of the schedule to the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following form of requisition, requiring licensees to supply energy for premises within one hundred yards from any distributing main :

Form of requisition.

Prescribed under section 33 and clause IX (4) of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, for supplying energy for premises within one hundred yards from any distributing main.

To _____

_____ (name of licensee).

You are hereby requested to provide, within _____ weeks of the date of this requisition, a supply of electrical energy at the premises _____

being within one hundred yards of your distributing mains and within the "area of supply" laid down in the _____ license 19____, for the following :

_____ 30 watt lamps (8 C. P.)
 _____ 60 watt lamps (16 C. P.)
 _____ — watt lamps.
 _____ fans.
 _____ B. H. P. motors.

The wiring work will be carried out by _____

DATED AT _____
 The day of 19____ } _____ Signature.

NOTE.—Under clause IX(1) 1st proviso of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, "the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property, shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition."

In accordance with the above the licensee makes the following charges :

The ordinary rate for making connections to Consumer's Premises is Rs. _____, to which will be added any wiring necessary from the point of service at the rate of _____ rupee per yard, and (for underground services) a rate of _____ annas per inch for cutting away and making good the wall of the house.

The licensee lay all services in the Street free of charge to a distance of _____ feet from their mains.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 11th June, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 6th June 1903, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	242	221
		Dholera Port			
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.		
		Ahmedabad District		1	1
		Branch Port	B., B. & C. I.		
		Branch District	B., B. & C. I.		
		Kaira			
		Mahikantha State			
		Palanpur			
		Panch Mahals District			
		Rewakantha State			
		Surat Town and Port			
		Bulsar Port			1
		Surat District		18	13
		Bandra Port		9	7
		Utan			
		Vesava			
		Kelva			
		Trombay			
		Tarapur			
		Manori		1	1
		Mahim	B., B. & C. I.		
		Dahanu			
		Bhiwadi			
		Agachi			
		Shirgaon			
		Bassein	B., B. & C. I.		
		Kalyan	G. I. P.		
		Thana			
		Umbergaon Port			
		Kon Port			
		Thana District		6	7
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Munnad (G. I. P.)	4	2
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.		
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	11	8
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.		
		Poona District		7	5
		Savara	S. M.	32	12
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.		
		Sholapur District	S. M. & Bar.	14	11
	Central.	Milibor Port			
		Parvel			
		E. Ind			
		Poha			
		Revdhani			
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.		
		Ratnagiri Port		*19	*19
		Vizadrag			
		Rajapur		*4	*1
		Vengurda			
		Dabhal			
		Jogad			
		Deogad			
		Ratnagiri District		+1	+1
		Belgaum	S. M.	192	162
		Haldi Town		75	45
		Dharwar District			
		Karwar Port			
		Akola			
		Kumta			
		Kanara District		S. M.	
		Savanvadi State			
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	3	2
	Southern.	Karachi City and Port	N. W.	53	45
		Karachi District			
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B.		
		Hyderabad District			
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.		
		Larkhann	N. W.		
		Sukkar District			
		Khairpur State			
		Akalkot			
		Aundh			
		Tuna Port			
		Mandvi		*1	*2
		Cutch State		+2	+2
		Savanur			
		Bhor			
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.		
		Porbandar Port			
		Mongrol Port			
		Jodia Port			
		Veraval Port	B. G. J. P.	92	64
	Political charges.	Vavania			
		Kathiavar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	21	8
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.		
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		87	59
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		
		Dharanpur			
		Srivardhan Port			
		Murud			
		Barimandla			
		Nandgaon			
		Janjira			
		Janjira State		2	
		Kodinar Port		8	1
		Dwarka			
		Billimora	B., B. & C. I.		
		Baroda Town			
		Baroda State		48	42
		Jath			
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.		
		Cambay State			

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	...	...
		Meerut Cantonment	...	...	...
		Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I.	(a) 136	(a) 123
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	2	2
		Aligarh	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
	Lucknow	Hardwar Union	O. & R.	1	...
		Roorkee Town	...	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	...	...	...
		Unao	O. & R.	3	3
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & E. K.	...	...
	Agra	Lucknow District	...	...	...
		Hardoi	O. & R.	...	...
		Rae Bareilly	O. & R.	2	2
		Sitapur	R. K.	...	...
		Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Etawah District	...	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	2	3
		Mainpuri	...	...	...
	Bohilkhand	Agra City	B, B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	...	...	...
		Bareilly City	B. & K.	...	...
	Kumaun	Bareilly District	R. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...	...
		Bijnor	...	2	...
	Lahore	Naini Tal	R. & K.	...	...
		Total		189	163
		Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	...	639	460
		Hoshiarpur	...	575	343
		Ferozepur	N. W. & B, B. & C. I.	352	280
		Kangra	...	...	...
		Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	882	562
		Gurdaspur	...	329	209
		Lahore	...	1,498	853
		Rawalpindi	E. I. & N. W.	14	9
		Gujrat	...	230	157
		Gujranwala	...	1,046	655
		Sialkot	...	720	488
		Shahpur	...	40	29
		Jhelum	E. I. & N. W.	12	7
	Multan	Jhang	...	54	46
		Multan	...	(b) 2	...
		Montgomery	...	33	12
		Mianwali	...	...	...
		Gurgaon	B, B. & C. I.	...	1
	Delhi	Delhi	E. I., G. I. P., O. & R., B, B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar	B, B. & C. I.	29	30
		Karnal	E. I.	27	18
		Ludhiana	N. W. & E. I.	207	166
		Umballa Cantonment	...	...	...
		Umballa City	...	...	...
		Umballa District	... & E. I.	83	68
		Rohitak	S. P.	2	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B, B. & C. I. & J. D.	187	206
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nerbudda	Kapurthala	N. W.	367	248
		Maler Kotla	...	2	2
		Jhind State	N. W. and B, B. & C. I. & S. P.	45	5
		Kalsia	...	2	2
		Faridkot State	S. P.	...	1
	Nagpur	Nabha	N. W.	22	17
		Dujana	...	...	...
		Total		7,404	4,874
		Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Nimar District	... & B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	...	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	...	...	...
		Narsingpur Town	...	1	1
		Narsingpur District	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Chindwara	...	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha	...	...	...
BURMA	Nerbudda	Wardha District	...	...	1
		Chanda	...	...	...
		Bhandara	B. N.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Jubbulpore Tahsil	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	...	...	...
		Damoh Town	...	...	...
		Damoh District	...	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	...	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
BURMA	Chhattisgarh	Saugor District	...	...	...
		Mandla	...	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	...	...
		Total		1	2
		Total		...	...
		Total		...	...
		Total		...	...
		Total		...	...
		Total		...	...
		Total		...	...

(a) Including 67 seizures and 57 deaths of previous week.

(b) For week ending 30th May 1903.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Salem District ... ..	...	(b) 3	(b) 1
		Bellary Town	S. M. ... ..	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment ... ..	... & Madras	(a) 7	(a) 5
		Bellary District	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri ... ..	...	...
		Coimbatore District ... ..	...	1	1
		Nilgiris	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		North Arcot ... ..	...	...	...
		South Arcot District ... ..	...	...	...
		Cuddalore Port ... ..	...	...	...
		Tinnevely District	S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Malabar	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Cuddalore	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Kurnool	S. M. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Mangalore Port ... ..	...	9	6
		Ernula ... ..	...	...	...
		South Canara District ... ..	...	...	...
		Madras City	Madras and S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M. ... ..	...	...
		Chingleput	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Godavari	Morvi & Madras ... ..	...	...
TOTAL				20	18
Bengal ...	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	12	11
		Jessore District	B. C. ... ..	...	...
		24 Parganas District	E. B. S. & B. C. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Khulna	B. C. ... ..	...	...
	Burdwan	Nadia	E. B. S., B. C. & B. K. ... ..	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	10	10
		Howrah District	E. I., B. P. & H. S. ... ..	...	...
		Hooghly ... ..	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Birbhum	B. N. ... ..	...	...
		Midnapore	E. I. & B. N. ... ..	...	...
		Burdwan ... ..	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	1	1
	Rajshahi	Bhagalpur District	E. I. & ... ..	...	...
		Monghyr Town ... ..	...	...	...
		Monghyr District ... ..	...	...	...
		Southal Parganas District	E. I. ... ..	...	...
	Patna	Purnea District	E. B. S. ... ..	...	...
		Patna ... ..	...	...	...
		Champanan District ... ..	...	...	...
		Chupra Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Chota Nagpur.	Saran District	E. I.	11	7
		Patna City ... ..	...	9	9
Patna District		B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
Muzaffarpur		E. I. ... ..	...	...
Orissa	Gaya Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	1	
	Gaya District ... ..	...	3	2	
	Darbhanga Town	E. I. ... ..	...	...
	Darbhanga District ... ..	...	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad	Shahabad ... ..	...	...	...
		Palaman ... ..	...	...	...
		Singbhum ... ..	...	...	...
		Cuttack	B. N. ... ..	...	...
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...
		Allahabad City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Allahabad District	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I., & G.I.P. (I.M. Sec.)	3	3
		Cawnpore City ... ..	...	3	3
	Benares	Cawnpore District	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Fatehpur	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ... ..	...	...
		Banda District	G. I. P. ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi City ... ..	...	...	...
	Benares	Jhansi District ... ..	...	...	...
		Humirpur ... ..	...	...	...
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Benares City	B. & N. W. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
	Fyzabad	Benares District	B. & N. W.	12	12
		Ballia	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Jaunpur City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Jaunpur District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	2	2
	Gorakhpur	Ghaziपुर	E. I.	5	...
		Mirzapur City ... ..	...	...	...
Mirzapur District ... ..		...	...	...
Gonda		B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
Gorakhpur	Parlalganj District	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Sultanpur	O. & R. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Ajodhia	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Fyzabad City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
Gorakhpur	Fyzabad District	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Bara Banki Town ... ..	...	5	3	
	Bara Banki District ... ..	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	(c) 2	(c) 2	
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	3	3	
	Gorakhpur District ... ..	...	...	...
	Basti District	B. & N. W.	(d) 6	2	
	
TOTAL				46	41

(a) Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
 (b) " 2 " " " 1 " death.

(c) Including 1 seizure and 1 death of previous week.
 (d) Including 4 seizures of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.				Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
ASSAM	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District) ...	D. S. ...	...	...	...	9	8
					Total ...	...	9	8
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore City ...	S. M. & Madras ...	...	...	...	2	1
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	" " ...	...	...	...	18	15
		Bangalore District ...	" " ...	...	...	...	17	15
		Mysore City ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mysore District ...	Madras and S. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kolar ...	" " ...	...	...	...	2	...
		Kolar Gold Fields ...	S. M. ...	...	...	...	18	16
		Tumkur District ...	" " ...	...	...	...	16	8
		Shimoga ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chitaldrug ...	" " ...	...	...	...	6	6
		Kader ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hassan ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	79	61
HYDRABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad ...	N. G. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Osmanabad District ...	G. I. P. & BarSI ...	...	...	...	(a) 1	(a) 1
		Bir ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parbhani ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gulbarga ...	G. I. P. & N. G. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bidar ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hyderabad ...	N. G. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indur ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	1	1
BERAR	Amraoti District ...	G. I. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akola ...	" " ...	...	...	...	1	...
		Mulham ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Wun ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	1	...
RAJPUTANA.	...	Abn Road ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ajmer ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jaipur State ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alwar State ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tonk ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mewar ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Marwar ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Serohi ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajswara Town ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajswara State ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Jhabua State ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	(b) 12	(b) 11
		Indore City ...	" " ...	...	...	...	(b) 4	(b) 4
		Indore State ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ratlam City ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ratlam District ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ratlam State ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhopal City ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhopal Agency ...	" & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhar State ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailana State ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sultanpur ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tikri, Kasrawad and Sanwad ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chachlya ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pimpfyaghen ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment ...	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa) ...	...	...	...	(c) 3	(c) 3
		Indore Residency ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	19	18
KASHMIR...	...	Jammu Province ...	...	...	...	...	76	87
		Uamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	76	87
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazara District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	...	...
BALUCHIS-TAN.	...	Sonmiani ...	N. W. ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hirok ...	" " ...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	...	...	...
					GRAND TOTAL ...	...	8,799	6,014

(a) Between 26th May and 1st June 1903.

(b) For week ending 23rd May 1903.

(c) For week ending 30th May 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th June 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no important change in the weather during the week under review and hot weather conditions, with very excessive temperatures, have prevailed over the greater part of India and the monsoon has not yet appeared along the West Coast.

In North-West and Central India the only rainfall during the week has been a few light scattered showers, mainly confined to the hill and submontane districts. The heaviest amount recorded in this area was 0·87" at Ranikhet on the 5th.

Over North-East India the rainfall during the week was fairly heavy and fairly general, the days of most general fall having been the 5th, 7th and 9th, 10th and 11th. In Burma the rainfall was more continuous and general than in North-East India. The principal falls reported were:—5·32" at Moulmein, 3·31" at Rangoon, 2·67" at Dibrugarh and 7·31" at Cherra Poonjee on the 9th; 3·44" at Narayanganj and 3·68" at Cherra Poonjee on the 10th; and 3·80" at Mymensingh and 4·88" at Cherra Poonjee on the 11th. The East Satpuras and the East Coast North received rain under the same conditions as North-East India and on the 11th Balasore reported falls of 2·08" and Gopalpur 3·32" in the previous twenty four hours.

Over the Peninsula the rainfall has been generally light. In Malabar daily showers were received, but the heaviest falls were 1·99" at Cochin on the 8th and 1·65" at Trivandrum on the 10th. Showers have been received over the Konkan, South India and the Deccan, mainly on the 5th, 7th and 11th. The falls in twenty-four hours were generally light, but exceeded 1 inch at Belgaum on the 5th, at Bellary on the 8th, at Ahmednagar on the 9th and at Kodaikanal, Salem and Wellington on the 11th.

The rainfall table shows that the week's rainfall was somewhat above the normal in the wet and dry divisions of Burma, the Brahmaputra Valley, the East Coast North and Mysore and was more or less in defect elsewhere. The deficiency was generally unimportant and slight over the Burma Coast, Bengal and Northern India, but was considerable over the Satpuras and was large along the West Coast amounting to 4·42" in the Calicut subdivision and to 6·50" in the Bombay subdivision. Owing to the delay in the advance of the monsoon the average actual rainfall for the week over the Konkan was only 0·07", while the normal fall is 6·57".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 11TH JUNE 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 11TH JUNE 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	5'31	5'76	— 0'45	16'80	24'06	— 7'26	— 30	— 37
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	3'34	2'60	+ 0'74	12'36	9'63	+ 2'73	+ 28	+ 28
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	1'65	1'54	+ 0'11	7'27	8'08	— 0'81	— 10	— 14
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	2'94	3'61	— 0'67	10'37	17'69	— 7'32	— 41	— 47
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) . . .	{ Calcutta .	1'30	1'93	— 0'63	6'39	9'60	— 3'21	— 33	— 34
	...	5'72	5'52	+ 0'20	18'02	26'30	— 8'28	— 31	— 41
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	2'69	2'78	— 0'09	10'05	12'67	— 2'62	— 21	— 26
	{ Darbhanga .	1'13	1'14	— 0'01	2'56	3'88	— 1'32	— 34	— 48
	{ Bahraich .	0'07	0'89	— 0'82	1'72	2'49	— 0'77	— 31	+ 3
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	1'18	1'66	— 0'48	5'17	8'68	— 3'51	— 40	— 43
	{ Patna .	0'05	0'62	— 0'57	0'33	2'06	— 1'73	— 84	— 81
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'34	0'86	— 0'52	3'13	3'79	— 0'66	— 17	— 5
	{ Ludhiana .	0'12	0'55	— 0'43	1'61	1'77	— 0'16	— 9	+ 22
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'01	0'43	— 0'42	0'43	1'12	— 0'69	— 62	— 39
	{ Lahore .	0'06	0'26	— 0'20	0'69	1'14	— 0'54	— 47	— 39
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0'05	0'09	— 0'04	0'67	0'61	+ 0'06	+ 10	+ 19
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'01	— 0'01	0'76	0'27	+ 0'49	+ 181	+ 192
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	1'18	1'00	+ 0'18	2'67	3'07	— 0'40	— 13	— 28
	{ Cuttack .	2'30	1'44	+ 0'86	4'96	7'17	— 2'21	— 31	— 54
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0'45	1'37	— 0'92	3'47	4'21	— 0'74	— 18	+ 6
	{ Raipur .	0'36	1'20	— 0'84	2'11	2'37	— 0'26	— 11	+ 50
	{ Jubbulpore .	0	1'08	— 1'08	2'68	1'97	+ 0'71	+ 36	+ 201
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0'02	0'58	— 0'56	0'91	1'12	— 0'21	— 19	+ 65
	{ Jaipur .	0'02	0'24	— 0'22	0'62	0'92	— 0'30	— 33	— 12
	{ Indore .	0'07	0'78	— 0'71	0'75	1'00	— 0'25	— 53	— 17
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	1'06	6'38	— 4'42	13'10	17'69	— 4'59	— 26	— 2
	{ Bombay .	0'07	6'57	— 6'50	7'16	10'82	— 3'66	— 34	+ 67
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'81	— 0'81	0'18	1'01	— 0'83	— 82	— 10
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'28	— 0'28	0'30	0'46	— 0'16	— 35	+ 67
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0'13	1'24	— 1'11	3'12	2'19	+ 0'93	+ 42	+ 215
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0'57	0'67	— 0'10	2'52	2'58	— 0'06	— 2	+ 2
	{ Bijapur .	1'48	1'58	— 0'10	3'82	3'66	+ 0'16	+ 4	+ 13
	{ Hyderabad .	0'01	0'97	— 0'96	2'06	2'21	— 0'15	— 7	+ 65
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	2'17	1'13	+ 1'04	8'33	5'59	+ 2'74	+ 47	+ 38
	{ Madura .	0'47	0'53	— 0'06	5'68	3'88	+ 1'80	+ 46	+ 56
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	...	0	0'33	— 0'33	4'95	1'64	+ 3'31	+ 202	+ 278

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

7/11/1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
6th June 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was light to fair generally. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue in some places with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen in a few districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bombay.—The rainfall during the week was moderate in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Dharwar, slight in parts of Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum and very slight in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Khandesh, Sholapur and Kanara. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi and Larkana. The threshing of spring crops has been almost completed in Hyderabad and continues in parts of Larkana and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Preparation of lands for the autumn cultivation is generally in progress. Sowing has commenced in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, the Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara and the Carnatic, but has been slightly retarded in parts of Bijapur for want of sufficient moisture. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Agricultural stock is in good condition and is sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Sholapur. The water-supply is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Baroda. Prices have fallen in two districts; risen in three districts; and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in every district except Gaya and Sahabad, and the fall was moderately heavy at some places. The districts of Midnapore, Khulna, Patna, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Angul and Puri are in need of more rain. Ploughing and sowing continue. Prospects are fair. Scarcity of fodder is reported from four districts and that of water from eight. The price of common rice has risen in thirteen districts and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Thirty districts report light rain accompanied by hail. In Almora the fields are being prepared for autumn crops, and sowings are in progress in seven districts. Extra crops and sugarcane continue to be irrigated. Markets are well stocked, but fodder is reported to be scarce in Jalaun. Prices remain stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Hissar, Umballa, Delhi and Sialkot districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are in progress. Autumn and extra spring crops are being weeded in some districts. Sowings of autumn crops continue. The outturn of the spring crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. The condition of the standing crops is good throughout the province. Locusts appeared in two villages of the Khushab tahsil, but did not damage agricultural stock. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Hissar, Shahpur and Mooltan. The price of wheat is rising slightly in Hissar and Delhi but is falling in Umballa and Rawalpindi. The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. The spring crops are being reaped and housed. The outturn is above the average. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops are in progress. Prospects of extra spring crops are average. Fodder is abundant. Rivers are rising, but there is a decrease in hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are generally falling.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and well distributed. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy has commenced in eleven other districts and is now almost general. Sowing has begun in Myingyan. The sowing of hill-side paddy has commenced in Tavoy and has been completed in the Ruby Mines district and the Southern Shan States. The reaping of dry-weather paddy has been completed in Thayetmyo and parts of the Lower Chindwin and Kyaukse districts and is approaching completion elsewhere. The gathering of tobacco and miscellaneous crops is finished in Thayetmyo. Ploughing for *juar* has been started in Sagaing. The cultivation of cotton and early sesamum is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pakokku and Upper Chindwin and fallen similarly in Thongwa. Slight changes in prices are reported from other districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather has generally been hot and cloudy with light rain in Chhattisgarh and in the Nagpur country. The preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress. The sowing of rice has commenced in Mandla, Raipur and Sambalpur. Fodder is sufficient, but scarcity of water is reported from several districts.

Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—wheat, 20; gram, 24½; rice, 15; and *juar*, 30. The highest prices are:—wheat, 10½; gram, 12½; rice, 9; and *juar*, 17½. The numbers on famine relief were as follows:—Relief workers:—(Public Works Department)—Raipur—adults, 16,225; children, 2,690; total, 18,915. Road construction and repairs—Bilaspur, 288. Gratuitous relief—(otherwise relieved)—Raipur—adults, 9,948; children, 2,629; total, 12,577. Bilaspur—adults, 1,225; children, 282; total, 1,507. Bhandara—adults, 822; children, 92; total, 914. Balaghat—adults, 176; children, 19; total, 195. Total otherwise relieved—15,193. Dependants—Raipur—adults, 12; children, 1,912; total, 1,924. Poor-houses—Raipur—adults, 27; children, 31; total, 58. Minor irrigation grant-in-aid works—Bilaspur—adults, 2,045; children, 289; total, 2,334. Total on all forms of relief, 38,712. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 14.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts, but it is deficient in Kamrup, Darrang, the Naga and Khasia and Jaintia Hills. Ploughing for, and sowing of, early and late rice, planting of sugarcane and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. The prospects of jute are good, of early rice good in Sylhet and Goalpara, poor in Kamrup and fair in other places. The prospects of tea are good in Cachar (Khasia) and Lakhimpur, indifferent in Kamrup and Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Tea blight is reported in Cachar, Darrang and Nowgong. Prices—Common rice—Silchar, 15; Sylhet and Tezpur, 13; Dhubri, Gauhati and Sibsagar, 12; Nowgong, 11; and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Good rain fell throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Hassan. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 1 inch and 50 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The average rain during the week was 17 cents. The weather is hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for monsoon crops is in progress. Fodder is sufficient. Water is sufficient, except in parts of the Akola *talug*. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall during the week was 10 cents. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings which have commenced in parts. The winter rice harvest has been practically completed. Water and fodder scarcity is felt in parts. Prices:—wheat, 9½; rice, 8½; and *juar*, 26½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—Rainfall—Alwar, 8 cents. The preparation of land for autumn cultivation is in progress. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price was—Bundi 39½ seers; and the highest:—Sirohi 14 seers per rupee.

Central India.—Partial rain fell in Central India except in Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress in Bhopal, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore and have been completed elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good everywhere. Prices are steady in Gwalior, normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Indore, low in Malwa and are rising slightly in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and warm. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU:**—Rainfall, *nil*. Prices are normal. Wheat sells from 14 to 26 and maize from 16 to 34 seers the rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Kandi tracts. Land is still being ploughed for autumn sowings. Threshing and housing of spring crops are in progress.

Nepal.—Rainfall has benefited the crops greatly. Wheat has been harvested. The outturn is fair. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Central Provinces	27,013	14,910	41,953	23,461	15,251	38,712	—3,241
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	27,043	14,910	41,953	23,461	15,251	38,712	—3,241

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of financial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD MAY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH MAY 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
1	Raipur . .	14,42,778	40,195	13,839	54,034	40,787	13,792	54,579	31,654	13,724	45,378	25,742	12,916	38,658
2	Bilaspur . .	10,12,972	3,408	1,301	4,709	3,242	1,380	4,622	3,743	1,455	5,198	1,301	1,569	2,870
3	Bhandara . .	6,68,062	...	872	872	...	885	885	...	885	885	...	882	882
4	Balaghat . .	3,26,521	...	78	78	...	83	83	...	115	115	...	143	143
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	34,45,333	43,603	16,090	59,693	44,029	16,140	60,169	35,397	16,179	51,576	27,043	14,910	41,953
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	34,45,333	43,603	16,090	59,693	44,029	16,140	60,169	35,397	16,179	51,576	27,043	14,910	41,953

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total earnings, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST-HALF OF YEAR.						RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.						
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.	Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to 31st May 1902.		Total earnings from 1st April to 30th May 1903.		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1901-02.	During official year 1901-02.		31st May 1902.	30th May 1903.	1902.	1903.	31st May 1902.	30th May 1903.	31st May 1902.	30th May 1903.		
	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.													
at Indian	728	728	1,941	1,662	14,31,131	14,39,000	737	733	3,12,92,072	3,11,19,000	1,30,29,355	1,26,57,000	3,72,355
at Central	171	193	139	139	39,074	66,200	288	260	5,09 20	5,10,000	2,01,073	1,96,000	5,073
at Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dharmtari 2' 6")	188	162	1,608	1,808	2,97,821	2,69,000	185	150	66, 161	67,29,000	24,33,268	25,13,000	79,732
at Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,569	8,40,655	8,21,000	536	568	2,22,06,176	2,39,48,000	86,33,313	92,00,000	5,66,687
at Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Itarsi)	250	204	871	916	2,26,301	2,09,000	260	228	59,42,492	43,54,000	22,06,530	16,04,000	6,02,530
at Madras (inclgd. East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	4,771	5,000	227	238	1,18,857	1,41,000	45,209	47,700	2,491
at Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3,158	3,267	8,12,142	10,51,000	257	322	1,80,30,724	1,84,43,000	70,59,129	77,44,000	6,84,871
at North-East line (inclgd. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,162	2,79,798	2,82,000	251	213	59,08,482	63,08,000	25,42,301	27,60,000	2,17,699
at Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	356	382	854	898	3,27,220	3,13,000	383	349	67,49,825	60,39,000	24,25,825	22,53,000	1,72,825
at Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,66,757	4,06,000	706	581	73,03,627	78,34,000	30,16,239	35,32,000	5,15,761
at North-East line	205	234	487	501	2,37,538	2,77,000	205	308	50,29,691	51,97,000	21,03,268	21,88,000	84,792
at Dehra	205	183	495	495	84,738	94,000	171	190	21,51,304	20,50,000	8,53,394	8,46,000	7,394
at Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	159	137	32	32	4,871	3,800	152	119	1,08,711	1,01,000	46,708	39,200	7,508
at Deesa	323	305	1,784	1,784	6,76,006	5,20,000	379	291	1,24,53,616	1,06,01,000	49,49,523	41,67,000	7,82,523
at Indian	45	44	17	17	934	700	55	41	17,154	14,300	7,081	6,100	981
at Quilon (British section)	156	193	1,024	1,124	2,11,908	2,33,000	205	207	42,88,151	47,92,000	17,90,473	19,64,000	1,73,527
at District Board (Miyavaram-Mutpet)	82	...	...	19	...	1,300	...	68	...	35,200	...	14,200	...
at Maharastra (inclgd. 31-M. Fron. sec.)	136	106	54	71	6,316	7,500	121	106	1,14,961	1,52,000	48,599	64,100	15,501
at section (Southern Mahrattas)	125	101	1,165	1,165	1,67,557	1,87,000	144	161	30,63,201	30,73,000	14,65,850	14,42,000	23,850
at N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	105	91	296	296	34,160	40,100	115	135	6,14,046	6,98,000	2,76,068	3,15,000	38,932
at Bareilly	178	165	1,262	1,331	2,95,770	2,97,000	234	223	49,21,234	53,01,000	22,87,923	23,40,000	52,077
at Bengal	147	126	231	217	39,062	41,200	172	174	69,85,539	6,59,000	2,87,860	2,80,000	7,860
at	66	69	589	643	36,954	35,200	63	55	8,28,151	8,71,000	2,94,848	3,20,000	25,152
at	201	201	1,178	1,311	2,60,396	2,57,000	221	196	61,35,204	63,37,000	21,44,125	22,03,000	58,875
at	63	65	59	59	3,305	3,400	56	58	81,603	82,000	31,683	30,900	...
at	85	74	124	124	15,293	10,900	123	88	2,28,675	2,32,000	89,563	92,600	3,037
at	590	288	17	17	6,790	7,500	399	441	1,32,295	1,17,000	63,345	59,600	3,745
at	47	57	30	30	1,688	1,900	56	63	28,560	31,600	11,489	12,600	...
TOTAL	314	294	20,991	21,856	67,11,933	69,19,700	320	317	14,47,23,835	14,57,69,100	5,83,43,382	5,88,91,000	5,47,618

	315	204	79	24	5,000	424	223	1,041,131	1,000,000	5,000	...	97,945	08,100	155	...	172
South Behar	129	126	79	79	9,924	126	123	2,27,682	2,34,000	6,318	...	90,972	90,800	...	...	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samashta)	100	135	425	425	37,258	88	97	9,41,088	8,28,000	...	1,13,988	3,16,497	3,18,000	1,503	...	...
Madhura-Bhāṇḍa	150	154	107	107	17,951	168	162	3,24,634	3,04,000	...	20,634	1,31,395	1,25,000	...	6,395	...
Madhura-Bhūti-Jakkal	97	64	79	79	6,488	82	86	1,27,847	1,33,000	5,153	...	55,027	58,700	3,673	...	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	86,384	239	256	10,10,351	20,92,000	1,81,640	...	7,71,285	8,30,000	58,715	...	...
apti Valley	127	93	155	155	15,438	100	91	4,48,132	4,56,000	37,868	...	1,99,755	1,49,000	19,245	...	...
etlād Cambray	96	84	32	32	4,176	130	88	68,517	47,800	...	20,717	31,165	23,700	...	7,465	...
agda-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	9,764	285	103	84,917	59,300	...	25,617	37,759	24,800	...	12,959	...
ina-Goonā-Bārān	33	33	148	148	4,888	33	64	1,05,420	1,55,000	49,580	...	43,506	64,500	20,994	...	...
hopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	20,412	179	116	3,11,650	2,17,000	...	94,650	1,40,157	84,200	...	55,957	...
olar Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	4,113	411	260	93,032	77,300	...	15,732	38,374	20,500	...	8,874	...
ohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	12,944	196	253	2,20,710	2,26,000	5,290	...	1,05,930	99,900	...	6,030	...
aguti Raxaul	44	41	18	18	541	30	39	17,272	19,800	2,528	...	6,630	6,700	70	...	...
oakhali (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,000	1,900	...	...	(a) 1,900	1,900	...	...
ymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	63	62	53	53	3,070	58	53	79,805	75,200	...	4,605	29,850	26,800	...	3,060	...
engal-Doars	114	168	36	36	8,088	225	181	59,940	94,800	...	5,140	33,443	34,900	857	...	...
engal-Doars extensions	46	50	77	77	2,515	33	41	48,180	1,00,000	51,820	...	17,093	39,900	22,857	...	...
ibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	15,423	158	221	3,92,731	3,70,000	13,269	...	1,49,670	1,60,000	10,330	...	...
horanur-Cochin	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,000	1,39,000	...	...	61,300	61,300	...	...
hmelabad-Pirantij	76	62	55	55	4,177	76	69	88,044	62,800	...	25,244	36,379	25,200	...	10,479	...
hmedabad Dhokla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 10,200	10,200	...	...	8,900	8,900	...	...
he Gaekwar's railway	86	79	93	122	10,642	114	116	1,77,797	1,73,000	...	4,797	72,061	81,600	9,539	...	...
Jhāpur	94	79	29	29	4,008	138	110	56,943	47,300	...	9,643	32,111	21,800	...	10,311	...
svantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incl'dg. M. Nanjangūd)	66	63	67	67	4,964	74	94	41,311	1,09,000	17,546	...	41,311	51,300	9,989	...	...
ur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,694	45	42	27,475	23,300	825	...	11,143	12,600	1,457	...	...
yderabad-Godāvari Valley	133	113	392	392	56,588	144	129	10,69,009	10,40,000	...	29,009	4,63,028	4,85,000	21,972	...	...
aynagar Gondal-Junāgac-Porbandar	92	87	314	314	35,365	106	123	6,70,175	8,05,000	1,34,825	...	2,80,954	3,63,000	82,646	...	...
alsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	46	3,841	83	80	6,7863	70,600	737	...	29,479	31,300	1,821	...	...
anagar	51	46	54	54	3,532	65	63	54,841	54,200	...	641	24,118	26,900	2,782	...	...
āngadā	42	41	21	21	1,124	53	95	18,780	19,200	420	...	7,345	9,700	2,355	...	...
thpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	49,734	81	64	9,41,209	9,97,000	55,791	...	3,41,663	3,81,000	33,337	...	...
laipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	5,056	75	58	1,02,935	81,800	...	21,135	38,636	31,600	...	7,036	...
urjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	19,144	375	412	3,39,421	3,69,000	28,579	...	1,61,068	1,76,000	14,932	...	...
och Behar	72	74	34	34	1,952	2400	71	54,886	54,000	...	886	17,533	20,100	2,567	...	...
e Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	73	79	6,795	86	101	1,17,735	1,24,000	6,265	...	48,523	63,000	14,477	...	...
ipipla	24	33	37	37	1,101	32	24	18,306	20,000	1,694	...	8,812	8,400	...	412	...
urvi	73	69	94	94	9,508	101	95	1,44,116	1,15,000	...	30,116	61,762	50,600	...	11,163	...
rsi	201	152	22	22	3,774	172	141	98,350	52,000	...	46,350	39,097	33,100	...	5,997	...
Total	118	111	4,153	4,432	5,27,832	127	117	1,04,71,365	1,08,17,500	3,46,135	...	42,11,041	44,56,900	2,45,859	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,144	26,288	72,39,765	288	283	15,51,55,200	15,65,86,600	13,91,400	...	6,25,54,423	6,33,47,900	7,93,477	...	...

(a) From 15th to 30th May 1903.

(b) From 23rd February to 30th May 1903.

the 12th June, 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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